

Consolidated financial statements

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Financial reporting responsibility

Management of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) is responsible for the preparation, presentation, accuracy and reliability of the Annual Report, which includes the consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis (MD&A). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 308(4) of the *Bank Act* (Canada), which requires that the financial statements be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of applicable securities laws.

The consolidated financial statements and MD&A contain items that reflect the best estimates and judgments of the expected effects of current events and transactions with appropriate consideration to materiality. Financial information appearing throughout the Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Management has developed and maintained effective systems, controls and procedures to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is reliable and timely. CIBC's system of internal controls and supporting procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and proper records are maintained. These internal controls and supporting procedures include the communication of policies and guidelines, the establishment of an organizational structure that provides appropriate and well-defined responsibilities and accountability, and the careful selection and training of qualified staff. Management has assessed the effectiveness of CIBC's internal control over financial reporting as at year-end using the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based upon this assessment, we have determined that internal control over financial reporting is effective in all material respects and CIBC is in compliance with the requirements set by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

CIBC's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have certified CIBC's annual filings with the SEC under the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act and with the Canadian Securities Administrators under Canadian securities laws.

The Internal Audit department reviews and reports on the effectiveness of CIBC's internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes, including accounting and financial controls, in accordance with the audit plan approved by the Audit Committee. Our Chief Auditor has unfettered access to the Audit Committee. The system of internal controls is further supported by the Compliance and Global Regulatory Affairs group, which is designed to manage and mitigate regulatory compliance risk.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting through the Audit Committee, which is composed of independent directors. The Audit Committee reviews CIBC's interim and annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A and recommends them for approval by the Board of Directors. Other key responsibilities of the Audit Committee include monitoring CIBC's system of internal control, and reviewing the qualifications, independence and service quality of the shareholders' auditor and the performance of CIBC's internal auditors.

Ernst & Young LLP, the shareholders' auditor, obtains an understanding of CIBC's internal controls and procedures for financial reporting to plan and conduct such tests and other audit procedures as they consider necessary in the circumstances to express their opinions in the reports that follow. Ernst & Young LLP has unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss their audit and related matters.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) Canada is mandated to protect the rights and interest of depositors and creditors of CIBC. Accordingly, OSFI examines and enquires into the business and affairs of CIBC, as deemed necessary, to ensure that the provisions of the *Bank Act* (Canada) are being complied with and that CIBC is in sound financial condition.

Victor G. Dodig
President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert Sedran
Chief Financial Officer

December 4, 2024

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders and directors of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at October 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CIBC as at October 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of CIBC in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year ended October 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for credit losses

Key audit matter

As described in Note 1 and Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has recognized \$4.1 billion in expected credit loss (ECL) allowances on its consolidated balance sheet. ECL allowances represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL; or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition or when there is objective evidence of impairment.

Auditing the allowance for credit losses was complex, involved significant auditor judgment, and required the involvement of specialists due to the inherent complexity of the models, the large volume of data used, assumptions, judgments, and the interrelationship of these variables in measuring the ECL. Significant assumptions and judgments with respect to the estimation of the allowance for credit losses include (i) the determination of when a loan has experienced a SICR; (ii) the forecast of forward-looking information (FLI) for multiple economic scenarios and the probability weighting of those scenarios; (iii) the models and methodologies used for the calculation of both 12-month and lifetime credit losses; and (iv) the application of expert credit judgment. Management has applied a heightened use of judgment in the areas noted above, when assessing the impact of the uncertain macroeconomic environment on the allowance for credit losses.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over the allowance for credit losses, with the assistance of our internal specialists. The controls we tested included, amongst others, controls over technology, model validation and monitoring, economic forecasting, data completeness and accuracy, the determination of internal risk ratings for non-retail loans, and the governance and oversight controls over the review of the overall ECL, including the application of expert credit judgment.

To test the allowance for credit losses, amongst other procedures, we assessed, with the assistance of our credit risk specialists, whether the methodology and assumptions used in significant models that estimate ECL are consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9. For a sample of models, our credit risk specialists reperformed the model validation and monitoring tests performed by management. This included an assessment of the thresholds used to determine a SICR. For a sample of FLI variables, with the assistance of our economic specialists, we evaluated management's forecasting methodology and compared management's FLI to independently derived forecasts and publicly available information. We also evaluated the scenario probability weights used in the ECL models. With the assistance of our credit risk specialists, we also evaluated management's methodology and governance over the application of expert credit judgment by evaluating that the amounts recorded were reflective of underlying credit and/or economic conditions. We tested the completeness and accuracy of data used in the measurement of the ECL by agreeing to source documents and systems and evaluated a sample of non-retail borrower risk ratings against CIBC's risk rating scale. On a sample basis, we recalculated the ECL to test the mathematical accuracy of management's models. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to allowance for credit loss.

Fair value measurement of derivatives

Key audit matter

As described in Note 2 and Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has recognized \$36.4 billion in derivative assets and \$40.7 billion in derivative liabilities. The portfolio of derivative instruments is presented by level within the fair value hierarchy, with the majority of the portfolio classified as Level 2. While derivative instruments classified as Level 1 have quoted market prices, those classified as Level 2 and 3 require valuation techniques that use observable and non-observable market inputs and involve the application of management judgment.

Auditing the valuation of certain derivatives was complex and required the application of significant auditor judgment and involvement of valuation specialists where the fair value was determined based on complex models and/or significant non-observable market inputs. The inputs and modelling assumptions used to determine fair values that were subject to significant auditor judgment included, amongst others, correlations, volatilities and credit spreads. The valuation of derivatives is sensitive to these inputs as they are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over the valuation of CIBC's derivatives portfolio, with the assistance of our internal specialists. The controls we tested included, amongst others, controls over technology, the development and validation of models used to determine the fair value of derivatives, and controls over the independent price verification process, including the integrity of significant inputs described above.

To test the valuation of these derivatives, our audit procedures included, amongst others, an evaluation of the methodologies and significant inputs used by CIBC. With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we performed an independent valuation for a sample of derivatives to assess the modelling assumptions and significant inputs used by CIBC to estimate the fair value. We independently obtained significant inputs and assumptions from external market data, where available, in performing our independent valuation. For a sample of models, and with the assistance of our valuation specialists, we assessed the valuation methodologies used by CIBC to determine fair values. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the fair value measurement of derivatives.

Measurement of uncertain tax provisions

Key audit matter

As described in Note 1 and Note 18 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has disclosed its significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions in relation to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. CIBC operates in a tax environment with constantly evolving and complex tax legislation for financial institutions. Uncertainty in tax positions may arise as tax legislation is subject to interpretation. Estimating uncertain tax provisions requires management judgment to be applied in the interpretation of tax laws across the various jurisdictions in which CIBC operates. This includes significant judgment in the determination of whether it is probable that CIBC's tax filing positions will be sustained relating to certain complex tax positions and the measurement of such provisions when recognized.

Auditing CIBC's uncertain tax provisions required the involvement of our tax professionals and the application of judgment, including the interpretation of applicable tax legislation and jurisprudence.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

With the assistance of our tax professionals, we obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over CIBC's uncertain tax provisions. This included, amongst others, controls over management's assessment of the technical merits of tax positions and the process related to the measurement of any related income tax provisions.

With the assistance of our tax professionals, our audit procedures included, amongst others, an assessment of the technical merits of income tax positions taken by CIBC and the measurement of any related uncertain tax provisions recorded. We inspected and evaluated correspondence from the relevant income tax authorities, income tax advice obtained by CIBC from external advisors including income tax opinions, CIBC's interpretations of tax laws and the assessment thereof with respect to uncertain tax positions. We evaluated the reasonability of CIBC's treatment of any new information received during the year relating to these uncertain tax positions. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to uncertain tax positions.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis; and
- The information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing CIBC's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate CIBC or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing CIBC's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of CIBC's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on CIBC's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause CIBC to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within CIBC to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Humayun Jafrani.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
December 4, 2024

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the shareholders and directors of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Opinion on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) as of October 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CIBC at October 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), CIBC's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated December 4, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of CIBC's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on CIBC's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to CIBC in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Allowance for credit losses

Description of the matter

As described in Note 1 and Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has recognized \$4.1 billion in expected credit loss (ECL) allowances on its consolidated balance sheet. ECL allowances represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL; or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition or when there is objective evidence of impairment.

Auditing the allowance for credit losses was complex, involved significant auditor judgment, and required the involvement of specialists due to the inherent complexity of the models, the large volume of data used, assumptions, judgments, and the interrelationship of these variables in measuring the ECL. Significant assumptions and judgments with respect to the estimation of the allowance for credit losses include (i) the determination of when a loan has experienced a SICR; (ii) the forecast of forward-looking information (FLI) for multiple economic scenarios and the probability weighting of those scenarios; (iii) the models and methodologies used for the calculation of both 12-month and lifetime credit losses; and (iv) the application of expert credit judgment. Management has applied a heightened use of judgment in the areas noted above, when assessing the impact of the uncertain macroeconomic environment on the allowance for credit losses.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over the allowance for credit losses, with the assistance of our internal specialists. The controls we tested included, amongst others, controls over technology, model validation and monitoring, economic forecasting, data completeness and accuracy, the determination of internal risk ratings for non-retail loans, and the governance and oversight controls over the review of the overall ECL, including the application of expert credit judgment.

To test the allowance for credit losses, amongst other procedures, we assessed, with the assistance of our credit risk specialists, whether the methodology and assumptions used in significant models that estimate ECL are consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9. For a sample of models, our credit risk specialists reperformed the model validation and monitoring tests performed by management. This included an assessment of the thresholds used to determine a SICR. For a sample of FLI variables, with the assistance of our economic specialists, we evaluated management's forecasting methodology and compared management's FLI to independently derived forecasts and publicly available information. We also evaluated the scenario probability weights used in the ECL models. With the assistance of our credit risk specialists, we also evaluated management's methodology and governance

over the application of expert credit judgment by evaluating that the amounts recorded were reflective of underlying credit and/or economic conditions. We tested the completeness and accuracy of data used in the measurement of the ECL by agreeing to source documents and systems and evaluated a sample of non-retail borrower risk ratings against CIBC's risk rating scale. On a sample basis, we recalculated the ECL to test the mathematical accuracy of management's models. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to allowance for credit loss.

Fair value measurement of derivatives

Description of the matter

As described in Note 2 and Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has recognized \$36.4 billion in derivative assets and \$40.7 billion in derivative liabilities. The portfolio of derivative instruments is presented by level within the fair value hierarchy, with the majority of the portfolio classified as Level 2. While derivative instruments classified as Level 1 have quoted market prices, those classified as Level 2 and 3 require valuation techniques that use observable and non-observable market inputs and involve the application of management judgment.

Auditing the valuation of certain derivatives was complex and required the application of significant auditor judgment and involvement of valuation specialists where the fair value was determined based on complex models and/or significant non-observable market inputs. The inputs and modelling assumptions used to determine fair values that were subject to significant auditor judgment included, amongst others, correlations, volatilities and credit spreads. The valuation of derivatives is sensitive to these inputs as they are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over the valuation of CIBC's derivatives portfolio, with the assistance of our internal specialists. The controls we tested included, amongst others, controls over technology, the development and validation of models used to determine the fair value of derivatives, and controls over the independent price verification process, including the integrity of significant inputs described above.

To test the valuation of these derivatives, our audit procedures included, amongst others, an evaluation of the methodologies and significant inputs used by CIBC. With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we performed an independent valuation for a sample of derivatives to assess the modelling assumptions and significant inputs used by CIBC to estimate the fair value. We independently obtained significant inputs and assumptions from external market data, where available, in performing our independent valuation. For a sample of models, and with the assistance of our valuation specialists, we assessed the valuation methodologies used by CIBC to determine fair values. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the fair value measurement of derivatives.

Measurement of uncertain tax provisions

Description of the matter

As described in Note 1 and Note 18 of the consolidated financial statements, CIBC has disclosed its significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions in relation to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. CIBC operates in a tax environment with constantly evolving and complex tax legislation for financial institutions. Uncertainty in tax positions may arise as tax legislation is subject to interpretation. Estimating uncertain tax provisions requires management judgment to be applied in the interpretation of tax laws across the various jurisdictions in which CIBC operates. This includes significant judgment in the determination of whether it is probable that CIBC's tax filing positions will be sustained relating to certain complex tax positions and the measurement of such provisions when recognized.

Auditing CIBC's uncertain tax provisions required the involvement of our tax professionals and the application of judgment, including the interpretation of applicable tax legislation and jurisprudence.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

With the assistance of our tax professionals, we obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls over CIBC's uncertain tax provisions. This included, amongst others, controls over management's assessment of the technical merits of tax positions and the process related to the measurement of any related income tax provisions.

With the assistance of our tax professionals, our audit procedures included, amongst others, an assessment of the technical merits of income tax positions taken by CIBC and the measurement of any related uncertain tax provisions recorded. We inspected and evaluated correspondence from the relevant income tax authorities, income tax advice obtained by CIBC from external advisors including income tax opinions, CIBC's interpretations of tax laws and the assessment thereof with respect to uncertain tax positions. We evaluated the reasonability of CIBC's treatment of any new information received during the year relating to these uncertain tax positions. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to uncertain tax positions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as CIBC's auditor since 2002.

Toronto, Canada
December 4, 2024

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the shareholders and directors of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce's (CIBC) internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, CIBC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of CIBC as of October 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes and our report dated December 4, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for opinion

CIBC's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the *Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting* section contained in the accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on CIBC's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to CIBC in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

December 4, 2024

Consolidated balance sheet

Millions of Canadian dollars, as at October 31

	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
ASSETS		
Cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 8,565	\$ 20,816
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	39,499	34,902
Securities (Note 4)	254,345	211,348
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	17,028	14,651
Securities purchased under resale agreements	83,721	80,184
Loans (Note 5)		
Residential mortgages	280,672	274,244
Personal	46,681	45,587
Credit card	20,551	18,538
Business and government	214,299	194,870
Allowance for credit losses	(3,917)	(3,902)
	558,286	529,337
Other		
Derivative instruments (Note 12)	36,435	33,243
Customers' liability under acceptances	6	10,816
Property and equipment (Note 7)	3,359	3,251
Goodwill (Note 8)	5,443	5,425
Software and other intangible assets (Note 8)	2,830	2,742
Investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures (Note 24)	785	669
Deferred tax assets (Note 18)	821	647
Other assets (Note 9)	30,862	27,659
	80,541	84,452
	\$ 1,041,985	\$ 975,690
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Deposits (Note 10)		
Personal	\$ 252,894	\$ 239,035
Business and government	435,499	412,561
Bank	20,009	22,296
Secured borrowings	56,455	49,484
	764,857	723,376
Obligations related to securities sold short	21,642	18,666
Cash collateral on securities lent	7,997	8,081
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	110,153	87,118
Other		
Derivative instruments (Note 12)	40,654	41,290
Acceptances	6	10,820
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 18)	49	40
Other liabilities (Note 11)	30,155	26,653
	70,864	78,803
Subordinated indebtedness (Note 14)	7,465	6,483
Equity		
Preferred shares and other equity instruments (Note 15)	4,946	4,925
Common shares (Note 15)	17,011	16,082
Contributed surplus	159	109
Retained earnings	33,471	30,352
Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	3,148	1,463
Total shareholders' equity	58,735	52,931
Non-controlling interests	272	232
Total equity	59,007	53,163
	\$ 1,041,985	\$ 975,690

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (IFRS 17) in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

The accompanying notes and shaded sections in "MD&A – Management of risk" are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Victor G. Dodig
President and Chief Executive Officer

Mary Lou Maher
Director

Consolidated statement of income

Millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted, for the year ended October 31

	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Interest income (Note 28) ⁽²⁾		
Loans	\$ 33,925	\$ 30,235
Securities	9,560	7,341
Securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements	5,811	4,566
Deposits with banks and other	2,889	2,877
	52,185	45,019
Interest expense (Note 28)		
Deposits	30,476	26,633
Securities sold short	625	408
Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	6,334	4,283
Subordinated indebtedness	510	458
Other	545	412
	38,490	32,194
Net interest income	13,695	12,825
Non-interest income		
Underwriting and advisory fees	707	519
Deposit and payment fees	958	924
Credit fees	1,218	1,385
Card fees	414	379
Investment management and custodial fees	1,980	1,768
Mutual fund fees	1,796	1,743
Income from insurance activities, net ⁽¹⁾	356	347
Commissions on securities transactions	431	338
Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), net	3,226	2,346
Gains (losses) from debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortized cost, net	43	83
Foreign exchange other than trading (FXOTT)	386	360
Income from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures (Note 24)	79	30
Other	317	285
	11,911	10,507
Total revenue	25,606	23,332
Provision for credit losses (Note 5)	2,001	2,010
Non-interest expenses		
Employee compensation and benefits	8,261	7,550
Occupancy costs	830	823
Computer, software and office equipment	2,719	2,467
Communications	362	364
Advertising and business development	344	304
Professional fees	257	245
Business and capital taxes	128	124
Other (Notes 3 and 8)	1,538	2,472
	14,439	14,349
Income before income taxes	9,166	6,973
Income taxes (Note 18)	2,012	1,934
Net income	\$ 7,154	\$ 5,039
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$ 39	\$ 38
Preferred shareholders and other equity instrument holders	\$ 263	\$ 267
Common shareholders	6,852	4,734
Net income attributable to equity shareholders	\$ 7,115	\$ 5,001
Earnings per share (EPS) (in dollars) (Note 19)		
Basic	\$ 7.29	\$ 5.17
Diluted	7.28	5.17
Dividends per common share (in dollars) (Note 15)	3.60	3.44

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17 in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Interest income included \$48.5 billion for the year ended October 31, 2024 (2023: \$42.5 billion) calculated based on the effective interest rate method.

The accompanying notes and shaded sections in "MD&A – Management of risk" are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Millions of Canadian dollars, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Net income	\$ 7,154	\$ 5,039
Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI), net of income tax, that is subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net foreign currency translation adjustments		
Net gains (losses) on investments in foreign operations	281	1,163
Net gains (losses) on hedges of investments in foreign operations	(267)	(812)
	14	351
Net change in debt securities measured at FVOCI		
Net gains (losses) on debt securities measured at FVOCI	127	274
Net (gains) losses reclassified to net income	(27)	(65)
	100	209
Net change in cash flow hedges		
Net gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	2,348	(222)
Net (gains) losses reclassified to net income	(813)	(142)
	1,535	(364)
OCI, net of income tax, that is not subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net gains (losses) on post-employment defined benefit plans	250	(240)
Net gains (losses) due to fair value change of fair value option (FVO) liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk	(216)	(106)
Net gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI	(13)	19
	21	(327)
Total OCI ⁽²⁾	1,670	(131)
Comprehensive income	\$ 8,824	\$ 4,908
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$ 39	\$ 38
Preferred shareholders and other equity instrument holders	\$ 263	\$ 267
Common shareholders	8,522	4,603
Comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders	\$ 8,785	\$ 4,870

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17 in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Includes \$113 million of gains for 2024 (2023: \$66 million of gains) relating to our investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures.

Millions of Canadian dollars, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Income tax (expense) benefit allocated to each component of OCI		
Subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net foreign currency translation adjustments		
Net gains (losses) on investments in foreign operations	\$ (5)	\$ (26)
Net gains (losses) on hedges of investments in foreign operations	–	26
	(5)	–
Net change in debt securities measured at FVOCI		
Net gains (losses) on debt securities measured at FVOCI	(12)	(65)
Net (gains) losses reclassified to net income	10	25
	(2)	(40)
Net change in cash flow hedges		
Net gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(903)	106
Net (gains) losses reclassified to net income	313	46
	(590)	152
Not subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net gains (losses) on post-employment defined benefit plans	(68)	75
Net gains (losses) due to fair value change of FVO liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk	83	38
Net gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI	4	(6)
	19	107
	\$ (578)	\$ 219

The accompanying notes and shaded sections in “MD&A – Management of risk” are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Millions of Canadian dollars, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Preferred shares and other equity instruments (Note 15)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,925	\$ 4,923
Issue of preferred shares and limited recourse capital notes (LRCNs)	1,000	–
Redemption of preferred shares	(975)	–
Treasury shares	(4)	2
Balance at end of year	\$ 4,946	\$ 4,925
Common shares (Note 15)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 16,082	\$ 14,726
Issue of common shares	1,019	1,358
Purchase of common shares for cancellation	(90)	–
Treasury shares	–	(2)
Balance at end of year	\$ 17,011	\$ 16,082
Contributed surplus		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 109	\$ 115
Compensation expense arising from equity-settled share-based awards	16	13
Exercise of stock options and settlement of other equity-settled share-based awards	(9)	(20)
Other	43	1
Balance at end of year	\$ 159	\$ 109
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year before accounting policy changes	n/a	\$ 28,823
Impact of adopting IFRS 17 at November 1, 2022	n/a	(56)
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 30,352	28,767
Net income attributable to equity shareholders	7,115	5,001
Dividends and distributions (Note 15)		
Preferred and other equity instruments	(263)	(267)
Common	(3,382)	(3,149)
Premium on purchase of common shares for cancellation	(329)	–
Realized gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI reclassified from AOCI	(15)	–
Other	(7)	–
Balance at end of year	\$ 33,471	\$ 30,352
AOCI, net of income tax		
AOCI, net of income tax, that is subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net foreign currency translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,162	\$ 1,811
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments	14	351
Balance at end of year	\$ 2,176	\$ 2,162
Net gains (losses) on debt securities measured at FVOCI		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (407)	\$ (616)
Net change in debt securities measured at FVOCI	100	209
Balance at end of year	\$ (307)	\$ (407)
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (1,026)	\$ (662)
Net change in cash flow hedges	1,535	(364)
Balance at end of year	\$ 509	\$ (1,026)
AOCI, net of income tax, that is not subject to subsequent reclassification to net income		
Net gains (losses) on post-employment defined benefit plans		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 592	\$ 832
Net change in post-employment defined benefit plans	250	(240)
Balance at end of year	\$ 842	\$ 592
Net gains (losses) due to fair value change of FVO liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 128	\$ 234
Net change attributable to changes in credit risk	(216)	(106)
Balance at end of year	\$ (88)	\$ 128
Net gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 14	\$ (5)
Net gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI	(13)	19
Realized (gains) losses on equity securities designated at FVOCI reclassified to retained earnings	15	–
Balance at end of year	\$ 16	\$ 14
Total AOCI, net of income tax	\$ 3,148	\$ 1,463
Non-controlling interests		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 232	\$ 201
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	39	38
Dividends	(8)	(8)
Other	9	1
Balance at end of year	\$ 272	\$ 232
Equity at end of year	\$ 59,007	\$ 53,163

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17 in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

n/a Not applicable.

The accompanying notes and shaded sections in “MD&A – Management of risk” are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Millions of Canadian dollars, for the year ended October 31

	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Net income	\$ 7,154	\$ 5,039
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	2,001	2,010
Amortization and impairment ⁽²⁾	1,170	1,143
Stock options and restricted shares expense	16	13
Deferred income taxes	(244)	(84)
Losses (gains) from debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost	(43)	(83)
Net losses (gains) on disposal of property and equipment	(1)	(3)
Other non-cash items, net	(1,822)	1,822
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	(4,597)	(2,576)
Loans, net of repayments	(28,930)	(14,301)
Deposits, net of withdrawals	34,467	17,045
Obligations related to securities sold short	2,976	3,382
Accrued interest receivable	(711)	(1,272)
Accrued interest payable	452	2,521
Derivative assets	(3,240)	9,826
Derivative liabilities	(813)	(10,382)
Securities measured at FVTPL	(23,319)	(15,427)
Other assets and liabilities measured/designated at FVTPL	3,431	8,259
Current income taxes	(257)	361
Cash collateral on securities lent	(84)	3,228
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,035	9,319
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	(2,377)	675
Securities purchased under resale agreements	(3,537)	(10,971)
Other, net	6,361	2,610
	11,088	12,154
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		
Issue of subordinated indebtedness	2,250	1,750
Redemption/repurchase/maturity of subordinated indebtedness	(1,536)	(1,500)
Issue of preferred shares and limited recourse capital notes, net of issuance cost	996	–
Redemption of preferred shares	(975)	–
Issue of common shares for cash	312	183
Purchase of common shares for cancellation	(419)	–
Net sale (purchase) of treasury shares	(4)	–
Dividends and distributions paid	(2,947)	(2,261)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(287)	(331)
	(2,610)	(2,159)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of securities measured/designated at FVOCI and amortized cost	(76,528)	(79,487)
Proceeds from sale of securities measured/designated at FVOCI and amortized cost	29,761	26,914
Proceeds from maturity of debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost	27,105	32,824
Net sale (purchase) of property, equipment, software and other intangible assets	(1,089)	(1,014)
	(20,751)	(20,763)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks	22	49
Net increase (decrease) in cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks during the year	(12,251)	(10,719)
Cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks at beginning of year	20,816	31,535
Cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks at end of year ⁽³⁾	\$ 8,565	\$ 20,816
Cash interest paid	\$ 38,038	\$ 29,673
Cash interest received	49,761	42,600
Cash dividends received	1,713	1,147
Cash income taxes paid	2,513	1,657

(1) Certain comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17 in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Comprises amortization and impairment of buildings, right-of-use assets, furniture, equipment, leasehold improvements, and software and other intangible assets.

(3) Includes restricted cash of \$466 million (2023: \$491 million) and interest-bearing demand deposits with Bank of Canada.

The accompanying notes and shaded sections in "MD&A – Management of risk" are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) is a diversified financial institution governed by the *Bank Act* (Canada). CIBC was formed through the amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Imperial Bank of Canada in 1961. Through our four strategic business units (SBUs) – Canadian Personal and Business Banking, Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, and Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services – CIBC provides a full range of financial products and services to our personal banking, business, public sector and institutional clients in Canada, the United States (U.S.) and around the world. Refer to Note 29 for further details on our business units. CIBC is incorporated and domiciled in Canada, with our registered and principal business offices located at CIBC SQUARE, Toronto, Ontario.

Note 1 | Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of CIBC have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These consolidated financial statements also comply with Section 308(4) of the *Bank Act* (Canada) and the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI).

CIBC has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented, except as indicated in the “Changes in accounting policies” section below.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (the Board) on December 4, 2024.

Summary of material accounting policies

The following paragraphs describe our material accounting policies.

Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recognized and measured amounts of assets, liabilities, net income, comprehensive income and related disclosures. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in the areas of the valuation of financial instruments, allowance for credit losses, the evaluation of whether to consolidate structured entities (SEs), leases, asset impairment, income taxes, provisions and contingent liabilities, post-employment and other long-term benefit plan assumptions and the valuation of self-managed loyalty points programs. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Basis of consolidation

We consolidate entities over which we have control. We have control over another entity when we have: (i) power to direct relevant activities of the entity; (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from our involvement with the entity; and (iii) the ability to affect those returns through our power over the entity.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which CIBC has control. Generally, CIBC has control of its subsidiaries through a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights, and has significant exposure to the subsidiaries based on its ownership interests of more than 50%. The effects of potential voting rights that CIBC has the practical ability to exercise are considered when assessing whether control exists. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is obtained by CIBC and are deconsolidated from the date control is lost. Consistent accounting policies are applied for all consolidated subsidiaries. Details of our significant subsidiaries are provided in Note 25.

Structured entities

A SE is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the significant relevant activities are directed by contractual arrangements. SEs often have some or all of the following features or attributes: (i) restricted activities; (ii) a narrow and well-defined objective, such as to securitize our own financial assets or third-party financial assets to provide sources of funding or to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the SE to investors; (iii) insufficient equity to permit the SE to finance its activities without subordinated financial support; or (iv) financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks. Examples of SEs include securitization vehicles, asset-backed financings, capital vehicles and investment funds.

When voting rights are not relevant in deciding whether CIBC has power over an entity, particularly for complex SEs, the assessment of control considers all facts and circumstances, including the purpose and design of the investee, its relationship with other parties and each party's ability to make decisions over significant activities, and whether CIBC is acting as a principal or as an agent.

We do not have control over an investee when we are acting as the agent for a third-party. In assessing whether we are an agent we determine: (i) the scope of our decision-making authority; (ii) the rights held by other parties; (iii) the remuneration to which we are entitled; and (iv) our exposure to variability of returns from other interests that we hold in the investee.

Consolidation conclusions are reassessed whenever there is a change in the specific facts and circumstances relevant to one or more of the three elements of control. Factors that trigger the reassessment include, but are not limited to, significant changes in ownership structure of the entities, changes in contractual or governance arrangements, provision of a liquidity facility beyond the original terms, transactions with the entities that were not contemplated originally and changes in the financing structure of the entities.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are presented on the consolidated balance sheet as a separate component of equity that is distinct from CIBC's shareholders' equity. The net income attributable to non-controlling interests is presented separately in the consolidated statement of income.

Associates and joint ventures

We classify investments in entities over which we have significant influence, and that are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures, as associates. Significant influence is presumed to exist where we hold, either directly or indirectly, between 20% and 50% of the voting rights of an entity, or, in the case of a limited partnership, where CIBC is a co-general partner. Significant influence also may exist where we hold less than 20% of the voting rights of an entity, for example if we have influence over policy-making processes through representation on the entity's Board of Directors, or by other means. Where we are a party to a contractual arrangement whereby we undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control together with one or more parties, we classify our interest in the venture as a joint venture.

Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, such investments are initially measured at cost, including attributable goodwill and intangible assets, and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in our share of the net assets of the investment.

In applying the equity method for an investment that has a different reporting period from that of CIBC, adjustments are made for the effects of any significant events or transactions that occur between the reporting date of the investment and CIBC's reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities and non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of operations at prevailing exchange rates at the date of the consolidated balance sheet. Revenue and expenses are translated using average monthly exchange rates. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from translation into functional currencies are included in the consolidated statement of income, with the exception of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on FVOCI equity securities, which are included in AOCI.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing as at the consolidated balance sheet date, while revenue and expenses of these foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the average monthly exchange rates. Exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of these foreign operations and from the results of hedging the net investment in these foreign operations, net of applicable taxes, are included in Net foreign currency translation adjustments, in AOCI.

Any accumulated exchange gains and losses, including the impact of hedging, and any applicable taxes in AOCI are reclassified into the consolidated statement of income when there is a disposal of a foreign operation, including a partial disposal of a foreign operation that involves the loss of control. On partial disposal of a foreign operation that does not involve the loss of control, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange gains and losses, including the impact of hedging, and any applicable taxes previously recognized in AOCI are reclassified into the consolidated statement of income.

Accounting for financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

All financial assets must be classified at initial recognition as financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL (trading and non-trading), financial instruments measured at amortized cost, debt financial instruments measured at FVOCI, equity financial instruments designated at FVOCI, or financial instruments designated at FVTPL (fair value option), based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the business model under which the financial assets are managed. All financial assets and derivatives are required to be measured at fair value with the exception of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets are required to be reclassified when and only when the business model under which they are managed has changed. All reclassifications are to be applied prospectively from the reclassification date.

The classification and measurement model requires that all debt instrument financial assets that do not meet a "solely payment of principal and interest" (SPPI) test, including those that contain embedded derivatives, be classified at initial recognition as FVTPL. The SPPI test is conducted to identify whether the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument are "solely payments of principal and interest" such that any variability in the contractual cash flows is consistent with a "basic lending arrangement". "Principal" for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset, for example, due to repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount. "Interest" for the purpose of this test is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk, which are the most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. The intent of the SPPI test is to ensure that debt instruments that contain non-basic lending features, such as equity conversion options and equity-linked payouts, are measured at FVTPL.

For debt instrument financial assets that meet the SPPI test, classification at initial recognition is determined based on the business model under which these instruments are managed. Debt instruments that are managed on a "held for trading" or "fair value" basis are classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect and for sale" basis are classified as FVOCI for debt. Debt instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect" basis are classified as amortized cost. We consider the following in our determination of the applicable business model for financial assets:

- I) The business purpose of the portfolio;
- II) The risks that are being managed and the type of business activities that are being carried out on a day-to-day basis to manage the risks;
- III) The basis on which performance of the portfolio is being evaluated; and
- IV) The frequency and significance of sales activity.

All equity instrument financial assets are classified at initial recognition as FVTPL unless they are not held with the intent for short-term profit-taking and an irrevocable designation is made to classify the instrument as FVOCI for equities.

Derivatives, obligations related to securities sold short and FVO financial liabilities are measured at fair value. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Derivatives are measured at FVTPL, except to the extent that they are designated in a hedging relationship, in which case the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (IAS 39) hedge accounting requirements continue to apply.

Financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL (trading and non-trading)

Trading financial instruments are mandatorily measured at FVTPL as they are held for trading purposes or are part of a managed portfolio with a pattern of short-term profit-taking. Non-trading financial assets are also mandatorily measured at fair value if their contractual cash flow characteristics do not meet the SPPI test or if they are managed together with other financial instruments on a fair value basis.

Trading and non-trading financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL are remeasured at fair value as at the consolidated balance sheet date. Gains and losses realized on disposition and unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value are included in Non-interest income as Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/designated at FVTPL, net. Interest income and dividends earned on trading and non-trading securities and dividends and interest expense incurred on securities sold short are included in net interest income.

Financial instruments designated at FVTPL (fair value option)

Financial instruments designated at FVTPL are those that we voluntarily designate at initial recognition as instruments that we will measure at fair value through the consolidated statement of income that would otherwise fall into a different accounting category. The FVO designation, once made, is irrevocable and can only be applied if reliable fair values are available, when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on a different basis and if certain OSFI requirements pertaining to certain loans are met. Financial liabilities may also be designated at FVTPL when they are part of a portfolio which is managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with our investment strategy, and are reported internally on that basis. Designation at FVTPL may also be applied to financial liabilities that have one or more embedded derivatives that would otherwise require bifurcation. We apply the FVO to certain mortgage commitments.

Gains and losses realized on dispositions and unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of FVO financial instruments are treated in the same manner as financial instruments which are mandatorily measured at FVTPL, except that changes in the fair value of FVO liabilities that are attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. Dividends and interest earned, and interest expense incurred on FVO assets and liabilities are included in Interest income and Interest expense, respectively.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are debt financial instruments with contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI test and are managed on a "hold to collect" basis. These financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus direct and incremental transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, net of an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

Loans measured at amortized cost include residential mortgages, personal loans, credit cards and most business and government loans. Certain portfolios of treasury securities that are managed on a "hold to collect" basis are also classified as amortized cost.

Most deposits with banks, securities purchased under resale agreements, cash collateral on securities borrowed and most customers' liability under acceptances are accounted for at amortized cost.

Debt financial assets measured at FVOCI

Debt financial instruments measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets with contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI test and are managed on a "hold to collect and for sale" basis.

FVOCI debt instruments are measured initially at fair value, plus direct and incremental transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, FVOCI debt instruments are remeasured at fair value, with the exception that changes in ECL allowances in addition to related foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in OCI are transferred from AOCI to the consolidated statement of income when the debt instrument is sold. Realized gains and losses on sale, determined on an average cost basis, and changes in ECL allowances, are included in Gains (losses) from debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost, net in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income from FVOCI debt instruments is included in Interest income. FVOCI debt instruments include our treasury securities which are managed on a "hold to collect and for sale" basis.

A debt financial instrument is classified as impaired (stage 3) when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred after its initial recognition. Evidence of impairment includes indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, or a default or delinquency has occurred.

Equity financial instruments designated at FVOCI

Equity financial instruments are measured at FVTPL unless an irrevocable designation is made to measure them at FVOCI. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at FVOCI, including any related foreign exchange gains or losses, are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognized in OCI will not be subsequently recycled to profit or loss, with the exception of dividends that are not considered a return of capital, which are recognized as interest income when received in the consolidated statement of income. Instead, cumulative gains or losses upon derecognition of the equity instrument will be transferred within equity from AOCI to retained earnings and presented in Realized gains (losses) on equity securities designated at FVOCI reclassified to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Financial assets designated as FVOCI include non-trading equity securities, primarily related to our investment in private companies and certain limited partnerships.

Impairment of financial assets

ECL allowances are recognized on all financial assets that are debt instruments classified either as amortized cost or FVOCI and for all loan commitments and financial guarantees that are not measured at FVTPL. ECL allowances represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Forward-looking information is explicitly incorporated into the estimation of ECL allowances, which involves significant judgment (see Note 5 for additional details).

ECL allowances for loans and acceptances are included in Allowance for credit losses on the consolidated balance sheet. ECL allowances for FVOCI debt securities are included as a component of the carrying value of the securities, which are measured at fair value. ECL allowances for other financial assets are included in the carrying value of the instrument. ECL allowances for guarantees and loan commitments are included in Other liabilities.

ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either: (i) 12-month ECL; or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition or when there is objective evidence of impairment.

The calculation of ECL allowances is based on the expected value of three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that we expect to receive. The key inputs in the measurement of ECL allowances are as follows:

- The probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;
- The loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time; and
- The exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Lifetime ECL is the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on the financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Stage migration and significant increase in credit risk

As a result of the requirements above, financial instruments subject to ECL allowances are categorized into three stages.

For performing financial instruments:

Stage 1 is comprised of all performing financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. We recognize 12 months of ECL for stage 1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, we compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of its initial recognition.

Stage 2 is comprised of all performing financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. We recognize lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, we then revert to recognizing 12 months of ECL as the financial instrument has migrated back to stage 1.

We determine whether a financial instrument has experienced a SICR since its initial recognition on an individual financial instrument basis. Changes in the required ECL allowance, including the impact of financial instruments migrating between stage 1 and stage 2, are recorded in Provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income. Significant judgment is required in the application of SICR (see Note 5 for additional details).

Stage 3 financial instruments are those that we have classified as impaired. We recognize lifetime ECL for all stage 3 financial instruments. We classify a financial instrument as impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred after its initial recognition. Evidence of impairment includes indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, or a default or delinquency has occurred. Generally, financial instruments on which repayment of principal or payment of interest is contractually more than 90 days in arrears are considered impaired, except for credit card loans, which are classified as impaired and are fully written off when payments are contractually 180 days in arrears or at the earlier of the notice of bankruptcy, settlement proposal, or enlistment of credit counselling services.

A financial instrument is no longer considered impaired when it is determined that there is reasonable assurance that the principal and interest are fully collectable in accordance with the original contractual terms or revised market terms of the financial instrument with all criteria for the impaired classification having been remedied.

Financial instruments are written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance for credit losses when we judge that there is no realistic prospect of future recovery in respect of those amounts. When financial instruments are secured, this is generally after all collateral has been realized or transferred to CIBC, or in certain circumstances, when the net realizable value of any collateral and other available information suggests that there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the provision for credit losses.

Purchased loans

Both purchased performing and purchased credit-impaired loans are initially measured at their acquisition date fair values. As a result of recording these loans at fair value, no allowance for credit losses is recognized in the purchase equation at the acquisition date. Fair value is determined by estimating the principal and interest cash flows expected to be collected and discounting those cash flows at a market rate of interest. At the acquisition date, we classify a loan as performing where we expect timely collection of all amounts in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan and as credit-impaired where it is probable that we will not be able to collect all contractually required payments.

For purchased performing loans, the acquisition date fair value adjustment on each loan is amortized to interest income over the expected remaining life of the loan using the effective interest rate method. The remaining unamortized amounts relating to those loans are recorded in income in the period that the loan is repaid. ECL allowances are established in Provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income immediately after the acquisition date based on classifying each loan in stage 1, since the acquisition date is established as the initial recognition date of purchased performing loans for the purpose of assessing whether a SICR has occurred. Subsequent to the acquisition date, ECL allowances are estimated in a manner consistent with our SICR and impairment policies that we apply to loans that we originate.

For purchased credit-impaired loans, the acquisition date fair value adjustment on each loan consists of management's estimate of the shortfall of principal and interest cash flows expected to be collected and the time value of money. The time value of money component of the fair value adjustment is amortized to interest income over the expected remaining life of the loan using the effective interest rate method. Subsequent to the acquisition date, we regularly re-estimate the expected cash flows for purchased credit-impaired loans. Decreases in the expected cash flows will result in an increase in our ECL allowance. Increases in the expected cash flows will result in a recovery of the ECL allowance. ECL allowances for purchased credit-impaired loans are reported in stage 3.

Originated credit-impaired financial assets

The accounting for originated credit-impaired financial assets operates in a similar manner to the accounting for purchased credit-impaired loans in that originated credit-impaired assets are initially recognized at fair value with no initial ECL allowance as concerns about the collection of future cash flows are instead reflected in the origination date discount. The time value of money component of the discount is amortized to interest income over the expected remaining life of the financial asset using the effective interest rate method. Changes in expectation regarding the contractual cash flows for loans are recognized immediately in Provision for credit losses and for securities are recognized in Gains (losses) from debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost, net.

This accounting generally applies to financial assets that result from debt restructuring arrangements in which a previously impaired financial asset is exchanged for a new financial asset that is either recognized at a fair value that represents a deep discount to par or for which there are significant concerns over the ability to collect the contractual cash flows.

Determination of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. the exit price). Fair value measurements are categorized into three levels within a fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3) based upon the market observability of the valuation inputs used in measuring the fair value. See Note 2 for more details about fair value measurement subsequent to initial recognition by type of financial instrument.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs relating to financial instruments mandatorily measured or designated at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs are amortized over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method for instruments measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI. For equity instruments designated at FVOCI, transaction costs are included in the instrument's carrying value.

Date of recognition of securities

We account for all securities transactions on our consolidated balance sheet using settlement date accounting.

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and for debt securities measured at FVOCI are recognized in Interest income and Interest expense using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying value of the financial asset or liability upon initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, we estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Fees relating to loan origination, including commitment, restructuring and renegotiation fees, are considered an integral part of the yield earned on the loan and are accounted for using the effective interest rate method. Fees received for commitments that are not expected to result in a loan are included in Non-interest income over the commitment period. Loan syndication fees are included in Non-interest income on completion of the syndication arrangement, provided that the yield on the portion of the loan we retain is at least equal to the average yield earned by the other lenders involved in the financing; otherwise, an appropriate portion of the fee is deferred as unearned income and amortized to interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Interest income is recognized on stage 1 and stage 2 financial assets measured at amortized cost by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. For stage 3 financial instruments, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the estimated future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss and applied to the net carrying value of the financial instrument.

Securitizations and derecognition of financial assets

Securitization of our own assets provides us with an additional source of liquidity. As we generally retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, assets remain on the consolidated balance sheet and funding from these transactions is accounted for as Deposits – secured borrowings.

Securitizations to non-consolidated SEs are accounted for as sales, with the related assets being derecognized, only where:

- Our contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired; or
- We transfer our contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset or where applicable the transfer also meets the criteria of a qualifying pass-through arrangement, and have: (i) transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) neither retained nor transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, but have not retained control.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. If an existing financial liability is replaced by another liability from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying values is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The repurchase of a debt instrument is considered an extinguishment of that debt instrument even if we intend to resell the instrument in the near term.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are financial contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by CIBC that are not classified as insurance contracts are initially recognized as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantees, which is generally the premium received or receivable on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequently, financial guarantee liabilities are measured at the higher of the initial fair value, less cumulative amortization, and the applicable ECL allowances. A financial guarantee that qualifies as a derivative is remeasured at fair value as at each reporting date and reported as Derivative instruments in assets or liabilities, as appropriate.

Mortgage commitments

Mortgage interest rate commitments are extended to our retail clients in contemplation of borrowing to finance the purchase of homes under mortgages to be funded by CIBC in the future. These commitments are usually for periods of up to 120 days and generally entitle the borrower to receive funding at the lower of the interest rate at the time of the commitment and the rate applicable at the funding date. We use financial instruments, such as interest rate derivatives, to economically hedge our exposure to an increase in interest rates. Based on our estimate of the commitments expected to be exercised, a financial liability is recognized on our consolidated balance sheet for those commitments where we apply the FVO. We also carry the associated economic hedges at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of the FVO commitment liability and the associated economic hedges are included in Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/designated at FVTPL, net. In addition, since the fair value of the commitments is priced into the mortgage, the difference between the mortgage amount and its fair value at funding is recognized in the consolidated statement of income to offset the carrying value of the mortgage commitment that is released upon its expiry.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the amount presented net in the consolidated balance sheet, when we have a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Acceptances and customers' liability under acceptances

Acceptances constitute a liability of CIBC on negotiable instruments issued to third parties by our customers. We earned a fee for guaranteeing and then making the payment to the third parties. The amounts owed to us by our customers in respect of these guaranteed amounts are reflected in assets as Customers' liability under acceptances. See the "Interest rate benchmark reform" section below for details on the impact of Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) cessation on acceptances and customers' liability under acceptances.

Securities purchased under resale agreements and obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements are treated as collateralized lending transactions as they represent the purchase of securities affected with a simultaneous agreement to sell them back at a future date at a fixed price, which is generally near term. Securities subject to these transactions include certain loans that are readily securitizable. The agreements include certain total return swap arrangements that are economically equivalent to

resale agreements. These transactions meet the SPPI criteria and are generally classified and measured at amortized cost, as they are also managed under a hold to collect business model. Certain transactions are classified at FVTPL as they are managed on a held for sale basis or are designated at FVTPL under the FVO. For Securities purchased under resale agreements that are classified at amortized cost, an ECL is applied. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate method and is included in Interest income – Securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements in the consolidated statement of income.

Similarly, securities sold under agreements to repurchase are treated as collateralized borrowing transactions at amortized cost with interest expense accrued using the effective interest rate method and are included in Interest expense – Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements in the consolidated statement of income. Certain obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements are designated at FVTPL under the FVO.

Cash collateral on securities borrowed and securities lent

The right to receive back cash collateral paid and the obligation to return cash collateral received on borrowing and lending of securities, which is generally near term, is recognized as cash collateral on securities borrowed and securities lent, respectively. These transactions are classified and measured at amortized cost as they meet the SPPI criteria and are managed under a hold to collect business model. For Cash collateral on securities borrowed classified at amortized cost, an ECL is applied. Interest income on cash collateral paid and interest expense on cash collateral received together with the security borrowing fees and security lending income are included in Interest income – Securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements and Interest expense – Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements, respectively. For securities borrowing and lending transactions where securities are pledged or received as collateral, securities pledged by CIBC for which CIBC retains the risks and rewards remain on the consolidated balance sheet and securities received by CIBC are not recognized on the consolidated balance sheet.

Derivatives

We use derivative instruments for both asset/liability management (ALM) and trading purposes. The derivatives used for ALM purposes allow us to manage financial risks, such as movements in interest and foreign exchange rates, while our derivative trading activities are primarily driven by client activities. We may also take proprietary trading positions within prescribed risk limits with the objective of earning income.

All derivative instruments are recognized initially, and are measured subsequently, at fair value and are reported as assets where they have a positive fair value and as liabilities where they have a negative fair value, in both cases as derivative instruments. Any realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives used for trading purposes are recognized immediately in Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/designated at FVTPL, net. The accounting for derivatives used for ALM purposes depends on whether they qualify for hedge accounting as discussed below.

Fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are based on quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, including OTC derivatives that are centrally cleared, are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. See Note 12 for further information on the valuation of derivatives.

Derivatives used for ALM purposes that qualify for hedge accounting

As permitted at the time of transition to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (IFRS 9), we elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39.

We apply hedge accounting for derivatives held for ALM purposes that meet specified criteria. There are three types of hedges under IAS 39: fair value, cash flow and hedges of net investments in foreign operations (NIFOs). When hedge accounting is not applied, the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (see the “Derivatives used for ALM purposes that are not designated for hedge accounting” section below).

In order for derivatives to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship must be designated and formally documented at its inception in accordance with IAS 39. The particular risk management objective and strategy, the specific asset, liability or cash flow being hedged, as well as how hedge effectiveness is assessed, are documented. Hedge effectiveness requires a high correlation of changes in fair values or cash flows between the hedged and hedging items.

We assess the effectiveness of derivatives in hedging relationships, both at inception and on an ongoing basis. Ineffectiveness results to the extent that the change in the fair value of the hedging derivative differs from the change in the fair value of the hedged risk in the hedged item, or the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging derivative exceeds the cumulative change in the fair value of expected future cash flows of the hedged item. The amount of ineffectiveness of hedging instruments is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest rate benchmark reform

In response to interest rate benchmark reform, the IASB issued “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7” (Phase 1 amendments) in September 2019, and “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, and IFRS 16” (Phase 2 amendments) in August 2020. Only the amendments to the classification and measurement sections of IFRS 9, the hedge accounting sections of IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” (IAS 39), IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”, IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”, and IFRS 16 “Leases” apply to us since we elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 upon the adoption of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (IFRS 9). We adopted the Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments effective November 1, 2019 and November 1, 2020, respectively.

During the period prior to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs), the Phase 1 amendments allowed us to continue hedge accounting by assuming that the interest rate benchmarks which were the basis for the hedged risk and the cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument would not be altered as a result of the reform. For the bank’s cash flow hedges of forecast transactions that were directly impacted by IBOR reform, for the purpose of assessing whether a forecast transaction was highly probable or expected to occur, the amendments allowed us to assume that the benchmark interest rate on which the hedged cash flows were based would not be altered as a result of IBOR reform. Phase 1 amendments also provided temporary exceptions to allow hedge accounting to continue if a hedge relationship did not meet certain hedge effectiveness assessment criteria solely as a result of IBOR reform.

The Phase 2 amendments addressed issues once an existing rate is replaced with an alternative rate. The amendments provided temporary relief that allowed for hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative rate under certain qualifying conditions. The amendments also allowed us to redefine the hedged risk to an alternative rate, and to amend the description of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the description of how we assessed hedge effectiveness to reflect changes required by the reform without discontinuing the hedge relationship. The amendments also provided temporary relief that allowed us to designate an alternative rate as a risk component to hedge provided that we reasonably expected that the alternative rate would become separately identifiable within 24 months of its first designation.

See the “Interest rate benchmark reform” section below for further detail.

Fair value hedges

We designate fair value hedges primarily as part of interest rate risk management strategies that use derivatives to hedge changes in the fair value of financial instruments with fixed interest rates. Changes in fair value attributed to the hedged interest rate risk are accounted for as basis adjustments to the hedged financial instruments and are included in Net interest income. Changes in fair value from the hedging derivatives are also included in Net interest income. Any differences between the two represent hedge ineffectiveness that is included in Net interest income.

Similarly, for hedges of foreign exchange risk, changes in the fair value from the hedging derivatives are included in FXOTT. Changes in the fair value of the hedged item from the hedged foreign exchange risk are accounted for as basis adjustments and are also included in FXOTT. Any difference between the two represents hedge ineffectiveness.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated and the basis adjustment applied to the hedged item is amortized over the remaining term of the hedged item. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized basis adjustment is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Cash flow hedges

We designate cash flow hedges as part of interest rate risk management strategies that use derivatives to mitigate our risk from variable cash flows by effectively converting certain variable-rate financial instruments to fixed-rate financial instruments, and as part of foreign exchange rate risk management strategies to hedge forecasted foreign currency denominated cash flows. We also designate cash flow hedges to hedge changes in CIBC's share price in respect of certain cash-settled share-based payment awards.

The effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative instrument is recognized in OCI until the variability in cash flows being hedged is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in future accounting periods, at which time an appropriate portion of the amount that was in AOCI is reclassified into the consolidated statement of income. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivative is included in Net interest income, FXOTT, or Non-interest expenses immediately as it arises.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. Upon termination of the hedge relationship, any remaining amount in AOCI remains therein until it is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the variability in cash flows hedged or the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the related cumulative gain or loss in AOCI is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Hedges of NIFOs with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar

We may designate NIFO hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange risk on our NIFOs with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar.

These hedges are accounted for in a similar manner to cash flow hedges. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion is recognized in OCI. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument attributable to the forward points and relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in FXOTT. Gains and losses in AOCI are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income upon the disposal or partial disposal of the investment in the foreign operation that involves the loss of control, as explained in the "Foreign currency translation" policy above.

Derivatives used for ALM purposes that are not designated for hedge accounting

The change in fair value of the derivatives not designated as accounting hedges but used to economically hedge FVO assets or liabilities is included in Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/designated at FVTPL, net. The change in fair value of other derivatives not designated as accounting hedges but used for other economic hedging purposes is included in Non-interest income as FXOTT or Other, as appropriate, or in the case of economic hedges of cash-settled share-based payment obligations, in compensation expense.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities are accounted for as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host instrument and the terms of the embedded derivative represent those of a freestanding derivative in situations where the combined instrument is not classified as FVTPL or FVO. These embedded derivatives, which are classified together with the host instrument on the consolidated balance sheet, are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value included in the consolidated statement of income. The residual amount of the host liability is accreted to its maturity value through Interest income and Interest expense, respectively, using the effective interest rate method.

Gains at inception on derivatives embedded in financial instruments bifurcated for accounting purposes are not recognized at inception; instead they are recognized over the life of the residual host instrument. Where an embedded derivative is separable from the host instrument but the fair value, as at the acquisition or reporting date, cannot be reliably measured separately or is otherwise not bifurcated, the entire combined contract is measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are classified in their entirety into the appropriate classification at initial recognition through an assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the business model under which it is managed.

Accumulated other comprehensive income

AOCI is included on the consolidated balance sheet as a separate component of total equity, net of income tax. It includes net unrealized gains and losses on FVOCI debt and equity securities, the effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments designated within effective cash flow hedges under IAS 39, unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses on foreign operations with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar net of gains or losses on related hedges, net gains (losses) related to fair value changes of FVO liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk, and net gains (losses) on post-employment defined benefit plans.

Treasury shares

Where we repurchase our own equity instruments, these instruments are treated as treasury shares and are deducted from equity at their cost with any gain or loss recognized in Contributed surplus or Retained earnings as appropriate. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of our own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying value and the consideration, if reissued, is also included in Contributed surplus.

Liabilities and equity

We classify financial instruments as a liability or equity based on the substance of the contractual arrangement. An instrument is classified as a liability if it is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities at potentially unfavourable terms. A contract is also classified as a liability if it is a non-derivative and could obligate us to deliver a variable number of our own shares or it is a derivative other than one that can be settled by the delivery of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of our own equity

instruments. An instrument is classified as equity if it evidences a residual interest in our assets after deducting all liabilities. The components of a compound financial instrument are classified and accounted for separately as assets, liabilities, or equity as appropriate. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity instruments are shown in equity, net of income tax.

Property and equipment

Land is recognized initially at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Buildings, furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements are recognized initially at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for use and is recognized on a straight-line basis to depreciate the cost of these assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings – 40 years
- Computer equipment – 3 to 7 years
- Office furniture, equipment and other – 4 to 15 years
- Leasehold improvements – over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, including reasonably assured renewal periods

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and are adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposal are included in Non-interest income – Other.

Leases

As a lessee, we recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability based on the present value of future lease payments, less any lease incentives receivable, when the lessor makes the leased asset available for use to CIBC, based on the non-cancellable portion of the lease term, adjusted for any renewal or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised. Measurement of the right-of-use asset also includes any initial direct costs of procuring the lease, any lease payments made or lease incentives received prior to lease commencement, and the estimated cost of remediating the underlying asset at the end of the lease term. Discount rates are based on the rate implicit in the lease, if determinable, or on CIBC's incremental borrowing rate. Where a property lease contains both a lease and non-lease component, we have elected not to allocate the consideration in the contract to each of the components. Subsequent to initial measurement, CIBC measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability based on the discount rate at the time of recognition and reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made during the period, net of any remeasurements for lease reassessment or modifications. The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model, and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities, including asset retirement obligations, are recognized in Property and equipment and Other liabilities, respectively, on our consolidated balance sheet.

The right-of-use asset and the corresponding lease liability are remeasured when there is a change in lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase a leased asset, a change in the expected residual value guarantee (if any), or a change in future lease payments due to a change in the index or rate applicable to the payment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment as required under IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" (IAS 36). Refer to the "Impairment of non-financial assets" policy below. In addition, the evaluation of the useful life for depreciation is assessed under IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" (IAS 16).

Lease payments for low-value assets, short-term leases and variable leases are systematically recognized in Non-interest expenses based on the nature of the expense.

As an intermediate lessor, we classify a sublease as an operating or finance sublease based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards related to the underlying right-of-use asset are transferred to the sub-lessee. If classified as a finance sublease, the related right-of-use asset is derecognized and an investment in sublease is recognized, with the difference recognized in the consolidated statement of income as a gain or loss. In measuring the investment in sublease, we apply the head lease discount rate unless the rate implicit in the sublease is determinable. Where a finance sublease includes lease and non-lease components, we allocate the total consideration in the contract to each component based on the standalone prices for each of these components. The investment in sublease is recognized in Other assets on our consolidated balance sheet, and is subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method, with interest income recognized over the term of the sublease. Rental income from operating subleases is recognized on a systematic basis over the lease term.

We are also lessors in both financing leases and operating leases related to client financing activities. Leases are classified as financing leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Otherwise they are classified as operating leases, as we retain substantially all the risks and rewards of asset ownership. In a financing lease, the leased asset is derecognized and a net investment in the lease is recognized, which is initially measured as the present value of the lease payments to be received from the lessee and any unguaranteed residual value we expect to recover at the end of the lease, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The net investment in the financing lease is presented as part of Business and government loans on our consolidated balance sheet. Finance lease income is recognized in Interest income, loans, in our consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill, software and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations. Identifiable intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, and have fair values that can be reliably measured.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment review at least annually or more frequently if there are indicators that the goodwill may be impaired. Refer to the "Impairment of non-financial assets" policy below.

Intangible assets include software and customer relationships, core deposit intangibles and investment management contracts recognized as part of past acquisitions. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Each intangible asset is assessed for legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive or other factors to determine if the useful life is definite. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

- Software – 5 to 10 years
- Contract-based intangibles – 8 to 15 years
- Core deposit and customer relationship intangibles – 3 to 16 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Indefinite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Refer to the "Impairment of non-financial assets" policy below.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of non-financial assets with definite useful lives, including right-of-use assets, buildings and equipment, and intangible assets with definite useful lives are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If any such indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

For the purpose of reviewing non-financial assets with definite useful lives for impairment, asset groups are reviewed at their lowest level for which identifiable cash inflows are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. This grouping is referred to as a cash-generating unit (CGU).

Corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. Corporate assets are tested for impairment at the minimum collection of CGUs to which the corporate asset can be allocated reasonably and consistently.

The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or CGU. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it occurs. If an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset is increased to the extent that the carrying value of the underlying assets does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment had been recognized. Any impairment reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it occurs.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment based on the group of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, and the lowest level at which management monitors the goodwill. Any potential goodwill impairment is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of the CGU grouping to which the goodwill is allocated to its carrying value including the allocated goodwill. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it occurs. Impairment losses on goodwill are not subsequently reversed if conditions change.

Income taxes

Income tax includes current tax and deferred tax which is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is accordingly recognized therein.

Current tax is recognized as the tax calculated as payable on the taxable profit for the year, based on the applicable laws of each jurisdiction, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date, and any adjustment in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when CIBC intends to settle on a net basis and the legal right to offset exists.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and the corresponding amounts attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is recognized using the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising from NIFOs if they are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and we expect to control the timing of reversal, deductible temporary differences arising from NIFOs if they are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future or it is not probable future taxable profits will be available against which these deductible temporary differences can be utilized, temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income, or taxable temporary differences on the initial recognition of goodwill.

We are subject to income tax laws in the various jurisdictions where we operate, and the tax laws in those jurisdictions are potentially subject to different interpretations by us and the relevant taxation authority, which gives rise to uncertainty. For tax positions where there is uncertainty regarding the ultimate determination of the tax impact, including positions which are under audit, dispute or appeal, we recognize provisions to consider this uncertainty based on our best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on an assessment of the relevant factors. Changes in our assessment of these factors could increase or decrease our provision for income taxes in future periods.

Pension and other post-employment benefits

We are the sponsor of a number of employee benefit plans. These plans include both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, and various other post-employment benefit plans including post-retirement medical and dental benefits.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of pensions and other post-employment benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method and our best estimate of salary escalation, retirement ages of employees, mortality and expected health-care costs. This represents CIBC's defined benefit obligation, which is measured as at the reporting date. The discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is based on the yield of a portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid and with terms to maturity that, on average, match the terms of the defined benefit obligation.

Plan assets are measured at fair value as at the reporting date.

The net defined benefit asset (liability) represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit asset (liability) is included in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively.

Current service cost reflects the cost of providing post-employment benefits earned by employees in the current period. Current service cost is calculated as the present value of the benefits attributed to the current year of service and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The current service cost is calculated using a separate discount rate to reflect the longer duration of future benefit payments associated with the additional year of service to be earned by the plan's active participants.

Past service costs arising from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized in net income in the period in which they arise.

Net interest income or expense comprises interest income on plan assets and interest expense on the defined benefit obligation. Interest income is calculated by applying the discount rate to the plan assets, and interest expense is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. Net interest income or expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Actuarial gains and losses represent changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation which result from changes in actuarial assumptions and differences between previous actuarial assumptions and actual experience, and from differences between the actual return on plan

assets and assumed interest income on plan assets. Net actuarial gains and losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise and are not subject to subsequent reclassification to net income. Cumulative net actuarial gains and losses are included in AOCI.

When the calculation results in a net defined benefit asset, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan (the asset ceiling). For plans where we do not have an unconditional right to a refund of surplus, we determine the asset ceiling by reference to future economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan, in which case the present value of economic benefits is calculated giving consideration to minimum funding requirements for future service that apply to the plan. Where a reduction in future contributions to the plan is not currently realizable at the reporting date, we estimate whether we will have the ability to reduce contributions for future service at some point during the life of the plan by taking into account, among other things, expected future returns on plan assets. If it is anticipated that we will not be able to recover the value of the net defined benefit asset, after considering minimum funding requirements for future service, the net defined benefit asset is reduced to the amount of the asset ceiling.

When the payment in the future of minimum funding requirements related to past service would result in a net defined benefit surplus, or an increase in a net defined benefit surplus, the minimum funding requirements are recognized as a liability to the extent that the surplus would not be fully available as a refund or a reduction in future contributions. Any funded status surplus is limited to the present value of future economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Defined contribution plans

Costs for defined contribution plans are recognized during the year in which the service is provided.

Other long-term employee benefits

CIBC offers medical and dental benefits to employees while on long-term disability.

The amount of other long-term employee benefits is actuarially calculated using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The methodology used to determine the discount rate used to value the long-term employee benefit obligation is consistent with that for pension and other post-employment benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses and past service costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Share-based payments

We provide compensation to certain employees and directors in the form of share-based awards.

Compensation expense for share-based awards is recognized from the service commencement date to the earlier of the contractual vesting date or the employee's retirement eligible date. For grants regularly awarded in the annual incentive compensation cycle (annual incentive grant), the service commencement date is considered to be the start of the fiscal year that precedes the fiscal year in which the grant is made. The service commencement date in respect of special awards granted outside of the annual cycle is the grant date. The amount of compensation expense recognized is based on management's best estimate of the number of share-based awards expected to vest, including estimates of expected forfeitures, which are revised periodically as appropriate. For the annual incentive grant, compensation expense is recognized from the service commencement date based on the estimated fair value of the forthcoming grant with the estimated fair value adjusted to the actual fair value at the grant date.

Under the Restricted Share Award (RSA) plan, where grants are settled in the cash equivalent of common shares, changes in the obligation which arise from fluctuations in the market price of common shares, net of related hedges, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as compensation expense in proportion to the award recognized.

Under the Performance Share Unit (PSU) plan, where grants are settled in the cash equivalent of common shares, changes in the obligation which arise from fluctuations in the market price of common shares, and revised estimates of the performance factor, net of related hedges, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as compensation expense in proportion to the award recognized. The performance factor ranges from 75% to 125% of the initial number of units awarded based on CIBC's performance relative to the other major Canadian banks and to internal targets.

Compensation expense in respect of the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) is based on the grant date fair value. Where the service commencement date precedes the grant date, compensation expense is recognized from the service commencement date based on the estimated fair value of the award at the grant date, with the estimated fair value adjusted to the actual fair value at the grant date. Compensation expense results in a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. If the ESOP award is exercised, the proceeds we receive, together with the amount recognized in Contributed surplus, are credited to common share capital. If the ESOP award expires unexercised, the compensation expense remains in Contributed surplus.

Compensation in the form of Deferred Share Units (DSUs) issued pursuant to the Deferred Share Unit Plan, the Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP), and the Directors' Plan entitles the holder to receive the cash equivalent of a CIBC common share. At the time DSUs are granted, the related expense in respect of the cash compensation that an employee or director would otherwise receive would have been fully recognized. Changes in the obligations which arise from fluctuations in the market price of common shares, net of related hedges, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as compensation expense for employee DSUs and as Non-interest expense – Other for Directors' DSUs.

Our contributions under the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) are expensed as incurred.

The impact due to our changes in common share price in respect of cash-settled share-based compensation under the RSA and PSU plans is hedged through the use of derivatives. We designate these derivatives within cash flow hedge accounting relationships. The effective portion of the change in fair value of these derivatives is recognized in OCI and is reclassified into compensation expense, within the consolidated statement of income, over the period that the hedged awards impact the consolidated statement of income. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivatives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income immediately as it arises.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized when we have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provision is recognized as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risk and uncertainties related to the obligation. Where material, provisions are discounted to reflect the time value of money, and the increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is presented as Interest expense in the consolidated statement of income.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of CIBC, or are present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognized because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits.

Provisions and contingent liabilities are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Earnings per share

We present basic and diluted EPS for our common shares.

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income for the period attributable to CIBC common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The net income attributable to CIBC common shareholders is determined after deducting the after-tax amount of dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments, which are accounted for in retained earnings, from the net income attributable to equity shareholders.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income for the period attributable to CIBC common shareholders by the weighted-average number of diluted common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted common shares reflect the potential dilutive effect of the exercise of stock options based on the treasury stock method. For stock options, the treasury stock method determines the number of incremental common shares by assuming that outstanding stock options, whose exercise price is less than the average market price of common shares during the period, are exercised and then reduced by the number of common shares assumed to be repurchased with the exercise proceeds from the assumed exercise of the options. Instruments determined to have an antidilutive effect for the period are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

Fee and commission income

The recognition of fee and commission income is determined by the purpose of the fee or commission and the terms specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recognized when, or as, a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of the service to the customer, in the amount of the consideration to which we expect to be entitled. Revenue may therefore be recognized at a point in time upon completion of the service or over time as the services are provided. When revenue is recognized over time, we are generally required to provide the services each period, such that control of the services is transferred evenly to the customer, and we therefore measure our progress towards completion of the service based upon the time elapsed. For contracts where the transaction price includes variable consideration, revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. When another party is involved in providing a service to a customer, we determine whether the nature of our performance obligation is that of a principal or an agent. If we control the service before it is transferred to the customer, we are acting as the principal and present revenue separately from the amount paid to the other party; otherwise we are the agent and present revenue net of the amount paid to the other party. Consideration payable to a customer, including cash amounts payable to a customer, credits or other items that can be applied against amounts owing to us, is recognized as a reduction of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service, in which case the purchase of the good or service is accounted for in the same way as for other purchases from suppliers. Our performance obligations typically have a term of one year or less, with payment received upon satisfaction of the performance obligation or shortly afterwards, and as a result there is no significant financing component and we do not typically capitalize the costs of obtaining contracts with our customers. Income which forms an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument is recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

In addition to these general principles, the following specific policies are also applied:

Underwriting and advisory fees are earned on debt and equity securities placements and transaction-based advisory services. Underwriting fees are typically recognized at the point in time when the transaction is completed. Advisory fees are generally recognized as revenue over the period of the engagement as the related services are provided or at the point in time when the transaction is completed.

Deposit and payment fees arise from personal and business deposit accounts and cash management services. Monthly and annual fees are recognized over the period that the related services are provided. Transactional fees are recognized at the point in time when the related services are provided.

Credit fees consist of loan syndication fees, loan commitment fees, letter of credit fees, banker's acceptance stamping fees, and securitization fees. Credit fees are generally recognized over the period that the related services are provided, except for loan syndication fees, which are typically recognized at the point in time that the financing placement is completed.

Card fees primarily include interchange income, overlimit fees, cash advance fees, and annual fees. Card fees are recognized at the point in time that the related services are provided, except for annual fees, which are recognized over the 12-month period to which they relate. The cost of credit card loyalty points is recognized as a reduction of interchange income when the loyalty points are issued for both self-managed and third-party loyalty points programs. Credit card loyalty point liabilities are recognized for self-managed loyalty point programs and are subject to periodic remeasurement to reflect the expected cost of redemption as this expectation changes over time.

Commissions on securities transactions include brokerage commissions for transactions executed on behalf of clients, trailer fees and mutual fund sales commissions. Brokerage commissions and mutual fund sales commissions are generally recognized at the point in time that the related transaction is executed. Trailer fees are typically calculated based upon the average daily net asset value of the mutual fund units held by clients and are recognized over time as the related services are provided.

Investment management fees are primarily based on the respective value of the assets under management (AUM) or assets under administration (AUA) and are recognized over the period that the related services are provided. Investment management fees relating to our asset management and private wealth management business are generally calculated based on point-in-time AUM balances, and investment management fees relating to our retail brokerage business are generally calculated based on point-in-time AUM or AUA balances. Custodial fees are recognized as revenue over the applicable service period, which is generally the contract term.

Mutual fund fees include management fees and administration fees, which are earned on fund management services and are recognized over the period that the mutual funds are managed based upon a specified percentage of the daily net asset values of the respective mutual funds.

Interest rate benchmark reform

Various interest rate and other indices deemed to be "benchmarks" including the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and CDOR were the subject of international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Regulators in various jurisdictions had advocated for the transition from IBORs to alternative benchmark rates (alternative rates), based upon risk-free rates determined using actual market transactions. Following the previous announcements by various regulators, the publication of LIBOR settings for all sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and euro, as well as 1-week and 2-month USD LIBOR settings was discontinued on December 31, 2021. The publication of the remaining USD LIBOR settings was discontinued on June 30, 2023. 6-month and 12-month CDOR tenors ceased to be published in 2021, while the remaining tenors of CDOR ceased following a final publication on June 28, 2024.

The IASB addressed the impact of IBOR reform on financial reporting by issuing Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments. We adopted the Phase 1 and Phase 2 amendments effective November 1, 2019 and November 1, 2020, respectively. See "Derivatives used for ALM purposes that qualify for hedge accounting" for details on temporary relief relating to hedge accounting provided by the IASB. The Phase 2 amendments also permit modifications of amortized cost financial assets and financial liabilities that are made as a direct consequence of IBOR reform and on an economically equivalent basis to be accounted for by updating the effective interest rate prospectively with no immediate gain or loss recognition.

As IBORs were widely referenced by large volumes of derivative, loan and cash products, the transition presented a number of risks to us, and the industry as a whole. These transition risks included market risk (as new basis risks emerged), model risk, operational risk (as processes were changed or newly introduced), legal risk (as contracts were revised) and conduct risk (in ensuring clients were adequately informed/prepared). In response to the

reforms to interest rate benchmarks, we had established an Enterprise IBOR Transition Program (Program). The Program was supported by a formal governance structure and dedicated working groups that included stakeholders from frontline businesses as well as functional groups such as Treasury, Technology and Operations, Risk Management, Legal and Finance, to facilitate the transition.

As part of the Program, we previously transitioned our exposures from Sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Euro LIBOR settings to the new alternative rates in fiscal 2022. We completed the transition of our USD LIBOR referenced contracts to alternative rates as of June 30, 2023. As a result of the Financial Conduct Authority's announcement that the LIBOR administrator will continue to publish certain USD LIBOR settings on a non-representative synthetic basis after June 30, 2023, for a limited period to allow market participants to use such rates in legacy contracts, we continue to have subordinated debenture liabilities amounting to US\$48 million (see Note 14 for additional details) that continue to reference LIBOR.

Consistent with regulatory expectations, we also completed the transition of CDOR and bankers' acceptance based contracts, including centrally cleared derivatives, to alternative rates in the third quarter of 2024. We continue to make information available to our clients, advising them on recent developments.

Changes in accounting policies

Effective November 1, 2023, CIBC adopted new accounting pronouncements as described below.

a) Retrospective application of new standards

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (IFRS 17)

CIBC adopted IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" as at November 1, 2023, in place of IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" (IFRS 4). IFRS 17 provides comprehensive guidance on the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts we issue and reinsurance contracts we hold. We applied IFRS 17 on a retrospective basis beginning on November 1, 2023, with the restatement of the 2023 comparative period. We recognized an after-tax reduction of \$56 million to retained earnings at November 1, 2022, the beginning of the 2023 comparative year, due to the adoption of IFRS 17.

IFRS 17 requires groups of insurance contracts to be established and measured on the basis of fulfilment cash flows using the measurement models outlined by the standard. Insurance contracts under the General Measurement Model (GMM) are measured based on the present value of fulfilment cash flows, a risk adjustment for non-financial risks, and a contractual service margin (CSM) representing our unearned profits on a portfolio basis, further disaggregated into profitability groups. We have applied GMM to our insurance contracts with contract boundaries exceeding a year. Contracts under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) are measured on the basis of premiums received and related cash flows, which has been applied to our insurance contracts with contract boundaries shorter than one year. Under both measurement models, we have measured the liability for incurred claims on the basis of fulfilment cash flows relating to claims incurred.

On transition, we applied the full retrospective approach to transition contracts with contract boundaries shorter than one year, which constitutes the majority of our insurance business. The full retrospective approach required us to measure the insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied. We applied the fair value approach to transition contracts with contract boundaries exceeding a year and to which we were unable to apply the full retrospective approach. Under the fair value approach, we determined the CSM of the liability for remaining coverage as at the transition date, as the difference between the fair value of the group of insurance contracts and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date. Upon adoption, no reclassifications were made to our financial assets under IFRS 9.

The impacted lines on the opening November 1, 2022 consolidated balance sheet as a result of the retrospective application of IFRS 17 were as follows:

\$ millions	Reported as at October 31, 2022	IFRS 17 transitional adjustments	Restated as at opening November 1, 2022
Assets			
Deferred tax assets	\$ 480	\$ 20	\$ 500
Other assets	35,197	(44)	35,153
Liabilities and equity			
Other liabilities	\$ 28,072	\$ 32	\$ 28,104
Retained earnings	28,823	(56)	28,767

As part of the adoption of IFRS 17, we present our insurance results as part of Income from insurance activities, net (formerly Insurance fees, net of claims). The adoption of IFRS 17 resulted in an increase in Net income before tax of \$9 million and an increase in Income taxes of \$3 million for the year ended October 31, 2023.

b) Prospective application of new standards

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" (IAS 12)

On May 23, 2023, the IASB issued "International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules", which amended IAS 12 to provide a temporary exception from the recognition and disclosure for deferred taxes arising from the implementation of Pillar Two Model Rules. CIBC has applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing deferred taxes related to Pillar Two income taxes. Further amendments to IAS 12 require additional disclosures, for the periods where the Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted but is not yet in effect, as reflected in Note 18.

Note 2 | Fair value measurement

This note presents the fair values of financial instruments and explains how we determine those values. Note 1, "Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies", sets out the accounting treatment for each measurement category of financial instruments.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, between market participants in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., the exit price). The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. Fair value measurements are categorized into three levels within a fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3) based on the valuation inputs used in measuring the fair value, as outlined below.

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities we can access at the measurement date. Bid prices, ask prices or prices within the bid and ask, which are the most representative of the fair value, are used as appropriate to measure fair value. Fair value is best evidenced by an independent quoted market price for the same instrument in an active market. An active market is one where transactions are occurring with sufficient frequency and volume to provide quoted prices on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are inactive or observable market quotes for similar instruments, or use of valuation techniques where all significant inputs are observable. Inactive markets may be characterized by a significant decline in the volume and level of observed trading activity or through large or erratic bid/offer spreads. In instances where traded markets do not exist or are not considered sufficiently active, we measure fair value using valuation models.
- Level 3 – Non-observable or indicative prices or use of valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are non-observable.

For a significant portion of our financial instruments, quoted market prices are not available because of the lack of traded markets, and even where such markets do exist, they may not be considered sufficiently active to be used as a final determinant of fair value. When quoted market prices in active markets are not available, we would consider using valuation models. The valuation model and technique we select maximizes the use of observable market inputs to the extent possible and appropriate in order to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction would take place at the measurement date. In an inactive market, we consider all reasonably available information, including any available pricing for similar instruments, recent arm's-length market transactions, any relevant observable market inputs, indicative dealer or broker quotations, and our own internal model-based estimates.

Valuation adjustments are an integral component of our fair valuation process. We apply judgment in establishing valuation adjustments that take into account various factors that may have an impact on the valuation. Such factors primarily include, but are not limited to, the bid-offer spreads, illiquidity due to lack of market depth, parameter uncertainty and other market risks, model risk and credit risk of our derivative assets and liabilities, as well as adjustments for valuing our uncollateralized derivative assets and liabilities based on an estimated market cost of funds curve.

Generally, the unit of account for a financial instrument is the individual instrument, and valuation adjustments are applied at an individual instrument level, consistent with that unit of account. In cases where we manage a group of financial assets and liabilities that consist of substantially similar and offsetting risk exposures, the fair value of the group of financial assets and liabilities is measured on the basis of the net open risks.

We apply judgment in determining the most appropriate inputs and the weighting we ascribe to each such input as well as in our selection of valuation methodologies. Regardless of the valuation technique we use, we incorporate assumptions that we believe market participants would make for credit, funding, and liquidity considerations. When the fair value of a financial instrument at inception is determined using a valuation technique that incorporates one or more significant inputs that are non-observable, no inception profit or loss (the difference between the determined fair value and the transaction price) is recognized at the time the asset or liability is initially recorded. Any gains or losses at inception are deferred and recognized only in future periods over the term of the instruments or when the inputs become significantly observable.

We have an ongoing process for evaluating and enhancing our valuation techniques and models. Where enhancements are made, they are applied prospectively, so that fair values reported in prior periods are not recalculated on the new basis. Valuation models used, including analytics for the construction of yield curves and volatility surfaces, are vetted and approved, consistent with our model risk policy.

To ensure that valuations are appropriate, we have established internal guidance on fair value measurement, which is reviewed periodically in recognition of the dynamic nature of markets and the constantly evolving pricing practices in the market. A number of policies and controls are put in place to ensure that the internal guidance on fair value measurement is being applied consistently and appropriately, including independent validation of valuation inputs to external sources such as exchange quotes, broker quotes or other management-approved independent pricing sources. Key model inputs, such as yield curves and market volatility inputs, are independently verified. The results from the independent price validation and any valuation adjustments are reviewed by the Independent Price Verification Committee on a monthly basis. This includes, but is not limited to, reviewing fair value adjustments and methodologies, independent price verification results, limits and valuation uncertainty.

Due to the judgment used in applying a wide variety of acceptable valuation techniques and models, as well as the use of estimates inherent in this process, estimates of fair value for the same or similar assets may differ among financial institutions. The calculation of fair value is based on market conditions as at each consolidated balance sheet date and may not be reflective of ultimate realizable value.

Methods and assumptions

Financial instruments with fair value equal to carrying value

For financial instruments that are not carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and where we consider the carrying value to be a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk, the fair values disclosed for these financial instruments are assumed to equal their carrying values. These financial instruments are: cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks; short-term interest-bearing deposits with banks; cash collateral on securities borrowed; certain shorter-dated securities purchased under resale agreements; customers' liability under acceptances; cash collateral on securities lent; obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements; acceptances; deposits with demand features; and certain other financial assets and liabilities.

Securities

The fair value of debt or equity securities and obligations related to securities sold short is based on quoted bid or ask market prices where available in an active market.

Securities for which quotes in an active market are not available are valued using all reasonably available market information as described below.

The fair value of government issued or guaranteed securities that are not traded in an active market is calculated by applying valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models using implied yields derived from the prices of actively traded government securities and most recently observable spread differentials.

The fair value of corporate debt securities is determined using the most recently executed transaction prices, and where appropriate, adjusted to the price of these securities obtained from independent dealers, brokers, and third-party multi-contributor consensus pricing sources. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on discounted cash flow models using observable discounting curves such as

benchmark and government yield curves and spread differentials observed through independent dealers, brokers, and third-party multi-contributor consensus pricing sources.

Asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) not issued or guaranteed by a government are valued using discounted cash flow models making maximum use of market observable inputs, such as broker quotes on identical or similar securities and other pricing information obtained from third-party pricing sources adjusted for the characteristics and the performance of the underlying collateral. Other key inputs used include prepayment and liquidation rates, credit spreads, and discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. These assumptions factor in information that is derived from actual transactions, underlying reference asset performance, external market research, and market indices, where appropriate.

Privately issued debt and equity securities are valued using recent market transactions, where available. Otherwise, fair values are derived from valuation models using a market or income approach. These models consider various factors, including projected cash flows, earnings, revenue or other third-party evidence as available. The fair value of limited partnership investments is based upon net asset values published by third-party fund managers and is adjusted for more recent information where available and appropriate. The carrying value of *Community Reinvestment Act* equity investments and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock approximates fair value.

Loans

The fair value of variable-rate loans and loans for which interest rates are repriced or reset frequently is assumed to be equal to their carrying value. The fair value for fixed-rate loans is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that uses market interest rates.

The ultimate fair value of loans disclosed is net of the associated allowance for credit losses. The fair value of loans is not adjusted for the value of any credit derivatives used to manage the credit risk associated with them. The fair value of these credit derivatives is disclosed separately.

Securities purchased under resale agreements or sold under repurchase agreements

The fair values of these contracts are determined using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method using interest rate curves as inputs.

Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities mainly comprise accrued interest receivable or payable, brokers' client accounts receivable or payable, derivative collateral receivable or payable, precious metals, commodities and accounts receivable or payable.

The fair values of other assets and other liabilities are primarily assumed to be at cost or amortized cost as we consider the carrying value to be a reasonable approximation of fair value, except for the fair value of certain precious metals, other commodities and related receivables, which are based upon prices quoted in an active market. Other assets also include investment in bank-owned life insurance carried at the cash surrender value, which is assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Deposits

The fair values of floating-rate deposits and demand deposits are assumed to be equal to their amortized cost. The fair value of fixed-rate deposits is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using either current market interest rates with similar remaining terms or rates estimated using internal models and broker quotes. The fair value of deposit liabilities with embedded optionality includes the fair value of those options. The fair value of equity- and commodity-linked notes includes the fair value of embedded equity and commodity derivatives.

Certain deposits designated at FVTPL are structured notes that have coupons or repayment terms linked to the performance of commodities, debt or equity securities or specific market indices. The fair value of these structured notes is estimated using internally vetted valuation models for the debt and embedded derivative portions of the notes by incorporating market observable prices of the referenced securities or comparable securities, and other inputs such as interest rate yield curves, equity prices or indices, market volatility levels, foreign exchange rates and changes in our own credit risk, where appropriate. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, management judgment is required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, proxy information from similar transactions, and through extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Appropriate market risk valuation adjustments for such inputs are assessed in all such instances.

The fair value of secured borrowings, which comprises liabilities issued by or as a result of activities associated with the securitization of residential mortgages, the Covered Bond Programme, and consolidated securitization vehicles, is based on identical or proxy market observable quoted bond prices or determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using maximum market observable inputs, such as market interest rates, or credit spreads implied by debt instruments of similar credit quality, as appropriate.

Subordinated indebtedness

The fair value of subordinated indebtedness is determined by reference to market prices for the same or similar debt instruments.

Derivative instruments

The fair value of exchange-traded derivatives such as options and futures is based on quoted market prices. OTC derivatives primarily consist of interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forwards, equity and commodity derivatives, interest rate and currency derivatives, and credit derivatives. For such instruments, where quoted market prices or third-party consensus pricing information are not available, valuation techniques are employed to estimate fair value on the basis of pricing models. Such vetted pricing models incorporate current market measures for interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices and indices, credit spreads, corresponding market volatility levels, and other market-based pricing factors.

In order to reflect the observed market practice of pricing collateralized and uncollateralized derivatives, our valuation approach uses overnight indexed swap (OIS) curves as the discount rate for valuing collateralized derivatives and uses an estimated market cost of funds curve as the discount rate for valuing uncollateralized derivatives. The use of an estimated market cost of funds curve reduces the fair value of uncollateralized derivative assets incremental to the reduction in fair value for credit risk already reflected through the credit valuation adjustment (CVA). In contrast, the use of a market cost of funds curve reduces the fair value of uncollateralized derivative liabilities in a manner that generally includes adjustments for our own credit. As market practices continue to evolve in regard to derivative valuation, further adjustments may be required in the future.

In addition to reflecting estimated market funding costs in our valuation of uncollateralized derivative receivables, we also consider whether a CVA is required to recognize the risk that any given derivative counterparty may not ultimately be able to fulfill its obligations. The CVA is driven off market-observed credit spreads or proxy credit spreads and our assessment of the net counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure. In assessing this exposure, we also take into account credit mitigants such as collateral, master netting arrangements, and settlements through clearing houses. As noted above, the fair value of uncollateralized derivative liabilities based on market cost of funding generally includes adjustments for our own credit.

In determining the fair value of complex and customized derivatives, such as equity, credit, and commodity derivatives written in reference to indices or baskets of reference, we consider all reasonably available information including any relevant observable market inputs, third-party consensus pricing inputs, indicative dealer and broker quotations, and our own internal model-based estimates, which are vetted and approved in accordance with

our model risk policy, and are regularly and periodically calibrated. The model calculates fair value based on inputs specific to the type of contract, which may include stock prices, correlation for multiple assets, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, yield curves, volatility surfaces, and the probability of early termination. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, management judgment is required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, proxy information from similar transactions, and through extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Appropriate parameter uncertainty and market risk valuation adjustments for such inputs and other model risk valuation adjustments are assessed in all such instances.

Mortgage commitments

The fair value of mortgage commitments designated at FVTPL is for fixed-rate residential mortgage commitments and is based on changes in market interest rates for the loans between the commitment and the consolidated balance sheet dates. The valuation model takes into account the expected probability that outstanding commitments will be exercised as well as the length of time the commitment is offered.

Fair value of financial instruments

\$ millions, as at October 31	Carrying value				Total	Fair value	Fair value over (under) carrying value
	Amortized cost	Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	Designated at FVTPL	Fair value through OCI			
2024 Financial assets							
Cash and deposits with banks	\$ 48,064	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 48,064	\$ 48,064	\$ –
Securities	71,610	106,042	–	76,693	254,345	253,437	(908)
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	17,028	–	–	–	17,028	17,028	–
Securities purchased under resale agreements	58,744	24,977	–	–	83,721	83,721	–
Loans							
Residential mortgages	280,220	3	–	–	280,223	279,805	(418)
Personal	45,739	–	–	–	45,739	45,750	11
Credit card	19,649	–	–	–	19,649	19,682	33
Business and government	212,454	116	105	–	212,675	212,744	69
Derivative instruments	–	36,435	–	–	36,435	36,435	–
Customers' liability under acceptances	6	–	–	–	6	6	–
Other assets	20,121	364	–	–	20,485	20,485	–
Financial liabilities							
Deposits							
Personal	\$ 235,593	\$ –	\$ 17,301	\$ –	\$ 252,894	\$ 253,378	\$ 484
Business and government	414,441	–	21,058	–	435,499	436,528	1,029
Bank	20,009	–	–	–	20,009	20,009	–
Secured borrowings	55,285	–	1,170	–	56,455	56,588	133
Derivative instruments	–	40,654	–	–	40,654	40,654	–
Acceptances	6	–	–	–	6	6	–
Obligations related to securities sold short	–	21,642	–	–	21,642	21,642	–
Cash collateral on securities lent	7,997	–	–	–	7,997	7,997	–
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	100,407	–	9,746	–	110,153	110,153	–
Other liabilities	20,651	158	19	–	20,828	20,828	–
Subordinated indebtedness	7,465	–	–	–	7,465	7,698	233
2023 Financial assets							
Cash and deposits with banks	\$ 55,718	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 55,718	\$ 55,718	\$ –
Securities	67,294	82,723	–	61,331	211,348	209,326	(2,022)
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	14,651	–	–	–	14,651	14,651	–
Securities purchased under resale agreements	66,797	13,387	–	–	80,184	80,184	–
Loans							
Residential mortgages	273,785	3	–	–	273,788	268,403	(5,385)
Personal	44,570	–	–	–	44,570	44,454	(116)
Credit card	17,853	–	–	–	17,853	17,909	56
Business and government	192,856	126	144	–	193,126	192,727	(399)
Derivative instruments	–	33,243	–	–	33,243	33,243	–
Customers' liability under acceptances	10,816	–	–	–	10,816	10,816	–
Other assets	18,651	–	–	–	18,651	18,651	–
Financial liabilities							
Deposits							
Personal	\$ 225,183	\$ –	\$ 13,852	\$ –	\$ 239,035	\$ 238,725	\$ (310)
Business and government	392,021	–	20,540	–	412,561	412,983	422
Bank	22,296	–	–	–	22,296	22,296	–
Secured borrowings	48,098	–	1,386	–	49,484	49,353	(131)
Derivative instruments	–	41,290	–	–	41,290	41,290	–
Acceptances	10,820	–	–	–	10,820	10,820	–
Obligations related to securities sold short	–	18,666	–	–	18,666	18,666	–
Cash collateral on securities lent	8,081	–	–	–	8,081	8,081	–
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	82,403	–	4,715	–	87,118	87,118	–
Other liabilities	18,459	119	16	–	18,594	18,594	–
Subordinated indebtedness	6,483	–	–	–	6,483	6,561	78

Fair value of derivative instruments

\$ millions, as at October 31

		2024			2023		
		Positive	Negative	Net	Positive	Negative	Net
Held for trading							
Interest rate derivatives							
Over-the-counter							
	– Forward rate agreements	\$ 135	\$ 239	\$ (104)	\$ 550	\$ 47	\$ 503
	– Swap contracts	6,149	9,124	(2,975)	8,259	16,934	(8,675)
	– Purchased options	358	–	358	411	–	411
	– Written options	–	309	(309)	–	365	(365)
		6,642	9,672	(3,030)	9,220	17,346	(8,126)
Exchange-traded							
	– Futures contracts	–	–	–	–	–	–
	– Purchased options	2	–	2	1	–	1
	– Written options	–	2	(2)	–	1	(1)
		2	2	–	1	1	–
Total interest rate derivatives		6,644	9,674	(3,030)	9,221	17,347	(8,126)
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Over-the-counter							
	– Forward contracts	7,378	6,379	999	7,395	6,978	417
	– Swap contracts	5,056	7,944	(2,888)	5,423	8,013	(2,590)
	– Purchased options	443	–	443	446	–	446
	– Written options	–	535	(535)	–	364	(364)
Total foreign exchange derivatives		12,877	14,858	(1,981)	13,264	15,355	(2,091)
Credit derivatives							
Over-the-counter							
	– Credit default swap contracts – protection purchased	46	3	43	47	11	36
	– Credit default swap contracts – protection sold	–	52	(52)	17	52	(35)
Total credit derivatives		46	55	(9)	64	63	1
Equity derivatives							
Over-the-counter		4,989	6,401	(1,412)	2,899	3,396	(497)
Exchange-traded		5,821	4,712	1,109	2,331	2,406	(75)
Total equity derivatives		10,810	11,113	(303)	5,230	5,802	(572)
Precious metal and other commodity derivatives							
Over-the-counter		2,692	3,906	(1,214)	2,874	1,791	1,083
Exchange-traded		416	241	175	154	251	(97)
Total precious metal and other commodity derivatives		3,108	4,147	(1,039)	3,028	2,042	986
Total held for trading		33,485	39,847	(6,362)	30,807	40,609	(9,802)
Held for ALM							
Interest rate derivatives							
Over-the-counter							
	– Forward rate agreements	–	–	–	1	–	1
	– Swap contracts	124	(410)	534	179	(1,752)	1,931
	– Purchased options	3	–	3	6	1	5
	– Written options	–	2	(2)	–	3	(3)
Total interest rate derivatives		127	(408)	535	186	(1,748)	1,934
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Over-the-counter							
	– Forward contracts	28	82	(54)	23	63	(40)
	– Swap contracts	2,620	1,129	1,491	2,222	2,259	(37)
Total foreign exchange derivatives		2,648	1,211	1,437	2,245	2,322	(77)
Equity derivatives							
Over-the-counter		174	4	170	5	107	(102)
Total equity derivatives		174	4	170	5	107	(102)
Precious metal and other commodity derivatives							
Over-the-counter		1	–	1	–	–	–
Total precious metal and other commodity derivatives		1	–	1	–	–	–
Total held for ALM		2,950	807	2,143	2,436	681	1,755
Total fair value		36,435	40,654	(4,219)	33,243	41,290	(8,047)
Less: effect of netting		(21,777)	(21,777)	–	(21,787)	(21,787)	–
		\$ 14,658	\$ 18,877	\$ (4,219)	\$ 11,456	\$ 19,503	\$ (8,047)

Financial assets and liabilities not carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value

The table below presents the fair values by level within the fair value hierarchy for those financial instruments in which fair value is not assumed to equal the carrying value:

\$ millions, as at October 31	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total 2024	Total 2023
	Quoted market price		Valuation technique – observable market inputs		Valuation technique – non-observable market inputs			
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023		
Financial assets								
Amortized cost securities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 69,961	\$ 64,530	\$ 741	\$ 742	\$ 70,702	\$ 65,272
Loans								
Residential mortgages	–	–	–	–	279,802	268,400	279,802	268,400
Personal	–	–	–	–	45,750	44,454	45,750	44,454
Credit card	–	–	–	–	19,682	17,909	19,682	17,909
Business and government	–	–	–	–	212,523	192,457	212,523	192,457
Financial liabilities								
Deposits								
Personal	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 82,620	\$ 82,701	\$ 5,232	\$ 2,242	\$ 87,852	\$ 84,943
Business and government	–	–	191,616	187,216	4,681	5,796	196,297	193,012
Bank	–	–	9,420	9,079	–	–	9,420	9,079
Secured borrowings	–	–	50,546	43,996	4,872	3,971	55,418	47,967
Subordinated indebtedness	–	–	7,698	6,561	–	–	7,698	6,561

Financial instruments carried on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value

The table below presents the fair values of financial instruments by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total 2024	Total 2023
	Quoted market price		Valuation technique – observable market inputs		Valuation technique – non-observable market inputs			
\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023		
Financial assets								
Debt securities measured at FVTPL								
Government issued or guaranteed	\$ 4,258	\$ 4,194	\$ 32,328	\$ 25,128	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 36,586	\$ 29,322
Corporate debt	–	–	4,385	4,455	–	–	4,385	4,455
Mortgage- and asset-backed	–	–	4,213	3,056	70	151	4,283	3,207
	4,258	4,194	40,926	32,639	70	151	45,254	36,984
Loans measured at FVTPL								
Business and government	–	–	116	126	105 ⁽¹⁾	144 ⁽¹⁾	221	270
Residential mortgages	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3
	–	–	119	129	105	144	224	273
Debt securities measured at FVOCI								
Government issued or guaranteed	2,760	3,468	60,051	48,717	–	–	62,811	52,185
Corporate debt	–	–	9,083	6,658	–	–	9,083	6,658
Mortgage- and asset-backed	–	–	4,127	1,916	–	–	4,127	1,916
	2,760	3,468	73,261	57,291	–	–	76,021	60,759
Corporate equity mandatorily measured at FVTPL and designated at FVOCI								
	59,904	44,852	916	872	640	587	61,460	46,311
Securities purchased under resale agreements measured at FVTPL								
	–	–	24,977	13,387 ⁽²⁾	–	–	24,977	13,387
Other assets								
	–	–	364	–	–	–	364	–
Derivative instruments								
Interest rate	2	1	6,718	9,385	51	21	6,771	9,407
Foreign exchange	–	–	15,525	15,509	–	–	15,525	15,509
Credit	–	–	2	18	44	46	46	64
Equity	5,821	2,331	5,157	2,900	6	4	10,984	5,235
Precious metal and other commodity	32	15	3,077	3,013	–	–	3,109	3,028
	5,855	2,347	30,479	30,825	101	71	36,435	33,243
Total financial assets	\$ 72,777	\$ 54,861	\$ 171,042	\$ 135,143	\$ 916	\$ 953	\$ 244,735	\$ 190,957
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and other liabilities ⁽³⁾								
	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (39,290)	\$ (35,671)	\$ (416)	\$ (242)	\$ (39,706)	\$ (35,913)
Obligations related to securities sold short	(9,199)	(6,265)	(12,443)	(12,401)	–	–	(21,642)	(18,666)
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	–	–	(9,746)	(4,715)	–	–	(9,746)	(4,715)
Derivative instruments								
Interest rate	(2)	(1)	(8,236)	(13,781)	(1,028)	(1,817)	(9,266)	(15,599)
Foreign exchange	–	–	(16,065)	(17,677)	(4)	–	(16,069)	(17,677)
Credit	–	–	(5)	(11)	(50)	(52)	(55)	(63)
Equity	(4,712)	(2,406)	(6,404)	(3,498)	(1)	(5)	(11,117)	(5,909)
Precious metal and other commodity	(39)	(68)	(4,108)	(1,974)	–	–	(4,147)	(2,042)
	(4,753)	(2,475)	(34,818)	(36,941)	(1,083)	(1,874)	(40,654)	(41,290)
Total financial liabilities	\$ (13,952)	\$ (8,740)	\$ (96,297)	\$ (89,728)	\$ (1,499)	\$ (2,116)	\$ (111,748)	\$ (100,584)

(1) Relates to loans designated at FVTPL.

(2) The disclosed amount has been restated with no impact on the measurement of the related financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Comprises deposits designated at FVTPL of \$39,008 million (2023: \$35,639 million), net bifurcated embedded derivative liabilities of \$521 million (2023: net bifurcated embedded derivative liabilities of \$139 million), other liabilities designated at FVTPL of \$19 million (2023: \$16 million), and other financial liabilities measured at fair value of \$158 million (2023: \$119 million).

Transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the year in which the transfer occurred.

Transfers between levels can occur as a result of additional or new information regarding valuation inputs and changes in their observability. During the year, we transferred \$922 million of securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL (2023: \$650 million) from Level 1 to Level 2 and \$2,068 million of securities sold short (2023: \$933 million) from Level 1 to Level 2 due to changes in the observability of the inputs used to value these securities.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 were not significant. In addition, transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 were made during 2024 and 2023, primarily due to changes in the assessment of the observability of certain correlation, market volatility and probability inputs that were used in measuring the fair value of our fair value option liabilities and derivatives.

The following table presents the changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities in Level 3. These instruments are measured at fair value utilizing non-observable market inputs. We often hedge positions with offsetting positions that may be classified in a different level. As a result, the gains and losses for assets and liabilities in the Level 3 category presented in the table below do not reflect the effect of offsetting gains and losses on the related hedging instruments that are classified in Level 1 and Level 2.

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	Net gains (losses) included in income ⁽¹⁾			Net gains (losses) included in OCI ⁽³⁾	Transfer in to Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Purchases/ Issuances	Sales/ Settlements	Closing balance
	Opening balance	Realized	Unrealized ⁽²⁾						
2024									
Debt securities measured at FVTPL									
Corporate debt	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Mortgage- and asset-backed	151	–	(3)	–	–	–	84	(162)	70
Loans measured at FVTPL									
Business and government	144	–	5	–	–	–	–	(44)	105
Corporate equity mandatorily measured at FVTPL and designated at FVOCI									
	587	7	26	(17)	–	–	113	(76)	640
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate	21	–	97	–	–	(67)	–	–	51
Foreign exchange	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit	46	(6)	2	–	–	–	2	–	44
Equity	4	–	2	–	2	(6)	5	(1)	6
Total assets	\$ 953	\$ 1	\$ 129	\$ (17)	\$ 2	\$ (73)	\$ 204	\$ (283)	\$ 916
Deposits and other liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (242)	\$ (14)	\$ (156)	\$ –	\$ (3)	\$ 17	\$ (120)	\$ 102	\$ (416)
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate	(1,817)	–	297	–	–	425	(8)	75	(1,028)
Foreign exchange	–	–	(31)	–	–	27	–	–	(4)
Credit	(52)	1	1	–	(2)	–	–	2	(50)
Equity	(5)	–	(1)	–	(3)	4	–	4	(1)
Total liabilities	\$ (2,116)	\$ (13)	\$ 110	\$ –	\$ (8)	\$ 473	\$ (128)	\$ 183	\$ (1,499)
2023									
Debt securities measured at FVTPL									
Corporate debt	\$ 2	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (2)	\$ –
Mortgage- and asset-backed	207	–	–	–	–	–	159	(215)	151
Loans measured at FVTPL									
Business and government	687	–	6	(2)	–	–	–	(547)	144
Corporate equity mandatorily measured at FVTPL and designated at FVOCI									
	459	6	53	16	–	–	213	(160)	587
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate	18	–	–	–	–	(10)	12	1	21
Foreign exchange	–	–	24	–	–	(24)	–	–	–
Credit	45	(3)	5	–	–	–	–	(1)	46
Equity	4	1	–	–	4	(2)	5	(8)	4
Total assets	\$ 1,422	\$ 4	\$ 88	\$ 14	\$ 4	\$ (36)	\$ 389	\$ (932)	\$ 953
Deposits and other liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (409)	\$ (40)	\$ 85	\$ –	\$ (2)	\$ 1	\$ (129)	\$ 252	\$ (242)
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate	(1,533)	–	(728)	–	–	407	(11)	48	(1,817)
Foreign exchange	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit	(50)	3	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	(52)
Equity	(3)	–	(1)	–	(5)	6	(3)	1	(5)
Total liabilities	\$ (1,995)	\$ (37)	\$ (649)	\$ –	\$ (7)	\$ 414	\$ (143)	\$ 301	\$ (2,116)

(1) Cumulative AOCI gains or losses related to equity securities designated at FVOCI are reclassified from AOCI to retained earnings at the time of disposal or derecognition.

(2) Comprises unrealized gains and losses relating to these assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting year.

(3) Foreign exchange translation on loans measured at FVTPL held by foreign operations and denominated in the same currency as the foreign operations is included in OCI.

(4) Includes deposits designated at FVTPL of \$211 million (2023: \$115 million), net bifurcated embedded derivative liabilities of \$186 million (2023: net bifurcated embedded derivative liabilities of \$111 million) and other liabilities designated at FVTPL of \$19 million (2023: \$14 million).

Quantitative information about significant non-observable inputs

Valuation techniques using one or more non-observable inputs are used for a number of financial instruments. The following table discloses the valuation techniques and quantitative information about the significant non-observable inputs used in Level 3 financial instruments:

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	Valuation techniques	Key non-observable inputs	Range of inputs	
				Low	High
Debt securities measured at FVTPL Mortgage- and asset-backed	\$ 70	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	4.5 %	6.4 %
Corporate equity mandatorily measured at FVTPL and designated at FVOCI Limited partnerships and private companies	640	Adjusted net asset value ⁽¹⁾ Valuation multiple Proxy share price	Net asset value ⁽²⁾ Earnings multiple Proxy share price ⁽²⁾	n/a 12.4 x n/a	n/a 24.2 x n/a
Loans measured at FVTPL Business and government	105	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	2.1 %	2.1 %
Derivative instruments Interest rate	51	Proprietary model ⁽³⁾ Option model	n/a Market volatility Probability of contingent settlement	n/a 62.7 % 100.0 %	n/a 142.4 % 100.0 %
Credit	44	Market proxy or direct broker quote	Market proxy or direct broker quote	29.6 %	29.6 %
Equity	6	Option model	Market correlation	31.0 %	96.4 %
Total assets	\$ 916				
Deposits and other liabilities Deposits designated at FVTPL and net bifurcated embedded derivative liabilities	\$ (397)	Option model	Market volatility Market correlation	8.7 % (100.0)%	142.4 % 100.0 %
Other liabilities designated at FVTPL	(19)	Option model	Funding ratio	53.0 %	53.0 %
Derivative instruments Interest rate	(1,028)	Proprietary model ⁽³⁾ Option model	n/a Market volatility Probability of contingent settlement	n/a 62.7 % 100.0 %	n/a 142.4 % 100.0 %
Foreign exchange	(4)	Option model	Probability of contingent settlement	100.0 %	100.0 %
Credit	(50)	Market proxy or direct broker quote	Market proxy or direct broker quote	29.6 %	29.6 %
Equity	(1)	Option model	Market correlation	23.8 %	97.8 %
Total liabilities	\$ (1,499)				

(1) Adjusted net asset value is determined using reported net asset values obtained from the fund manager or general partner of the limited partnership or the limited liability company and may be adjusted for current market levels where appropriate.

(2) The range of net asset value price or proxy share price has not been disclosed due to the wide range and diverse nature of the investments.

(3) Using valuation techniques that we consider to be non-observable.

n/a Not applicable.

Sensitivity of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities

The following section describes the significant non-observable inputs identified in the table above, the interrelationships between those inputs, where applicable, and the change in fair value if changing one or more of the non-observable inputs within a reasonably possible range would impact the fair value significantly.

The fair value of our limited partnerships is determined based on the net asset value provided by the fund managers, adjusted as appropriate. The fair value of limited partnerships is sensitive to changes in the net asset value, and by adjusting the net asset value within a reasonably possible range, the aggregate fair value of our limited partnerships would increase or decrease by \$145 million (2023: \$138 million).

While our standalone derivatives are recorded as derivative assets or derivative liabilities, our derivatives embedded in our structured note deposit liabilities or deposit liabilities designated at FVTPL are recorded within deposits and other liabilities. The determination of the fair value of certain Level 3 embedded derivatives and certain standalone derivatives requires significant assumptions and judgment to be applied to both the inputs and the valuation techniques employed. These derivatives are sensitive to long-dated market volatility and correlation inputs, which we consider to be non-observable. Market volatility is a measure of the anticipated future variability of a market price and is an important input for pricing options, which are inherent in many of our Level 3 derivatives. A higher market volatility generally results in a higher option price, with all else held constant, due to the higher probability of obtaining a greater return from the option, and results in an increase in the fair value of our Level 3 derivatives. Correlation inputs are used to value those derivatives where the payout is dependent upon more than one market price. For example, the payout of an equity basket option is based upon the performance of a basket of stocks, and the interrelationships between the price movements of those stocks. A positive correlation implies that two inputs tend to change the fair value in the same direction, while a negative correlation implies that two inputs tend to change the fair value in the opposite direction. Changes in market correlation could result in an increase or a decrease in the fair value of our Level 3 derivatives and embedded derivatives. By adjusting the non-observable inputs by reasonably alternative amounts, the fair value of our net Level 3 standalone derivatives and embedded derivatives would increase by \$149 million or decrease by \$142 million (2023: increase by \$105 million or decrease by \$99 million).

For certain interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives, the probability of contingent settlement not occurring was a significant Level 3 valuation input. By increasing the probability of contingent settlement not occurring by 10%, the fair value of those derivatives in an asset position would decrease by less than \$4 million, while the fair value of those derivatives in a liability position would decrease by up to \$13 million. If the probability of contingent settlement decreased by 100% for our largest derivative asset position, the fair value of the corresponding derivative would decrease by \$22 million.

Financial instruments designated at FVTPL

Financial assets designated at FVTPL include loans that were designated at FVTPL on the basis of being managed together with derivatives to eliminate or significantly reduce financial risks.

Deposits and other liabilities designated at FVTPL include:

- Certain business and government deposit liabilities, certain secured borrowings and certain obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements that are economically hedged with derivatives and other financial instruments, and certain financial liabilities that have one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows of the host liability but are not bifurcated from the host instrument; and
- Our mortgage commitments to retail clients to provide mortgages at fixed rates that are economically hedged with derivatives and other financial instruments.

The carrying value of our loans designated at FVTPL represents our maximum exposure to credit risk related to these assets designated at FVTPL. The change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of these assets designated at FVTPL during the year is insignificant (2023: insignificant). The fair value of a liability designated at FVTPL reflects the credit risk relating to that liability. For those liabilities designated at FVTPL for which we believe changes in our credit risk would impact the fair value from the note holders' perspective, the related fair value changes were recognized in OCI. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in our own credit are measured as the difference between: (i) the period-over-period change in the present value of the expected cash flows using a discount curve adjusted for our own credit; and (ii) the period-over-period change in the present value of the same expected cash flows using a discount curve based on the benchmark curve adjusted for our own credit as implied at inception of the liability designated at FVTPL. The pre-tax impact of changes in CIBC's own credit risk on our liabilities designated at FVTPL was losses of \$299 million for the year and losses of \$125 million cumulatively (2023: losses of \$144 million for the year and gains of \$211 million cumulatively). A net gain of \$34 million, net of hedges (2023: a net loss of \$10 million), was realized for assets designated at FVTPL and liabilities designated at FVTPL, which is included in the consolidated statement of income under Gains (losses) from financial instruments measured/ designated at FVTPL, net.

The estimated contractual amount payable at maturity of deposits designated at FVTPL, which for certain notes is based on the par value and the intrinsic value of the applicable embedded derivatives, is \$3,859 million higher (2023: \$4,332 million higher) than its fair value. The intrinsic value of the embedded derivatives reflects the structured payoff of certain FVO deposit liabilities, which we hedge economically with derivatives and other FVTPL financial instruments.

Note 3 | Significant transactions**Sale of certain banking assets in the Caribbean**

CIBC Caribbean Bank Limited (formerly known as FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited) sold its banking assets in St. Vincent and Grenada in March 2023 and July 2023, respectively. CIBC Caribbean Bank Limited (CIBC Caribbean) ceased its operations in Dominica on January 31, 2023. The impacts of these transactions and closures were not material.

On October 31, 2023, CIBC Caribbean announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell its banking assets in Curaçao and Sint Maarten. The sale of banking assets in Curaçao was completed on May 24, 2024 upon the satisfaction of the closing conditions, and was not material. The Sint Maarten transaction is subject to closing conditions, and is expected to be finalized in the second quarter of 2025. The impact upon closing is not expected to be material.

Note 4 | Securities

Securities

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023
Securities measured and designated at FVOCI	\$ 76,693	\$ 61,331
Securities measured at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾	71,610	67,294
Securities mandatorily measured and designated at FVTPL	106,042	82,723
	\$ 254,345	\$ 211,348

(1) During the year, less than \$1 million of amortized cost debt securities were disposed of, generally shortly before their maturity, resulting in a realized gain of nil (2023: a realized gain of less than \$1 million).

\$ millions, as at October 31	Residual term to contractual maturity										2024 Total	2023 Total		
	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		Over 10 years		No specific maturity					
	Carrying value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Yield ⁽¹⁾				
Debt securities measured at FVOCI														
Securities issued or guaranteed by:														
Canadian federal government	\$ 1,767	4.5%	\$ 9,112	3.7%	\$ 806	3.3%	\$ –	–%	\$ –	–%	\$ 11,685	3.8%	\$ 10,897	4.7%
Other Canadian governments	59	3.5	1,604	3.9	14,257	3.1	494	3.6	–	–	16,414	3.2	13,485	4.2
U.S. Treasury and agencies	15,174	4.4	10,767	3.3	3,211	4.0	–	–	–	–	29,152	3.9	22,164	3.7
Other foreign governments	3,329	4.0	2,103	4.9	101	5.5	27	5.3	–	–	5,560	4.4	5,639	4.7
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽²⁾	3	2.4	2,853	4.1	204	2.8	410	5.1	–	–	3,470	4.1	978	4.5
Asset-backed securities	264	5.1	–	–	–	–	393	6.4	–	–	657	5.9	938	6.8
Corporate debt	1,123	4.3	7,668	4.8	275	4.1	17	4.3	–	–	9,083	4.7	6,658	5.1
	\$ 21,719		\$ 34,107		\$ 18,854		\$ 1,341		\$ –		\$ 76,021		\$ 60,759	
Securities measured at amortized cost														
Securities issued or guaranteed by:														
Canadian federal government	\$ 961	1.6%	\$ 1,441	2.8%	\$ 502	3.6%	\$ –	–%	\$ –	–%	\$ 2,904	2.5%	\$ 3,241	2.7%
Other Canadian governments	3,069	1.8	8,885	2.9	9,309	3.5	371	3.8	–	–	21,634	3.0	20,129	4.3
U.S. Treasury and agencies	8,957	1.9	21,843	2.5	2,927	3.9	–	–	–	–	33,727	2.5	32,272	2.3
Other foreign governments	216	1.4	815	3.4	340	1.1	156	2.6	–	–	1,527	2.5	1,530	2.5
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽³⁾	643	1.8	3,445	3.8	802	2.1	407	3.2	–	–	5,297	3.3	5,286	3.5
Asset-backed securities	–	–	844	5.0	52	6.2	1,340	6.6	–	–	2,236	6.0	1,018	5.4
Corporate debt	984	4.8	3,265	2.8	36	3.4	–	–	–	–	4,285	3.3	3,818	3.2
	\$ 14,830		\$ 40,538		\$ 13,968		\$ 2,274		\$ –		\$ 71,610		\$ 67,294	
Debt securities mandatorily measured and designated at FVTPL														
Securities issued or guaranteed by:														
Canadian federal government	\$ 3,142		\$ 10,977		\$ 1,748		\$ 1,932		\$ –		\$ 17,799		\$ 11,302	
Other Canadian governments	1,697		1,668		969		5,575		–		9,909		7,628	
U.S. Treasury and agencies	453		4,659		1,236		402		–		6,750		6,045	
Other foreign governments	1,228		820		56		24		–		2,128		4,347	
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽⁴⁾	277		3,504		199		–		–		3,980		2,898	
Asset-backed securities	117		62		3		121		–		303		309	
Corporate debt	905		2,245		899		336		–		4,385		4,455	
	\$ 7,819		\$ 23,935		\$ 5,110		\$ 8,390		\$ –		\$ 45,254		\$ 36,984	
Corporate equity mandatorily measured at FVTPL and designated at FVOCI														
	\$ –	–%	\$ –	–%	\$ –	–%	\$ –	–%	\$ 61,460	n/m	\$ 61,460	n/m	\$ 46,311	n/m
Total securities⁽⁵⁾	\$ 44,368		\$ 98,580		\$ 37,932		\$ 12,005		\$ 61,460		\$ 254,345		\$ 211,348	

(1) Represents the weighted-average yield, which is determined by applying the weighted average of the yields of individual fixed income securities.

(2) Includes securities backed by mortgages insured by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), with amortized cost of \$2,832 million (2023: \$220 million) and fair value of \$2,827 million (2023: \$220 million); securities issued by Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), with amortized cost of \$284 million (2023: \$356 million) and fair value of \$275 million (2023: \$334 million); securities issued by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), with amortized cost of \$103 million (2023: \$134 million) and fair value of \$99 million (2023: \$124 million); and securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association, a U.S. government corporation (Ginnie Mae), with amortized cost of \$274 million (2023: \$311 million) and fair value of \$269 million (2023: \$300 million).

(3) Includes securities backed by mortgages insured by the CMHC, with amortized cost of \$2,585 million (2023: \$2,342 million) and fair value of \$2,582 million (2023: \$2,309 million); securities issued by Fannie Mae, with amortized cost of \$471 million (2023: \$621 million) and fair value of \$448 million (2023: \$571 million); securities issued by Freddie Mac, with amortized cost of \$1,536 million (2023: \$1,667 million) and fair value of \$1,450 million (2023: \$1,501 million); and securities issued by Ginnie Mae, with amortized cost of \$123 million (2023: \$51 million) and fair value of \$118 million (2023: \$45 million).

(4) Includes securities backed by mortgages insured by the CMHC of \$3,977 million (2023: \$2,898 million).

(5) Includes securities denominated in U.S. dollars with carrying value of \$126.7 billion (2023: \$110.9 billion) and securities denominated in other foreign currencies with carrying value of \$12,369 million (2023: \$10,106 million).

n/m Not meaningful.

Fair value of debt securities measured and equity securities designated at FVOCI

	2024				2023			
	Cost/ Amortized cost ⁽¹⁾	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Cost/ Amortized cost ⁽¹⁾	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Securities issued or guaranteed by:								
Canadian federal government	\$ 11,715	\$ 1	\$ (31)	\$ 11,685	\$ 10,890	\$ 16	\$ (9)	\$ 10,897
Other Canadian governments	16,506	9	(101)	16,414	13,526	33	(74)	13,485
U.S. Treasury and agencies	29,362	10	(220)	29,152	22,383	4	(223)	22,164
Other foreign governments	5,542	22	(4)	5,560	5,632	21	(14)	5,639
Mortgage-backed securities	3,493	—	(23)	3,470	1,021	—	(43)	978
Asset-backed securities	656	1	—	657	944	—	(6)	938
Corporate debt	9,085	7	(9)	9,083	6,691	1	(34)	6,658
	76,359	50	(388)	76,021	61,087	75	(403)	60,759
Corporate equity ⁽²⁾	653	51	(32)	672	556	48	(32)	572
	\$ 77,012	\$ 101	\$ (420)	\$ 76,693	\$ 61,643	\$ 123	\$ (435)	\$ 61,331

(1) Net of allowance for credit losses for debt securities measured at FVOCI of \$19 million (2023: \$22 million).

(2) Includes restricted stock.

Fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI that were disposed of during the year was nil (2023: \$10 million) at the time of disposal. Net realized cumulative after-tax losses of \$15 million for the year (2023: nil) were reclassified from AOCI to retained earnings, resulting from dispositions of equity securities designated at FVOCI and return on capital distributions from limited partnerships designated at FVOCI.

Dividend income recognized on equity securities designated at FVOCI that were still held as at October 31, 2024 was \$3 million

(2023: \$3 million). Dividend income recognized on equity securities designated at FVOCI that were disposed of during the year was nil (2023: nil).

The table below presents profit or loss recognized on FVOCI debt securities:

	2024	2023
Realized gains	\$ 64	\$ 114
Realized losses	(26)	(24)
(Provision for) reversal of credit losses on debt securities	3	2
	\$ 41	\$ 92

Allowance for credit losses

The following table provides a reconciliation of the opening balance to the closing balance of the ECL allowance for debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost:

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	Collective provision 12-month ECL performing	Collective provision lifetime ECL performing	Collective and individual provision lifetime ECL credit-impaired ⁽¹⁾				
\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31							
2024 Debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost							
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ 14				\$ 42
Reversal of credit losses ⁽²⁾	—	(3)	(2)				(5)
Write-offs	—	—	—				—
Foreign exchange and other	(1)	—	—				(1)
Balance at end of year	\$ 7	\$ 17	\$ 12				\$ 36
Comprises:							
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	\$ 2	\$ 17	\$ —				\$ 19
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	5	—	12				17
2023 Debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost							
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 7	\$ 20	\$ 12				\$ 39
Provision for credit losses ⁽²⁾	2	—	1				3
Write-offs	—	—	—				—
Foreign exchange and other	(1)	—	1				—
Balance at end of year	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ 14				\$ 42
Comprises:							
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	\$ 2	\$ 20	\$ —				\$ 22
Debt securities measured at amortized cost	6	—	14				20

(1) Includes stage 3 ECL allowance on originated credit-impaired amortized cost debt securities.

(2) Included in Gains (losses) from debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost, net on our consolidated statement of income.

Note 5 | Loans⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	2024							2023						
	Gross amount	Stage 3 allowance	Stages 1 and 2 allowance	Total allowance ⁽³⁾	Net total	Allowances as a % of total gross loans		Gross amount	Stage 3 allowance	Stages 1 and 2 allowance	Total allowance ⁽³⁾	Net total	Allowances as a % of total gross loans	
Residential mortgages ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 280,672	\$ 234	\$ 215	\$ 449	\$ 280,223	0.2 %		\$ 274,244	\$ 224	\$ 232	\$ 456	\$ 273,788	0.2 %	
Personal	46,681	190	752	942	45,739	2.0		45,587	181	836	1,017	44,570	2.2	
Credit card	20,551	—	902	902	19,649	4.4		18,538	—	685	685	17,853	3.7	
Business and government ⁽⁴⁾	214,299	392	1,232	1,624	212,675	0.8		194,870	667	1,077	1,744	193,126	0.9	
	\$ 562,203	\$ 816	\$ 3,101	\$ 3,917	\$ 558,286	0.7 %		\$ 533,239	\$ 1,072	\$ 2,830	\$ 3,902	\$ 529,337	0.7 %	

(1) Loans are net of unearned income of \$815 million (2023: \$706 million).

(2) Includes gross loans of \$120.4 billion (2023: \$112.6 billion) denominated in U.S. dollars and \$11.2 billion (2023: \$10.5 billion) denominated in other foreign currencies.

(3) Includes ECL allowances for customers' liability under acceptances.

(4) Includes \$3 million of residential mortgages (2023: \$3 million) and \$221 million of business and government loans (2023: \$270 million) that are measured and designated at FVTPL.

Allowance for credit losses

The following table provides a reconciliation of the opening balance to the closing balance of the ECL allowance:

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Collective provision 12-month ECL performing	Collective provision lifetime ECL performing	Collective and individual provision lifetime ECL credit-impaired	
Residential mortgages				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 90	\$ 142	\$ 224	\$ 456
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	15	(19)	(55)	(59)
Changes in model	–	4	11	15
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(115)	96	95	76
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	109	(107)	(2)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(10)	19	(9)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(8)	8	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	(1)	(15)	48	32
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(18)	(18)
Recoveries	–	–	7	7
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(30)	(30)
Foreign exchange and other	–	(1)	3	2
Balance at end of year	\$ 89	\$ 126	\$ 234	\$ 449
Personal				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 174	\$ 709	\$ 181	\$ 1,064
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	32	(58)	(42)	(68)
Changes in model	54	(127)	(6)	(79)
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(544)	631	466	553
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	591	(588)	(3)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(63)	74	(11)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(96)	96	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	70	(164)	500	406
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(545)	(545)
Recoveries	–	–	62	62
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(7)	(7)
Foreign exchange and other	3	1	(1)	3
Balance at end of year	\$ 247	\$ 546	\$ 190	\$ 983
Credit card				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 181	\$ 591	\$ –	\$ 772
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	22	(30)	–	(8)
Changes in model	86	(34)	–	52
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(413)	771	394	752
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	491	(491)	–	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(72)	72	–	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(219)	219	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	114	69	613	796
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(739)	(739)
Recoveries	–	–	126	126
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	–	–
Foreign exchange and other	–	–	–	–
Balance at end of year	\$ 295	\$ 660	\$ –	\$ 955
Business and government				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 294	\$ 864	\$ 667	\$ 1,825
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	22	(82)	(48)	(108)
Changes in model	(28)	46	–	18
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(194)	569	482	857
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	215	(201)	(14)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(39)	47	(8)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(187)	187	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	(24)	192	599	767
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(874)	(874)
Recoveries	–	–	77	77
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(84)	(84)
Foreign exchange and other	(5)	5	16	16
Balance at end of year	\$ 265	\$ 1,061	\$ 401	\$ 1,727
Total ECL allowance ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 896	\$ 2,393	\$ 825	\$ 4,114
Comprises:				
Loans	\$ 800	\$ 2,301	\$ 816	\$ 3,917
Undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures ⁽⁶⁾	96	92	9	197

(1) Excludes the disposal and write-off of impaired loans.

(2) Transfers represent stage movements of ECL allowances before net remeasurement. Net remeasurement represents the current period change in ECL allowances for transfers, net write-offs, changes in forecasts of forward-looking information, parameter updates, and partial repayments in the year.

(3) Provision for (reversal of) credit losses for loans, and undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures is presented as Provision for (reversal of) credit losses on our consolidated statement of income.

(4) We generally continue to pursue collection on the amounts that were written off. The degree of collection efforts varies from one jurisdiction to another, depending on the local regulations and original agreements with customers.

(5) See Note 4 for the ECL allowance on debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost. The ECL allowances for other financial assets classified at amortized cost were immaterial as at October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023 and were excluded from the table above. Financial assets other than loans that are classified at amortized cost are presented on our consolidated balance sheet net of ECL allowances.

(6) Included in Other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet.

(7) Includes the impact of a change in the internal risk rating methodology applied in the first quarter of 2023 at CIBC Bank USA.

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31

2023

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Collective provision 12-month ECL performing	Collective provision lifetime ECL performing	Collective and individual provision lifetime ECL credit-impaired	
Residential mortgages				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 57	\$ 69	\$ 167	\$ 293
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	13	(9)	(32)	(28)
Changes in model	4	5	12	21
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(62)	159	122	219
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	97	(96)	(1)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(18)	22	(4)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(7)	7	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	34	74	104	212
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(33)	(33)
Recoveries	–	–	5	5
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(17)	(17)
Foreign exchange and other	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Balance at end of year	\$ 90	\$ 142	\$ 224	\$ 456
Personal				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 137	\$ 656	\$ 146	\$ 939
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	43	(62)	(31)	(50)
Changes in model	(1)	–	–	(1)
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(421)	591	373	543
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	468	(465)	(3)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(53)	63	(10)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(73)	73	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	36	54	402	492
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(428)	(428)
Recoveries	–	–	65	65
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(5)	(5)
Foreign exchange and other	1	(1)	1	1
Balance at end of year	\$ 174	\$ 709	\$ 181	\$ 1,064
Credit card				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 159	\$ 709	\$ –	\$ 868
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	18	(76)	–	(58)
Changes in model	–	–	–	–
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾	(493)	684	223	414
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	553	(553)	–	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(56)	56	–	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(229)	229	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	22	(118)	452	356
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(572)	(572)
Recoveries	–	–	120	120
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	–	–
Foreign exchange and other	–	–	–	–
Balance at end of year	\$ 181	\$ 591	\$ –	\$ 772
Business and government				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 335	\$ 490	\$ 351	\$ 1,176
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses				
Originations net of repayments and other derecognitions ⁽¹⁾	21	(19)	(33)	(31)
Changes in model	(2)	11	–	9
Net remeasurement ⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	(230)	583	619	972
Transfers ⁽²⁾				
– to 12-month ECL	205	(199)	(6)	–
– to lifetime ECL performing	(36)	52	(16)	–
– to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	–	(72)	72	–
Total provision for (reversal of) credit losses ⁽³⁾	(42)	356	636	950
Write-offs ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	(316)	(316)
Recoveries	–	–	23	23
Interest income on impaired loans	–	–	(47)	(47)
Foreign exchange and other	1	18	20	39
Balance at end of year	\$ 294	\$ 864	\$ 667	\$ 1,825
Total ECL allowance ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 739	\$ 2,306	\$ 1,072	\$ 4,117
Comprises:				
Loans	\$ 650	\$ 2,180	\$ 1,072	\$ 3,902
Undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures ⁽⁶⁾	89	126	–	215

See previous page for footnote references.

Inputs, assumptions and model techniques

Our ECL allowances are estimated using complex models that incorporate inputs, assumptions and model techniques that involve a high degree of management judgment. In particular, the following ECL elements are subject to a high level of judgment that can have a significant impact on the level of ECL allowances provided:

- Determining when a SICR of a loan has occurred;
- Measuring both 12-month and lifetime credit losses; and
- Forecasting forward-looking information for multiple scenarios and determining the probability weighting of the scenarios driven by the changes in the macroeconomic environment.

In addition, the interrelationship between these elements is also subject to a high degree of judgment which can also have a significant impact on the level of ECL recognized.

We continue to operate in an uncertain macroeconomic environment. There is inherent uncertainty in forecasting forward-looking information and estimating the impact that the macroeconomic environment, including moderating levels of interest rates, and geopolitical events will have on the level of ECL allowance and period-over-period volatility of the provision for credit losses. As a result, a heightened level of judgment in estimating ECLs in respect of all these elements, as discussed below, continued to be required.

Determining when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred

The determination of whether a loan has experienced a SICR has a significant impact on the level of ECL allowance as loans that are in stage 1 are measured at 12-month ECL, while loans in stage 2 are measured at lifetime ECL. Migration of loans between stage 1 and stage 2 can cause significant volatility in the amount of the recognized ECL allowances and the provision for credit losses in a particular period.

For the majority of our retail loan portfolios, we determine a SICR based on relative changes in the loan's lifetime PD since its initial recognition. The PDs used for this purpose are the expected value of our upside, downside and base case lifetime PDs. Significant judgment is involved in determining the upside, downside and base case lifetime PDs through the incorporation of forward-looking information into long-run PDs, in determining the probability weightings of the scenarios, and in determining the relative changes in PDs that are indicative of a SICR for our various retail products. Increases in the expected PDs or decreases in the thresholds for changes in PDs that are indicative of a SICR can cause significant migration of loans from stage 1 to stage 2, which in turn can cause a significant increase in the amount of ECL allowances recognized. In contrast, decreases in the expected PDs or increases in the thresholds for changes in PDs that are indicative of a SICR can cause significant migration of loans from stage 2 to stage 1.

For the majority of our business and government loan portfolios, we determine a SICR based on relative changes in internal risk ratings since initial recognition. Significant judgment is involved in the determination of the internal risk ratings. Deterioration or improvement in the risk ratings or adjustments to the risk rating downgrade thresholds used to determine a SICR can cause significant migration of loans and securities between stage 1 and stage 2, which in turn can have a significant impact on the amount of ECL allowances recognized.

While potentially significant to the level of ECL allowances recognized, the thresholds for changes in PDs that are indicative of a SICR for our retail portfolios and the risk rating downgrade thresholds used to determine a SICR for our business and government loan portfolios are not expected to change frequently.

Loans for which repayment of principal or payment of interest is contractually 30 days or more in arrears and all business and government loans that have migrated to the watch list risk rating are normally automatically migrated to stage 2 from stage 1.

As at October 31, 2024, if the ECL for the stage 2 performing loans were measured using stage 1 ECL as opposed to lifetime ECL, the ECLs would be \$854 million lower than the total recognized IFRS 9 ECL on performing loans (2023: \$724 million).

Measuring both 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses

Our ECL models leverage the data, systems and processes that are used to calculate Basel expected loss regulatory adjustments for the portion of our retail and business and government portfolios under the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach. Significant judgment is applied in leveraging the data and modelling techniques used to calculate Basel risk parameters to meet IFRS 9 requirements, including the conversion of through-the-cycle estimates to the point-in-time parameters used under IFRS 9 that consider forward-looking information. For standardized business and government portfolios, available long-run PDs, LGDs and EADs are also converted to point-in-time parameters through the incorporation of forward-looking information for the purpose of measuring ECL under IFRS 9.

Significant judgment is involved in determining which forward-looking information variables are relevant for particular portfolios and in determining the extent by which through-the-cycle parameters should be adjusted for forward-looking information to determine point-in-time parameters. While changes in the set of forward-looking information variables used to convert through-the-cycle PDs, LGDs and EADs into point-in-time parameters can either increase or decrease ECL allowances in a particular period, changes to the mapping of forward-looking information variables to particular portfolios are expected to be infrequent. However, changes in the particular forward-looking information parameters used to quantify point-in-time parameters will be frequent as our forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis. Increases in the level of pessimism in the forward-looking information variables will cause increases in ECL, while increases in the level of optimism in the forward-looking information variables will cause decreases in ECL. These increases and decreases could be significant in any particular period and will start to occur in the period where our outlook of the future changes.

With respect to the lifetime of a financial instrument, the maximum period considered when measuring ECL is the maximum contractual period over which we are exposed to credit risk. For revolving facilities, such as credit cards, the lifetime of a credit card account is the expected behavioural life. Significant judgment is involved in the estimate of the expected behavioural life. Increases in the expected behavioural life will increase the amount of ECL allowances, in particular for revolving loans in stage 2.

Forecasting forward-looking information for multiple scenarios and determining the probability weighting of the scenarios

As indicated above, forward-looking information is incorporated into both our assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a SICR since its initial recognition and in our estimate of ECL. From analysis of historical data, our risk management function has identified and reflected in our ECL allowance those relevant forward-looking information variables that contribute to credit risk and losses within our retail and business and government loan portfolios. Within our retail loan portfolio, key forward-looking information variables include Canadian unemployment rates, housing prices, gross domestic product (GDP) growth and household debt service ratios. In many cases these variables are forecasted at the provincial level. Housing prices are also forecasted at the municipal level in some cases. Within our business and government loan portfolio, key drivers that impact the credit performance of the entire portfolio include GDP growth and BBB corporate bond yields, while forward-looking information variables

such as Canadian and U.S. commercial real estate price indices and oil prices are significant for certain portfolios, and U.S. unemployment rates and U.S. GDP growth are significant for our U.S. portfolios.

For the majority of our loan portfolios, our forecast of forward-looking information variables is established from a “base case” or most likely scenario that is used internally by management for planning and forecasting purposes. For most of the forward-looking information variables related to our Canadian businesses, we have forecast scenarios by province. In forming the base case scenario, we consider the forecasts of international organizations and monetary authorities such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the Bank of Canada, as well as private sector economists. We then derive reasonably possible “upside case” and “downside case” scenarios using external forecasts that are above and below our base case and the application of management judgment. A probability weighting is assigned to our base case, upside case and downside case scenarios based on management judgment.

The forecasting process is overseen by a governance committee consisting of internal stakeholders from across our bank including Risk Management, Economics, Finance and the impacted SBUs and involves a significant amount of judgment both in determining the forward-looking information forecasts for our various scenarios and in determining the probability weighting assigned to the scenarios. In general, a worsening of our outlook on forecasted forward-looking information for each scenario, an increase in the probability of the downside case scenario occurring, or a decrease in the probability of the upside case scenario occurring will increase the number of loans migrating from stage 1 to stage 2 and increase the estimated ECL allowance. In contrast, an improvement in our outlook on forecasted forward-looking information, an increase in the probability of the upside case scenario occurring, or a decrease in the probability of the downside case scenario occurring will have the opposite impact. It is not possible to meaningfully isolate the impact of changes in the various forward-looking information variables for a particular scenario because of both the interrelationship between the variables and the interrelationship between the level of pessimism inherent in a particular scenario and its probability of occurring.

The forecasting of forward-looking information and the determination of scenario weightings continued to require a heightened application of judgment in a number of areas as our forecast reflects numerous assumptions and uncertainties inherent in the current macroeconomic environment.

The following table provides the base case, upside case and downside case scenario forecasts for select forward-looking information variables used to estimate our ECL.

	Base case		Upside case		Downside case	
	Average value over the next 12 months	Average value over the remaining forecast period ⁽¹⁾	Average value over the next 12 months	Average value over the remaining forecast period ⁽¹⁾	Average value over the next 12 months	Average value over the remaining forecast period ⁽¹⁾
As at October 31, 2024						
Real GDP year-over-year growth						
Canada ⁽²⁾	1.6 %	2.3 %	2.5 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	1.4 %
United States	2.0 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	0.7 %	0.9 %
Unemployment rate						
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.6 %	5.9 %	5.7 %	5.2 %	7.2 %	6.8 %
United States	4.5 %	4.0 %	3.7 %	3.3 %	5.1 %	4.7 %
Canadian Housing Price Index growth ⁽²⁾	2.6 %	2.5 %	7.1 %	4.0 %	(2.3)%	0.9 %
Canadian household debt service ratio	14.8 %	14.8 %	14.4 %	14.7 %	15.3 %	15.2 %
West Texas Intermediate Oil Price (US\$)	\$ 78	\$ 74	\$ 88	\$ 100	\$ 60	\$ 61
As at October 31, 2023						
Real GDP year-over-year growth						
Canada ⁽²⁾	0.6 %	1.9 %	2.0 %	2.7 %	(0.7)%	1.3 %
United States	0.9 %	1.7 %	3.0 %	3.1 %	(0.8)%	0.9 %
Unemployment rate						
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.1 %	5.8 %	5.3 %	5.4 %	7.1 %	6.9 %
United States	4.1 %	4.0 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	5.4 %	4.9 %
Canadian Housing Price Index growth ⁽²⁾	0.8 %	3.0 %	4.4 %	5.4 %	(7.8)%	0.4 %
Canadian household debt service ratio	15.5 %	14.8 %	14.9 %	14.5 %	16.1 %	15.0 %
West Texas Intermediate Oil Price (US\$)	\$ 84	\$ 76	\$ 97	\$ 110	\$ 70	\$ 58

(1) The remaining forecast period is generally four years.

(2) National-level forward-looking forecasts are presented in the table above, which represent the aggregation of the provincial-level forecasts used to estimate our ECL.

Housing Price Index growth rates are also forecasted at the municipal level in some cases. As a result, the forecasts for individual provinces or municipalities reflected in our ECL will differ from the national forecasts presented above.

As required, the forward-looking information used to estimate ECLs reflects our expectations as at October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023, respectively, and does not reflect changes in expectation as a result of economic forecasts that may have subsequently emerged. The base case, upside case and downside case amounts shown represent the average value of the forecasts over the respective projection horizons.

Our underlying base case projection as at October 31, 2024 continues to be characterized by relatively slow real GDP growth in Canada for the near term with the expectation of better economic growth in 2025 and beyond in response to interest rate reductions, and moderate growth in the U.S. which has generally been more resilient to higher interest rates. Our base case assumes that interest rates will continue to decline until the middle of calendar 2025, but remain at higher than pre-pandemic levels.

Our downside case forecast as at October 31, 2024 assumes slower growth and higher unemployment rates in Canada accompanied by a modest housing market correction and lower consumer spending resulting from past interest rate hikes. The downside case forecast for the U.S. assumes slow growth for calendar 2025. The downside forecasts also reflect slower recoveries thereafter to lower levels of sustained economic activity and unemployment rates persistently above where they stood pre-pandemic. The upside scenario continues to reflect a better economic environment than the base case forecast.

As indicated above, forecasting forward-looking information for multiple scenarios and determining the probability weighting of the scenarios involves a high degree of management judgment. Assumptions concerning measures used by governments to ease inflationary pressures, the economic impact from moderating interest rates, and geopolitical events are material to these forecasts.

If we were to only use our base case scenario for the measurement of ECL for our performing loans, our ECL allowance would be \$246 million lower than the recognized ECL as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$284 million). If we were to only use our downside case scenario for the measurement of ECL for our performing loans, our ECL allowance would be \$737 million higher than the recognized ECL as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$926 million). This sensitivity is isolated to the measurement of ECL and therefore did not consider changes in the migration of exposures between stage 1 and stage 2 from the determination of the SICR that would have resulted in a 100% base case scenario or a 100% downside case scenario. As a result, our ECL

allowance on performing loans could exceed the amount implied by the 100% downside case scenario from the migration of additional exposures from stage 1 to stage 2. Actual credit losses could differ materially from those reflected in our estimates.

Use of management overlays

Management overlays to ECL allowance estimates are adjustments which we use in circumstances where we judge that our existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all relevant risk factors. The emergence of new macroeconomic or geopolitical events, along with expected changes to parameters, models or data that are not incorporated in our current parameters, internal risk rating migrations, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances. To address the uncertainties inherent in the current environment, we utilize management overlays with respect to the impact of certain forward-looking information and credit metrics that are not expected to be as indicative of the credit condition of the portfolios as the historical experience in our models would have otherwise suggested. The use of management overlays requires the application of significant judgment that impacts the amount of ECL allowances recognized. Actual credit losses could differ materially from those reflected in our estimates.

The following tables provide the gross carrying amount of loans, and the contractual amounts of undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures based on our risk management PD bands for retail exposures, and based on our internal risk ratings for business and government exposures. Refer to the "Credit risk" section of the MD&A for details on the CIBC risk categories.

Loans⁽¹⁾

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Total
Residential mortgages								
– Exceptionally low	\$ 160,515	\$ 6,130	\$ –	\$ 166,645	\$ 150,022	\$ 14,999	\$ –	\$ 165,021
– Very low	81,198	5,926	–	87,124	74,149	9,107	–	83,256
– Low	10,329	3,638	–	13,967	10,817	5,112	–	15,929
– Medium	851	6,534	–	7,385	322	4,980	–	5,302
– High	7	1,561	–	1,568	–	1,100	–	1,100
– Default	–	–	790	790	–	–	585	585
– Not rated	2,757	232	204	3,193	2,630	219	202	3,051
Gross residential mortgages ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	255,657	24,021	994	280,672	237,940	35,517	787	274,244
ECL allowance	89	126	234	449	90	142	224	456
Net residential mortgages	255,568	23,895	760	280,223	237,850	35,375	563	273,788
Personal								
– Exceptionally low	16,689	83	–	16,772	18,785	3	–	18,788
– Very low	9,685	12	–	9,697	4,389	12	–	4,401
– Low	10,498	1,374	–	11,872	11,031	4,311	–	15,342
– Medium	3,848	1,822	–	5,670	1,165	3,062	–	4,227
– High	465	1,102	–	1,567	211	1,624	–	1,835
– Default	–	–	260	260	–	–	214	214
– Not rated	782	29	32	843	723	24	33	780
Gross personal ⁽⁵⁾	41,967	4,422	292	46,681	36,304	9,036	247	45,587
ECL allowance	221	531	190	942	141	695	181	1,017
Net personal	41,746	3,891	102	45,739	36,163	8,341	66	44,570
Credit card								
– Exceptionally low	7,185	–	–	7,185	4,279	–	–	4,279
– Very low	502	–	–	502	1,061	–	–	1,061
– Low	6,800	4	–	6,804	6,642	35	–	6,677
– Medium	3,853	1,512	–	5,365	2,626	2,953	–	5,579
– High	2	522	–	524	6	777	–	783
– Default	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Not rated	165	6	–	171	153	6	–	159
Gross credit card	18,507	2,044	–	20,551	14,767	3,771	–	18,538
ECL allowance	279	623	–	902	166	519	–	685
Net credit card	18,228	1,421	–	19,649	14,601	3,252	–	17,853
Business and government								
– Investment grade	101,809	722	–	102,531	99,322	512	–	99,834
– Non-investment grade	97,131	9,000	–	106,131	91,920	7,190	–	99,110
– Watch list	25	3,745	–	3,770	101	4,478	–	4,579
– Default	–	–	1,628	1,628	–	–	1,956	1,956
– Not rated	230	15	–	245	192	15	–	207
Gross business and government ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	199,195	13,482	1,628	214,305	191,535	12,195	1,956	205,686
ECL allowance	211	1,021	392	1,624	253	824	667	1,744
Net business and government	198,984	12,461	1,236	212,681	191,282	11,371	1,289	203,942
Total net amount of loans	\$ 514,526	\$ 41,668	\$ 2,098	\$ 558,292	\$ 479,896	\$ 58,339	\$ 1,918	\$ 540,153

(1) The table excludes debt securities measured at FVOCI, for which ECL allowances of \$19 million (2023: \$22 million) were recognized in AOCL. In addition, the table excludes debt securities classified at amortized cost, for which ECL allowances of \$17 million were recognized as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$20 million). Other financial assets classified at amortized cost were also excluded from the table above as their ECL allowances were immaterial as at October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023. Financial assets other than loans that are classified as amortized cost are presented on our consolidated balance sheet net of ECL allowances.

(2) Excludes foreclosed assets of \$8 million (2023: \$13 million), which were included in Other assets on our consolidated balance sheet.

(3) As at October 31, 2024, 93% (2023: 93%) of stage 3 impaired loans were either fully or partially collateralized.

(4) Includes \$3 million (2023: \$3 million) of residential mortgages and \$221 million (2023: \$270 million) of business and government loans that are measured and designated at FVTPL.

(5) The internal risk rating grades presented for residential mortgages and certain personal loans do not take into account loan guarantees or insurance issued by the Canadian government (federal or provincial), Canadian government agencies, or private insurers, as the determination of whether a SICR has occurred for these loans is based on relative changes in the loans' lifetime PD without considering collateral or other credit enhancements.

(6) Includes customers' liability under acceptances of \$6 million (2023: \$10,816 million).

Undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures

	2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
\$ millions, as at October 31								
Retail								
– Exceptionally low	\$ 164,577	\$ 117	\$ –	\$ 164,694	\$ 159,254	\$ 7	\$ –	\$ 159,261
– Very low	15,112	4	–	15,116	15,367	26	–	15,393
– Low	14,988	984	–	15,972	10,723	1,405	–	12,128
– Medium	2,263	1,280	–	3,543	1,256	986	–	2,242
– High	325	539	–	864	118	763	–	881
– Default	–	–	43	43	–	–	37	37
– Not rated	565	9	–	574	506	6	–	512
Gross retail	197,830	2,933	43	200,806	187,224	3,193	37	190,454
ECL allowance	42	52	–	94	48	86	–	134
Net retail	197,788	2,881	43	200,712	187,176	3,107	37	190,320
Business and government								
– Investment grade	156,560	571	–	157,131	147,206	361	–	147,567
– Non-investment grade	66,788	3,018	–	69,806	56,707	2,097	–	58,804
– Watch list	28	878	–	906	7	1,000	–	1,007
– Default	–	–	123	123	–	–	161	161
– Not rated	1,117	91	–	1,208	614	30	–	644
Gross business and government	224,493	4,558	123	229,174	204,534	3,488	161	208,183
ECL allowance	54	40	9	103	41	40	–	81
Net business and government	224,439	4,518	114	229,071	204,493	3,448	161	208,102
Total net undrawn credit facilities and other off-balance sheet exposures	\$ 422,227	\$ 7,399	\$ 157	\$ 429,783	\$ 391,669	\$ 6,555	\$ 198	\$ 398,422

Net interest income after provision for credit losses

	2024	2023
\$ millions, for the year ended October 31		
Interest income	\$ 52,185	\$ 45,019
Interest expense	38,490	32,194
Net interest income	13,695	12,825
Provision for credit losses	2,001	2,010
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	\$ 11,694	\$ 10,815

Modified financial assets

As part of CIBC's usual lending business, from time to time we may modify the contractual terms of loans classified as stage 2 and stage 3 for which the borrower has experienced financial difficulties, through the granting of a concession in the form of below-market rates or terms that we would not otherwise have considered.

During the year ended October 31, 2024, loans classified as stage 2 or stage 3 with an amortized cost of \$655 million (2023: \$1,422 million) before modification were modified through the granting of a financial concession in response to the borrower having experienced financial difficulties. In addition, the gross carrying amount of previously modified stage 2 or stage 3 loans that have returned to stage 1 during the year ended October 31, 2024 was \$274 million (2023: \$500 million), including loans that were previously subject to the client deferral programs.

Note 6 | Structured entities and derecognition of financial assets

Structured entities

SEs are entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. SEs are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective. CIBC is involved with various types of SEs for which the business activities include securitization of financial assets, asset-backed financings, and asset management.

We consolidate a SE when the substance of the relationship indicates that we control the SE.

Consolidated structured entities

We consolidate the following SEs:

Credit card securitization trust

We sell ownership interests in a revolving pool of credit card receivables generated under certain credit card accounts to Cards II Trust (Cards II), which purchases a proportionate share of credit card receivables on certain credit card accounts, with the proceeds received from the issuance of notes. We consolidate this trust because we have the power to direct the relevant activities and have exposure to substantially all the variability of returns from the excess spread (the deferred purchase price) that we receive over time.

Our credit card securitizations are revolving securitizations, with credit card receivable balances fluctuating from month to month as credit card clients repay their balances and new receivables are generated.

The notes are presented as Secured borrowings within Deposits on the consolidated balance sheet.

As at October 31, 2024, Cards II held \$5.4 billion of credit card receivable assets and other eligible assets of \$1.9 billion with an aggregated fair value of \$7.3 billion (2023: \$6.9 billion with a fair value of \$6.9 billion), which supported \$4.3 billion of associated funding liabilities with a fair value of \$4.4 billion (2023: \$4.0 billion with a fair value of \$4.0 billion).

HELOC securitization trust

We sell co-ownership interests in a pool of home equity line of credit and loans (HELOC) to HELOCS Trust, which purchases the co-ownership interests in these receivables using proceeds received from issuance of notes. The noteholders have recourse limited to the co-ownership interests in the underlying pool of receivables.

We consolidate this trust as we have the power to direct the relevant activities of this trust and have exposure to substantially all the variability of returns through our retained interest.

HELOC balances may fluctuate from month to month as clients repay their balances and additional HELOC may be added to the pool.

The notes are presented as Secured borrowings within Deposits on the consolidated balance sheet. As at October 31, 2024, HELOCS Trust held \$520 million of HELOC included in Personal Loans with an aggregated fair value of \$520 million, which supported \$500 million of associated funding liabilities with a fair value of \$512 million.

Covered bond guarantor

Under the Legislative Covered Bond Programme, we transfer a pool of conventional uninsured mortgages to the CIBC Covered Bond (Legislative) Guarantor Limited Partnership (the Guarantor LP). The Guarantor LP holds interest and title to these transferred mortgages and serves to guarantee payment of principal and interest to bondholders. The covered bond liabilities are on-balance sheet obligations that are fully collateralized by the mortgage assets over which bondholders enjoy a priority claim in the event of CIBC's insolvency. We consolidate this entity because we have the ability to direct the relevant activities and retain substantially all of the variability of returns on the underlying mortgages.

As at October 31, 2024, our Legislative Covered Bond Programme had outstanding covered bond liabilities of \$36.7 billion with a fair value of \$36.8 billion (2023: \$31.4 billion with a fair value of \$31.4 billion).

Multi-seller conduit

We sponsor a consolidated multi-seller conduit in Canada that acquires direct or indirect ownership or security interests in pools of financial assets from clients and finance the acquisitions by issuing ABS and asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP). The sellers to the conduit continue to service the assets and are exposed to credit losses realized on these assets through the provision of credit enhancements. We hold all of the outstanding ABS and ABCP. As at October 31, 2024, \$894 million of financial assets held by the conduit were included in Securities (2023: \$671 million), of which \$84 million are measured at FVTPL (2023: \$178 million) and \$810 million at amortized cost (2023: \$493 million), and \$677 million were included in Loans (2023: \$811 million) on our consolidated balance sheet. These financial assets are related to third-party SEs and are included in the non-consolidated SEs table below.

CIBC-managed investment funds

We establish and manage investment funds such as mutual funds and pooled funds. We act as an investment manager and earn market-based management fees and, for certain pooled funds, performance fees which are generally based on the performance of the funds. Seed capital is provided from time to time to CIBC-managed investment funds for initial launch. We consolidate those investment funds in which we have power to direct the relevant activities of the funds and in which our seed capital, or our units held, is significant relative to the total variability of returns of the funds such that we are deemed to be a principal rather than an agent. As at October 31, 2024, the total assets and non-controlling interests in consolidated CIBC-managed investment funds were \$141 million and \$44 million, respectively (2023: \$264 million and \$69 million, respectively). Non-controlling interests in consolidated CIBC-managed investment funds are included in Other liabilities as the investment fund units are mandatorily redeemable at the option of the investor.

Community-based tax-advantaged investments

We sponsor certain SEs that invest in community development projects in the U.S. through the issuance of below-market loans that generate a return primarily through the realization of tax credits. As at October 31, 2024, the program had outstanding loans of \$132 million (2023: \$129 million). We consolidate these entities because we have the ability to direct the relevant activities and retain substantially all of the variability of returns on the underlying loans.

Non-consolidated structured entities

The following SEs are not consolidated by CIBC because we do not have control over these SEs:

Single-seller and multi-seller conduits

We manage and administer a single-seller conduit and several CIBC-sponsored multi-seller conduits in Canada and the U.S. The multi-seller conduits acquire direct or indirect ownership or security interests in pools of financial assets from our clients and finance the acquisitions by issuing ABCP to investors. The single-seller conduit acquires financial assets and finances these acquisitions through a credit facility provided by a syndicate of financial institutions. The sellers to the conduits may continue to service the assets. The sellers and/or third-party providers are exposed to credit losses realized on these assets, through the provision of over-collateralization or another form of credit enhancement. As at October 31, 2024, the total assets in the single-seller conduit and multi-seller conduits amounted to \$0.6 billion and \$16.9 billion, respectively (2023: \$0.5 billion and \$13.4 billion, respectively).

We provide the multi-seller conduits with commercial paper backstop liquidity facilities. We may also provide securities distribution to multi-seller conduits, and to both the single and multi-seller conduits with accounting, cash management, and operations services. The liquidity facilities for the managed and administered multi-seller conduits require us to provide funding for ABCP not placed with external investors. We also may purchase ABCP issued by the multi-seller conduits for market-making purposes and, in respect of our U.S. ABCP conduits, hold some of the ABCP for voluntary risk retention purposes.

We are required to maintain certain short-term and/or long-term debt ratings with respect to the liquidity facilities that we provide to the sponsored multi-seller conduits in Canada. If we are downgraded below the level specified under the terms of those facilities, we must provide alternative satisfactory liquidity arrangements, such as procuring an alternative liquidity provider that meets the minimum rating requirements.

We may also act as the counterparty to derivative contracts entered into by a multi-seller conduit in order to mitigate the interest rate, basis, and currency risk within the conduit.

All fees earned in respect of activities with the conduits are on a market basis.

Third-party structured vehicles

We have investments in and provide loans, liquidity and credit facilities to third-party SEs. We also have investments in limited partnerships in which we generally are a passive investor of the limited partnerships as a limited partner, and in some cases, we are the co-general partner and have significant influence over the limited partnerships. Similar to other limited partners, we are obligated to provide funding up to our commitment level to these limited partnerships.

Loan financing

We provide interim financing for the purpose of future securitization, and term senior financing to third-party SEs. The SE is established by a third-party investor, who provides the initial investment into the SE (the equity investors). The senior financing enables the SE to purchase a loan portfolio at the direction of a collateral manager during the warehousing phase of the securitization. The senior lenders are repaid by proceeds from the issuance of debt securities to investors when the deal closes or by the cash flows from the repayment of the underlying assets held by the SE or alternative financing obtained by the investor from third-party lenders.

Community Reinvestment Act investments

We hold debt and equity investments in limited liability entities to further our U.S. *Community Reinvestment Act* initiatives with a carrying value of \$715 million (2023: \$555 million). These entities invest in qualifying community development projects, including affordable housing projects that generate a return primarily by the realization of tax credits. Similar to other limited investors in these entities, we are obligated to provide funding up to our commitment level to these limited liability entities. As at October 31, 2024, the total assets of these limited liability entities were \$10.1 billion (2023: \$9.0 billion).

CIBC-managed investment funds

As indicated above, we establish investment funds, including mutual funds and pooled funds, to provide clients with investment opportunities and we may receive management fees and performance fees. We may hold insignificant amounts of fund units in these CIBC-managed funds. We do not consolidate these funds if we do not have significant variability of returns from our interests in these funds such that we are deemed to be an agent through our capacity as the investment manager, rather than a principal. We do not guarantee the performance of CIBC-managed investment funds. As at October 31, 2024, the total AUM in the non-consolidated CIBC-managed investment funds amounted to \$165.1 billion (2023: \$133.6 billion).

Capital vehicles

We purchase credit protection from capital vehicles on certain referenced loan assets, which issue guarantee-linked notes held only by third-party investors. We do not consolidate the capital vehicles and the underlying loan assets remain on the consolidated balance sheet.

Our on-balance sheet amounts and maximum exposure to loss related to SEs that are not consolidated are set out in the table below. The maximum exposure comprises the carrying value of unhedged investments, the notional amounts for liquidity and credit facilities, and the notional amounts less accumulated fair value losses for unhedged written credit derivatives on SE reference assets. The impact of CVA is not considered in the table below.

\$ millions, as at October 31, 2024	Single-seller and multi-seller conduits	Third-party structured vehicles	Loan financing	Other ⁽¹⁾
On-balance sheet assets at carrying value ⁽²⁾				
Cash and non-interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 727
Securities	276	4,052	–	741
Loans	101	872	10,640	305
Investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	–	53	–	22
	\$ 377	\$ 4,977	\$ 10,640	\$ 1,795
October 31, 2023	\$ 505	\$ 4,351	\$ 6,858	\$ 1,127
On-balance sheet liabilities at carrying value ⁽²⁾				
Deposits	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 730
Derivatives ⁽³⁾	–	–	–	50
Other	–	–	–	270
	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,050
October 31, 2023	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 654
Maximum exposure to loss, net of hedges				
Investments and loans	\$ 377	\$ 4,977	\$ 10,640	\$ 1,068
Notional of written derivatives, less fair value losses	–	–	–	22
Liquidity, credit facilities and commitments	16,637 ⁽⁴⁾	1,653	8,526	255
Less: hedges of investments, loans and written derivatives exposure	–	–	–	(22)
	\$ 17,014	\$ 6,630	\$ 19,166	\$ 1,323
October 31, 2023	\$ 13,636	\$ 6,390	\$ 12,358	\$ 912

(1) Includes *Community Reinvestment Act*-related investment vehicles, CIBC-managed investment funds, Capital vehicles and third-party structured vehicles related to structured credit run-off.

(2) Excludes SEs established by CMHC, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, FHLB, Federal Farm Credit Bank, and Student Loan Marketing Association.

(3) Comprises written credit default swaps (CDS) and total return swaps (TRS) under which we assume exposures. Excludes foreign exchange derivatives, interest rate derivatives and other derivatives provided as part of normal client facilitation.

(4) Excludes an additional \$6.2 billion (2023: \$4.3 billion) relating to our backstop liquidity facilities provided to the multi-seller conduits as part of their commitment to fund purchases of additional assets. Also excludes \$276 million (2023: \$414 million) of our direct investments in the multi-seller conduits which we consider investment exposure.

We also hold investments in a variety of third-party investment funds, which include, but are not limited to, exchange-traded funds, mutual funds, and investment trusts. We buy and sell units of these investment funds as part of trading activities or client facilitation businesses that are managed as part of larger portfolios. We generally are a passive investor and are not the investment manager in any of these investment funds. We are not the sponsor of any third-party investment funds, nor do we have the power over key decision-making activities of the funds. Our maximum exposure to loss from our investments is limited to the carrying amounts of our investments and any unutilized commitment we have provided to these funds. In addition, we issue certain structured notes and enter into equity derivatives that are referenced to the return of certain investment funds. Accordingly, we do not include our interests in these third-party investment funds in the table above.

Derecognition of financial assets

We enter into transactions in the normal course of business in which we transfer recognized financial assets directly to third parties, but retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of those assets. The risks include credit, interest rate, foreign exchange, prepayment and other price risks whereas the rewards include income streams associated with the assets. Due to the retention of risks, the transferred financial assets are not derecognized and such transfers are accounted for as secured borrowing transactions.

The majority of our financial assets transferred to non-consolidated entities that do not qualify for derecognition are: (i) residential mortgage loans under securitization transactions; (ii) securities held by counterparties as collateral under repurchase agreements; and (iii) securities lent under securities lending agreements.

Residential mortgage securitizations

We securitize fully insured fixed- and variable-rate residential mortgage pools through the creation of *National Housing Act* (NHA) MBS under the NHA MBS Program, sponsored by CMHC. Under the Canada Mortgage Bond Program, sponsored by CMHC, we sell MBS to a government-sponsored securitization trust that issues securities to investors. We do not consolidate the securitization trust. We may act as a counterparty in interest rate swap agreements where we pay the trust the interest due to investors and receive the interest on the MBS. We have also sold MBS directly to CMHC under the Government of Canada's Insured Mortgage Purchase Program.

The sale of mortgage pools that comprise the NHA MBS does not qualify for derecognition as we retain prepayment, credit, and interest rate risks associated with the mortgages, which represent substantially all the risks and rewards. As a result, the mortgages remain on our consolidated balance sheet and are carried at amortized cost. We also recognize the cash proceeds from the securitization as Deposits – Secured borrowings.

Securities held by counterparties as collateral under repurchase agreements

We enter into arrangements whereby we sell securities but enter into simultaneous arrangements to repurchase the securities at a fixed price on a future date, thereby retaining substantially all the risks and rewards. As a result, the securities remain on our consolidated balance sheet.

Securities lent for cash collateral or for securities collateral

We enter into arrangements whereby we lend securities but with arrangements to receive the securities at a future date, thereby retaining substantially all the risks and rewards. As a result, the securities remain on our consolidated balance sheet.

The following table provides the carrying amount and fair value of transferred financial assets that did not qualify for derecognition and the associated financial liabilities:

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Residential mortgage securitizations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,612	\$ 14,598	\$ 14,227	\$ 13,959
Securities held by counterparties as collateral under repurchase agreements ⁽²⁾	72,433	72,433	49,794	49,794
Securities lent for cash collateral ⁽²⁾	2,637	2,637	2,716	2,716
Securities lent for securities collateral ⁽²⁾	21,712	21,712	24,355	24,355
	\$ 111,394	\$ 111,380	\$ 91,092	\$ 90,824
Associated liabilities ⁽³⁾	\$ 111,704	\$ 111,655	\$ 90,901	\$ 90,868

(1) Consists mainly of Canadian residential mortgage loans transferred to Canada Housing Trust. Certain cash in transit balances related to the securitization process amounting to \$410 million (2023: \$541 million) have been applied to reduce these balances.

(2) Does not include over-collateralization of assets pledged. Repurchase and securities lending arrangements are conducted with both CIBC-owned and third-party assets on a pooled basis. The carrying amounts represent an estimated allocation related to the transfer of our own financial assets.

(3) Includes the obligation to return off-balance sheet securities collateral on securities lent and fair value hedge basis adjustments.

Note 7 | Property and equipment

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31		Right-of-use assets	Land and buildings ⁽¹⁾	Computer equipment	Office furniture, equipment and other ⁽¹⁾	Leasehold improvements ⁽¹⁾	Total
2024	Cost						
	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,692	\$ 804	\$ 1,054	\$ 875	\$ 1,572	\$ 6,997
	Additions ⁽²⁾	267	31	101	117	107	623
	Disposals ⁽³⁾	(31)	(5)	(69)	(38)	(12)	(155)
	Adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	5	1	1	2	3	12
	Balance at end of year	\$ 2,933	\$ 831	\$ 1,087	\$ 956	\$ 1,670	\$ 7,477
2023	Balance at end of year	\$ 2,692	\$ 804	\$ 1,054	\$ 875	\$ 1,572	\$ 6,997
2024	Accumulated depreciation						
	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,050	\$ 345	\$ 879	\$ 523	\$ 949	\$ 3,746
	Depreciation	269	16	87	56	86	514
	Disposals ⁽³⁾	(31)	(3)	(69)	(34)	(10)	(147)
	Adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	2	1	—	2	—	5
	Balance at end of year	\$ 1,290	\$ 359	\$ 897	\$ 547	\$ 1,025	\$ 4,118
2023	Balance at end of year	\$ 1,050	\$ 345	\$ 879	\$ 523	\$ 949	\$ 3,746
	Net book value						
	As at October 31, 2024	\$ 1,643	\$ 472	\$ 190	\$ 409	\$ 645	\$ 3,359
	As at October 31, 2023	\$ 1,642	\$ 459	\$ 175	\$ 352	\$ 623	\$ 3,251

(1) Includes \$196 million (2023: \$172 million) of work-in-progress not subject to depreciation.

(2) Includes impact of lease modifications.

(3) Includes write-offs of fully depreciated assets.

(4) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments.

Cost of net additions and disposals during the year was: Canadian Personal and Business Banking net additions of \$246 million (2023: net additions of \$215 million); Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management net additions of \$21 million (2023: net disposals of \$5 million); U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management net additions of \$64 million (2023: net additions of \$23 million); Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services net additions of \$30 million (2023: net additions of \$9 million); and Corporate and Other net additions of \$107 million (2023: net disposals of \$199 million).

Note 8 | Goodwill, software and other intangible assets**Goodwill**

The carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually as at August 1 and whenever there are events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for the purposes of impairment testing based on the lowest level for which identifiable cash inflows are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated with the carrying amount of the CGU including goodwill, with any deficiency recognized as impairment to goodwill. The recoverable amount of a CGU is defined as the higher of its estimated fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

We have two significant CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are allocated to each CGU as follows:

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31		CGUs			Total
		Canadian Wealth Management	U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management	Other	
2024	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 884	\$ 4,300	\$ 241	\$ 5,425
	Impairment	—	—	—	—
	Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	—	18	—	18
	Balance at end of year	\$ 884	\$ 4,318	\$ 241	\$ 5,443
2023	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 884	\$ 4,224	\$ 240	\$ 5,348
	Impairment	—	—	—	—
	Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	—	76	1	77
	Balance at end of year	\$ 884	\$ 4,300	\$ 241	\$ 5,425

(1) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments.

Impairment testing of goodwill and key assumptions

U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management

The recoverable amount of the U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management CGU (including The PrivateBank and Geneva Advisors) is based on a value in use calculation using a five-year cash flow projection approved by management, and an estimate of the capital required to be maintained to support ongoing operations.

We have determined that for the impairment testing performed as at August 1, 2024, the estimated recoverable amount of the U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management CGU was in excess of its carrying amount. As a result, no impairment charge was recognized during 2024.

A terminal growth rate of 4.5% as at August 1, 2024 (August 1, 2023: 4.5%) was applied to the years after the five-year forecast. All of the forecasted cash flows were discounted at an after-tax rate of 10.0% as at August 1, 2024 (11.6% pre-tax) which we believe to be a risk-adjusted discount rate appropriate to U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management (we used an after-tax rate of 10.3% as at August 1, 2023). The determination of a discount rate and a terminal growth rate require the exercise of judgment. The discount rate was determined based on the following primary factors: (i) the risk-free rate; (ii) an equity risk premium; and (iii) beta adjustment to the equity risk premium based on a review of betas of comparable publicly traded financial institutions in the region. The terminal growth rate was based on management's expectations of real growth and forecasted inflation rates.

If alternative reasonably possible changes in key assumptions were applied, the result of the impairment test would not differ.

Estimation of the recoverable amount is an area of significant judgment. The recoverable amount is estimated using an internally developed model which requires the use of significant assumptions including forecasted earnings, a discount rate, a terminal growth rate and forecasted regulatory capital requirements. Reductions in the estimated recoverable amount could arise from various factors, such as reductions in forecasted cash flows, an increase in the assumed level of required capital, and any adverse changes to the discount rate or terminal growth rate either in isolation or in any combination thereof.

Canadian Wealth Management

The recoverable amount of the Canadian Wealth Management CGU is based on a fair value less cost to sell calculation. The fair value is estimated using an earnings-based approach whereby the forecasted earnings are based on the Wealth Management internal plan which was approved by management and covers a three-year period. The calculation incorporates the forecasted earnings multiplied by an earnings multiple derived from observable price-to-earnings multiples of comparable wealth management institutions. The price-to-earnings multiples of those comparable wealth management institutions ranged from 5.7 to 12.4 as at August 1, 2024 (August 1, 2023: 6.0 to 11.6).

We have determined that the estimated recoverable amount of the Wealth Management CGU was in excess of its carrying amount as at August 1, 2024. As a result, no impairment charge was recognized during 2024.

If alternative reasonably possible changes in key assumptions were applied, the result of the impairment test would not differ.

Other

The goodwill relating to the Other CGUs, which includes the CIBC Caribbean CGU, is comprised of amounts which individually are not considered to be significant. We have determined that for the impairment testing performed as at August 1, 2024, the estimated recoverable amount of each of these CGUs was in excess of their carrying amounts.

Allocation to strategic business units

Goodwill of \$5,443 million (2023: \$5,425 million) is allocated to the SBUs as follows: Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management of \$954 million (2023: \$954 million), Corporate and Other of \$100 million (2023: \$100 million), U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management of \$4,318 million (2023: \$4,300 million), Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services of \$64 million (2023: \$64 million), and Canadian Personal and Business Banking of \$7 million (2023: \$7 million).

Software and other intangible assets

The carrying amount of indefinite-lived intangible assets is provided in the following table:

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31		Contract based ⁽¹⁾	Brand name ⁽²⁾	Total
2024	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 116	\$ –	\$ 116
	Impairment	–	–	–
	Balance at end of year	\$ 116	\$ –	\$ 116
2023	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 116	\$ 27	\$ 143
	Impairment	–	(27)	(27)
	Balance at end of year	\$ 116	\$ –	\$ 116

(1) Represents management contracts purchased as part of past acquisitions.

(2) Acquired as part of the CIBC Caribbean acquisition. On October 31, 2023, CIBC Caribbean announced its intent to rebrand as CIBC, and we therefore recognized an impairment charge of \$27 million in Corporate and Other related to the impairment of the indefinite-lived brand name intangible asset.

The components of finite-lived software and other intangible assets are as follows:

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31		Software ⁽¹⁾	Core deposit intangibles ⁽²⁾	Contract based	Customer relationships ⁽³⁾	Total
2024	Gross carrying amount					
	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 5,610	\$ 55	\$ 21	\$ 474	\$ 6,160
	Additions	741	—	—	—	741
	Disposals ⁽⁴⁾	(650)	(2)	(10)	(94)	(756)
	Adjustments ⁽⁵⁾	4	—	—	1	5
	Balance at end of year	\$ 5,705	\$ 53	\$ 11	\$ 381	\$ 6,150
2023	Balance at end of year	\$ 5,610	\$ 55	\$ 21	\$ 474	\$ 6,160
2024	Accumulated amortization					
	Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,243	\$ 39	\$ 14	\$ 238	\$ 3,534
	Amortization and impairment ⁽⁴⁾	561	6	5	49	621
	Disposals ⁽⁴⁾	(615)	(2)	(10)	(94)	(721)
	Adjustments ⁽⁵⁾	1	—	—	1	2
	Balance at end of year	\$ 3,190	\$ 43	\$ 9	\$ 194	\$ 3,436
2023	Balance at end of year	\$ 3,243	\$ 39	\$ 14	\$ 238	\$ 3,534
	Net book value					
	As at October 31, 2024	\$ 2,515	\$ 10	\$ 2	\$ 187	\$ 2,714
	As at October 31, 2023	\$ 2,367	\$ 16	\$ 7	\$ 236	\$ 2,626

(1) Includes \$1,062 million (2023: \$1,021 million) of work-in-progress not subject to amortization.

(2) Acquired as part of the acquisition of The PrivateBank.

(3) Represents customer relationships associated with past acquisitions including of the Canadian Costco credit card portfolio in 2022.

(4) Includes write-offs of fully amortized assets.

(5) Includes foreign currency translation.

Net additions and disposals of gross carrying amount during the year were: Canadian Personal and Business Banking net additions of \$1 million (2023: net additions of nil); Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management net disposals of \$1 million (2023: net disposals of \$10 million); U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management net disposals of \$55 million (2023: net disposals of \$255 million); Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services net additions of \$1 million (2023: net additions of nil); and Corporate and Other net additions of \$39 million (2023: net additions of \$361 million).

Note 9 | Other assets

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023
Accrued interest receivable	\$ 4,213	\$ 3,502
Defined benefit asset (Note 17)	1,378	1,055
Precious metals ⁽¹⁾	4,195	2,481
Brokers' client accounts	7,967	7,452
Current tax receivable	2,611	2,729
Other prepayments	588	607
Derivative collateral receivable	7,067	6,846
Accounts receivable	1,238	851
Other ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,605	2,136
	\$ 30,862	\$ 27,659

(1) Includes gold and silver bullion that are measured at fair value using unadjusted market prices quoted in active markets.

(2) Includes investments in subleases of \$625 million as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$671 million). For the year ended October 31, 2024, finance income related to our investments in subleases was \$43 million (2023: \$46 million). Future lease payments receivable are \$518 million over the next five years, and \$437 million thereafter until expiry of the subleases.

(3) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

Note 10 | Deposits⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

\$ millions, as at October 31	Payable on demand ⁽³⁾	Payable after notice ⁽⁴⁾	Payable on a fixed date ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	2024 Total	2023 Total
Personal	\$ 14,093	\$ 134,132	\$ 104,669	\$ 252,894	\$ 239,035
Business and government ⁽⁷⁾	105,191	113,982	216,326	435,499	412,561
Bank	10,340	249	9,420	20,009	22,296
Secured borrowings ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	56,455	56,455	49,484
	\$ 129,624	\$ 248,363	\$ 386,870	\$ 764,857	\$ 723,376
Comprises:					
Held at amortized cost				\$ 725,849	\$ 687,737
Designated at fair value				39,008	35,639
				\$ 764,857	\$ 723,376
Total deposits include: ⁽⁹⁾					
Non-interest-bearing deposits					
Canada				\$ 84,460	\$ 84,165
U.S.				12,927	12,816
Other international				5,691	5,821
Interest-bearing deposits					
Canada				526,186	488,490
U.S.				101,141	95,109
Other international				34,452	36,975
				\$ 764,857	\$ 723,376

(1) Includes deposits of \$288.4 billion (2023: \$258.4 billion) denominated in U.S. dollars and deposits of \$52.9 billion (2023: \$53.6 billion) denominated in other foreign currencies.

(2) Net of purchased notes of \$0.6 billion (2023: \$1.6 billion).

(3) Includes all deposits for which we do not have the right to require notice of withdrawal. These deposits are generally chequing accounts.

(4) Includes all deposits for which we can legally require notice of withdrawal. These deposits are generally savings accounts.

(5) Includes all deposits that mature on a specified date. These deposits are generally term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates, and similar instruments.

(6) Includes \$61.1 billion (2023: \$60.8 billion) of deposits which are subject to the bank recapitalization (bail-in) conversion regulations issued by the Department of Finance Canada. These regulations provide certain statutory powers to the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, including the ability to convert specified eligible shares and liabilities of CIBC into common shares in the event that CIBC is determined to be non-viable.

(7) Includes \$15.5 billion (2023: \$14.6 billion) of structured note liabilities that were sold upon issuance to third-party financial intermediaries, who may resell the notes to retail investors in foreign jurisdictions.

(8) Comprises liabilities issued by or as a result of activities associated with the securitization of residential mortgages, Covered Bond Programme, and consolidated securitization vehicles.

(9) Classification is based on geographical location of the CIBC office.

Note 11 | Other liabilities

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023
Accrued interest payable	\$ 4,982	\$ 4,530
Defined benefit liability (Note 17)	460	462
Gold and silver certificates	158	119
Brokers' client accounts	5,951	5,907
Derivative collateral payable	4,459	3,381
Negotiable instruments	1,079	1,228
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	3,899	2,580
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,202	2,804
Other ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5,965	5,642
	\$ 30,155	\$ 26,653

(1) Includes the carrying value of our lease liabilities, which was \$2,028 million as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$2,018 million). The undiscounted cash flows related to the contractual maturity of our lease liabilities is \$346 million for the period less than 1 year, \$1,066 million between years 1-5, and \$1,058 million thereafter until expiry of the leases. During the year ended October 31, 2024, interest expense on lease liabilities was \$72 million (2023: \$67 million).

(2) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

Note 12 | Derivative instruments

As described in Note 1, in the normal course of business, we use various derivative instruments for both trading and ALM purposes. These derivatives limit, modify or give rise to varying degrees and types of risk.

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024		2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading (Note 2)	\$ 33,485	\$ 39,847	\$ 30,807	\$ 40,609
ALM (Note 2) ⁽¹⁾	2,950	807	2,436	681
	\$ 36,435	\$ 40,654	\$ 33,243	\$ 41,290

(1) Comprised of derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39 and derivatives used for economic hedges.

Derivatives used by CIBC

The majority of our derivative contracts are OTC transactions, which consist of: (i) contracts that are bilaterally negotiated and settled between CIBC and the counterparty to the contract; and (ii) contracts that are bilaterally negotiated and then cleared through a central counterparty (CCP). Bilaterally negotiated and settled contracts are usually traded under a standardized International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreement with collateral posting arrangements between CIBC and its counterparties. Terms are negotiated directly with counterparties and the contracts have industry-standard settlement mechanisms prescribed by ISDA. Centrally cleared contracts are generally bilaterally negotiated and then novated to, and cleared through, a CCP. The industry promotes the use of CCPs to clear OTC trades. The central clearing of derivative contracts generally facilitates the reduction of credit exposures due to the ability to net settle offsetting positions. Consequently, derivative contracts cleared through CCPs generally attract less capital relative to those settled with non-CCPs.

The remainder of our derivative contracts are exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardized in terms of their amounts and settlement dates, and are bought and sold on organized and regulated exchanges. These exchange-traded derivative contracts consist primarily of options and futures.

Interest rate derivatives

Forward rate agreements are OTC contracts that effectively fix a future interest rate for a period of time. A typical forward rate agreement provides that at a pre-determined future date, a cash settlement will be made between the counterparties based upon the difference between a contracted rate and a market rate to be determined in the future, calculated on a specified notional principal amount. No exchange of principal amount takes place. Certain forward rate agreements are bilaterally transacted and then novated and settled through a clearing house which acts as a CCP.

Interest rate swaps are OTC contracts in which two counterparties agree to exchange cash flows over a period of time based on rates applied to a specified notional principal amount. A typical interest rate swap would require one counterparty to pay a fixed market interest rate in exchange for a variable market interest rate determined from time to time, with both calculated on a specified notional principal amount. No exchange of principal amount takes place. Certain interest rate swaps are bilaterally transacted and then novated and settled through a clearing house which acts as a CCP.

Interest rate options are contracts in which one party (the purchaser of an option) acquires from another party (the writer of an option), in exchange for a premium, the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell, on a specified future date or within a specified time, a specified financial instrument at a contracted price. The underlying financial instrument has a market price which varies in response to changes in interest rates. Options are transacted in both OTC and exchange-traded markets.

Interest rate futures are standardized contracts transacted on an exchange. They are based upon an agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of a financial instrument on a specified future date, at a contracted price. These contracts differ from forward rate agreements in that they are in standard amounts with standard settlement dates and are transacted through an exchange.

Foreign exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange forwards are OTC contracts in which one counterparty contracts with another to exchange a specified amount of one currency for a specified amount of a second currency, at a future date or range of dates.

Foreign exchange futures contracts are similar in mechanics to foreign exchange forward contracts except that they are in standard currency amounts with standard settlement dates and are transacted through an exchange.

Foreign exchange swap contracts comprise foreign exchange swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps. Foreign exchange swaps are transactions in which a currency is simultaneously purchased in the spot market and sold for a different currency in the forward market, or vice versa. Cross-currency interest rate swaps are transactions in which counterparties exchange principal and interest flows in different currencies over a period of time. These contracts are used to manage both currency and interest rate exposures.

Credit derivatives

Credit derivatives are OTC contracts designed to transfer the credit risk in an underlying financial instrument (usually termed as a reference asset) from one counterparty to another. The most common credit derivatives are CDS and certain TRS.

CDS contracts provide protection against the decline in value of a reference asset as a result of specified credit events such as default or bankruptcy. These derivatives are similar in structure to an option whereby the purchaser pays a premium to the seller of the CDS contract in return for payment contingent on the occurrence of a credit event. The protection purchaser has recourse to the protection seller for the difference between the face value of the CDS contract and the fair value of the reference asset at the time of settlement. Neither the purchaser nor the seller under the CDS contract has recourse to the entity that issued the reference asset. Certain CDS contracts are cleared through a CCP.

In credit derivative TRS contracts, one counterparty agrees to pay or receive cash amounts based on the returns of a reference asset, including interest earned on these assets in exchange for amounts that are based on prevailing market funding rates. These cash settlements are made regardless of whether there is a credit event. Upon the occurrence of a credit event, the parties may either exchange cash payments according to the value of the defaulted assets or exchange cash based on the notional amount for physical delivery of the defaulted assets.

Equity derivatives

Equity swaps are OTC contracts in which one counterparty agrees to pay, or receive from the other, cash amounts based on changes in the value of a stock index, a basket of stocks or a single stock in exchange for amounts that are based either on prevailing market funding rates or changes in the value of a different stock index, basket of stocks or a single stock. These contracts generally include payments in respect of dividends.

Equity options give the purchaser of the option, for a premium, the right, but not the obligation, to buy from or sell to the writer of an option, an underlying stock index, basket of stocks, or a single stock at a contracted price. Options are transacted in both OTC and exchange markets.

Equity index futures are standardized contracts transacted on an exchange. They are based on an agreement to pay or receive a cash amount based on the difference between the contracted price level of an underlying stock index and its corresponding market price level at a specified future date. There is generally no actual delivery of stocks that comprise the underlying index. These contracts are in standard amounts with standard settlement dates.

Precious metal and other commodity derivatives

We also transact in other derivative products, including commodity forwards, futures, swaps and options, such as precious metal and energy-related products in both OTC and exchange markets.

Notional amounts

The notional amounts are not recorded as assets or liabilities, as they represent the face amount of the contract to which a rate or price is applied to determine the amount of cash flows to be exchanged. In most cases, notional amounts do not represent the potential gain or loss associated with market or credit risk of such instruments.

The following table presents the notional amounts of derivative instruments:

	Residual term to contractual maturity				2024		2023	
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total notional amounts	Trading	ALM	Trading	ALM
Interest rate derivatives								
Over-the-counter								
Forward rate agreements	\$ 9,357	\$ 118	\$ –	\$ 9,475	\$ 9,420	\$ 55	\$ 8,802	\$ 1,246
Centrally cleared forward rate agreements	85,320	3,379	–	88,699	88,699	–	88,710	–
Swap contracts	44,245	154,361	93,414	292,020	273,138	18,882	264,672	16,365
Centrally cleared swap contracts	2,213,143	2,338,530	1,175,370	5,727,043	4,805,504	921,539	4,395,595	735,655
Purchased options	38,488	9,575	353	48,416	47,772	644	29,906	864
Written options	43,354	9,791	1,087	54,232	54,189	43	29,005	88
	2,433,907	2,515,754	1,270,224	6,219,885	5,278,722	941,163	4,816,690	754,218
Exchange-traded								
Futures contracts	13,516	2,602	–	16,118	16,112	6	43,600	30
Purchased options	1,069	–	–	1,069	1,069	–	1,502	–
Written options	4,069	–	–	4,069	4,069	–	2	–
	18,654	2,602	–	21,256	21,250	6	45,104	30
Total interest rate derivatives	2,452,561	2,518,356	1,270,224	6,241,141	5,299,972	941,169	4,861,794	754,248
Foreign exchange derivatives								
Over-the-counter								
Forward contracts	844,731	20,484	714	865,929	851,206	14,723	636,536	8,007
Swap contracts	191,480	288,812	159,178	639,470	567,930	71,540	516,001	74,788
Purchased options	70,395	1,763	22	72,180	72,180	–	35,005	21
Written options	81,633	1,429	–	83,062	82,384	678	41,981	1,072
	1,188,239	312,488	159,914	1,660,641	1,573,700	86,941	1,229,523	83,888
Exchange-traded								
Futures contracts	352	–	–	352	352	–	64	–
Purchased options	67	–	–	67	67	–	185	–
Written options	292	–	–	292	292	–	289	–
	711	–	–	711	711	–	538	–
Total foreign exchange derivatives	1,188,950	312,488	159,914	1,661,352	1,574,411	86,941	1,230,061	83,888
Credit derivatives								
Over-the-counter								
Credit default swap contracts – protection purchased	1,411	1,073	317	2,801	2,782	19	1,854	19
Centrally cleared credit default swap contracts – protection purchased	49	2,393	629	3,071	3,071	–	748	–
Credit default swap contracts – protection sold	314	497	125	936	936	–	1,736	–
Centrally cleared credit default swap contracts – protection sold	43	1,277	423	1,743	1,743	–	1,263	–
Total credit derivatives	1,817	5,240	1,494	8,551	8,532	19	5,601	19
Equity derivatives								
Over-the-counter	103,002	62,227	1,093	166,322	163,965	2,357	166,539	1,380
Exchange-traded	121,217	37,254	870	159,341	159,341	–	121,614	–
Total equity derivatives	224,219	99,481	1,963	325,663	323,306	2,357	288,153	1,380
Precious metal and other commodity derivatives								
Over-the-counter	55,798	26,678	1,011	83,487	83,474	13	62,400	2
Centrally cleared commodity derivatives	118	218	–	336	336	–	469	–
Exchange-traded	22,830	9,080	184	32,094	32,094	–	31,590	–
Total precious metal and other commodity derivatives	78,746	35,976	1,195	115,917	115,904	13	94,459	2
Total notional amount of which:	\$ 3,946,293	\$ 2,971,541	\$ 1,434,790	\$ 8,352,624	\$ 7,322,125	\$ 1,030,499	\$ 6,480,068	\$ 839,537
Over-the-counter ⁽¹⁾	3,782,881	2,922,605	1,433,736	8,139,222	7,108,729	1,030,493	6,281,222	839,507
Exchange-traded	163,412	48,936	1,054	213,402	213,396	6	198,846	30

(1) For OTC derivatives that are not centrally cleared, \$2,152.6 billion (2023: \$1,757.1 billion) are with counterparties that have two-way collateral posting arrangements, \$55.6 billion (2023: \$44.6 billion) are with counterparties that have one-way collateral posting arrangements, and \$110.1 billion (2023: \$96.6 billion) are with counterparties that have no collateral posting arrangements. Counterparties with whom we have more than insignificant OTC derivative portfolios and one-way collateral posting arrangements are either sovereign entities or supra national financial institutions.

Risk

In the following sections, we discuss the risks related to the use of derivatives and how we manage these risks.

Market risk

Derivatives are financial instruments where valuation is linked to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity, commodity, credit prices, volatilities, indices or other underlying factors. Changes in value as a result of the aforementioned risk factors are referred to as market risk.

Market risk arising from derivative trading activities is managed in order to mitigate risk in line with CIBC's risk appetite. To manage market risk, we set market risk limits and may enter into hedging transactions.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations and the possibility that prevailing market conditions are such that a loss would occur in replacing the defaulted transaction.

We limit the credit risk of OTC derivatives through the use of ISDA master netting agreements, collateral, CCPs and other credit mitigation techniques. We clear eligible derivatives through CCPs in accordance with various global initiatives. Where feasible, we novate existing bilaterally negotiated and settled derivatives to a CCP in an effort to reduce CIBC's credit risk exposure. We establish counterparty credit limits and limits for CCP exposures based on a counterparty's creditworthiness and the type of trading relationship with each counterparty (underlying agreements, business volumes, product types, tenors, etc.).

We negotiate netting agreements to contain the build-up of credit exposure resulting from multiple transactions with more active counterparties. Such agreements provide for the simultaneous close-out and netting of all transactions with a counterparty, in the case of a counterparty default. A number of these agreements incorporate a Credit Support Annex, which is a bilateral security agreement that, among other things, provides for the exchange of collateral between parties in the event that one party's exposure to the other exceeds agreed upon thresholds.

Credit risk on exchange-traded futures and options is limited, as these transactions are standardized contracts executed on established exchanges, whose CCPs assume the obligations of both counterparties. Similarly, swaps that are centrally cleared represent limited credit risk because these transactions are novated to the CCP, which assumes the obligations of the original bilateral counterparty. All exchange-traded and centrally cleared contracts are subject to initial margin and daily settlement of variation margins, designed to protect participants from losses incurred from a counterparty default.

A CVA is determined using the fair value based exposure we have on derivative contracts. We believe that we have made appropriate fair value adjustments to date. The establishment of fair value adjustments involves estimates that are based on accounting processes and judgments by management. We evaluate the adequacy of the fair value adjustments on an ongoing basis. Market and economic conditions relating to derivative counterparties may change in the future, which could result in significant future losses.

The following table summarizes our credit exposure arising from derivatives, which includes the current replacement cost, credit equivalent amount and risk-weighted amount.

For the majority of OTC derivative transactions, we use the internal model method (IMM) for the determination of the EAD, using models that simulate the underlying risk factors and reflect netting and collateral agreements. For the minority of derivative transactions where we do not have regulatory approval to use IMM, we used the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR).

\$ millions, as at October 31

	2024					2023					
	Current replacement cost ⁽¹⁾			Credit equivalent amount ⁽²⁾	Risk-weighted amount	Current replacement cost ⁽¹⁾			Credit equivalent amount ⁽²⁾	Risk-weighted amount	
	Trading	ALM	Total			Trading	ALM	Total			
Interest rate derivatives											
Over-the-counter											
Forward rate agreements	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 31	\$ 15	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 2	
Swap contracts	1,070	131	1,201	3,016	710	1,152	36	1,188	2,540	656	
Purchased options	22	1	23	68	24	5	–	5	29	14	
Written options	2	1	3	20	6	1	–	1	18	7	
	1,096	134	1,230	3,135	755	1,159	36	1,195	2,594	679	
Exchange-traded	2	–	2	35	1	1	–	1	78	2	
	1,098	134	1,232	3,170	756	1,160	36	1,196	2,672	681	
Foreign exchange derivatives											
Over-the-counter											
Forward contracts	1,923	308	2,231	5,985	2,010	1,551	369	1,920	5,123	1,753	
Swap contracts	326	512	838	2,818	482	413	499	912	2,885	794	
Purchased options	183	–	183	498	171	202	–	202	495	227	
Written options	19	–	19	165	52	31	–	31	162	58	
	2,451	820	3,271	9,466	2,715	2,197	868	3,065	8,665	2,832	
Exchange-traded	–	–	–	499	20	–	–	–	585	23	
	2,451	820	3,271	9,965	2,735	2,197	868	3,065	9,250	2,855	
Credit derivatives											
Over-the-counter											
Credit default swap contracts											
– protection purchased	2	–	2	121	14	2	4	6	105	18	
– protection sold	–	–	–	18	4	10	–	10	34	15	
	2	–	2	139	18	12	4	16	139	33	
Equity derivatives											
Over-the-counter	365	59	424	4,179	1,048	385	10	395	3,972	952	
Exchange-traded	1,364	–	1,364	5,502	161	351	–	351	3,147	103	
	1,729	59	1,788	9,681	1,209	736	10	746	7,119	1,055	
Precious metal and other commodity derivatives											
Over-the-counter	1,165	30	1,195	2,406	956	1,553	–	1,553	2,763	1,205	
Exchange-traded	83	–	83	1,930	77	13	–	13	2,069	83	
	1,248	30	1,278	4,336	1,033	1,566	–	1,566	4,832	1,288	
RWA related to non-trade exposures to central counterparties					414					337	
RWA related to CVA capital charge ⁽³⁾					3,381					5,949	
Total derivatives	\$ 6,528	\$ 1,043	\$ 7,571	\$ 27,291	\$ 9,546	\$ 5,671	\$ 918	\$ 6,589	\$ 24,012	\$ 12,198	

(1) Current replacement cost reflects the current mark-to-market (MTM) value of derivatives offset by eligible financial collateral, where present.

(2) Under IMM, expected effective positive exposure (EEPE) is used, which computes, through simulation, the expected exposures with consideration to the expected movements in underlying risk factor and netting/collateral agreements. The EAD is calculated as EEPE multiplied by the prescribed alpha factor of 1.4. The EAD under SA-CCR is calculated as the sum of replacement cost and potential future exposure, multiplied by the prescribed alpha factor of 1.4.

(3) 2024 reflects the implementation of Basel III reforms related to market risk and CVA.

The following table presents the current replacement cost of derivatives by geographic region based on the location of the derivative counterparty:

	2024				2023			
	Canada	U.S.	Other countries	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other countries	Total
Derivative instruments								
By counterparty type								
Financial institutions	\$ 1,389	\$ 1,826	\$ 1,102	\$ 4,317	\$ 1,509	\$ 1,029	\$ 651	\$ 3,189
Governments	796	—	54	850	829	—	51	880
Corporate	1,524	409	471	2,404	853	1,168	499	2,520
Total derivative instruments	\$ 3,709	\$ 2,235	\$ 1,627	\$ 7,571	\$ 3,191	\$ 2,197	\$ 1,201	\$ 6,589

Note 13 | Designated accounting hedges

Hedge accounting

We apply hedge accounting as part of managing the market risk of certain non-trading portfolios arising from changes due to interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity market prices. See the shaded sections in "Non-trading activities" in the MD&A for further information on our risk management strategy for these risks. See Note 12 for further information on the derivatives used by CIBC.

Interest rate risk

The majority of our derivative contracts used to hedge certain exposures to benchmark interest rate risk are interest rate swaps. For fair value hedges, we convert our fixed interest rate exposures from the hedged financial instruments to floating interest rate exposures. For cash flow hedges, we convert certain exposures to cash flow variability from our variable rate instruments to fixed interest rate exposures.

Foreign currency risk

For our fair value hedges, we mainly use various combinations of cross-currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps to hedge our exposures to foreign currency risk together with interest rate risk, converting our fixed foreign currency rate exposures to floating functional currency rate exposures.

For our cash flow hedges, the majority of our derivative contracts are used to hedge our exposures to cash flow variability arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, and mainly consist of cross-currency interest rate swaps.

For NIFO hedges, we use a combination of foreign denominated deposit liabilities and foreign exchange forwards to manage our foreign currency exposure of our NIFOs with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar.

Equity price risk

We use cash-settled TRS in designated cash flow hedge relationships to hedge changes in CIBC's share price in respect of certain cash-settled share-based compensation awards. Note 16 provides details on our cash-settled share-based compensation plans.

For the hedge relationships described above, hedge effectiveness is assessed at the inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, primarily using the dollar offset method. The sources of hedge ineffectiveness are mainly attributed to the following:

- Utilization of hedging instruments that have a non-zero fair value at the inception of the hedge relationship;
- Differences in fixed rates, when contractual coupons of the fixed rate hedged items are designated;
- Differences in the discounting factors between the hedged item and the hedging instruments arising from different rate reset frequencies and timing of cash flows; and
- Differences in the discount curves to determine the basis adjustments of the hedged items and the fair value of the hedging derivatives, including from the application of CVA to the valuation of derivatives when they are applicable.

Designated hedging instruments

The following table provides a summary of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments:

	Notional amount of the hedging instrument ⁽¹⁾	Maturity range			Fair value of the hedging derivatives		Gains (losses) on changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Assets	Liabilities		
\$ millions, as at October 31								
2024	Cash flow hedges							
	Foreign exchange risk							
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	\$ 29,207	\$ 14,559	\$ 14,648	\$ –	\$ 1,008	\$ 366	\$ 713
	Interest rate risk							
	Interest rate swaps	41,233	1,462	38,178	1,593	–	8	1,625
	Equity share price risk							
	Equity swaps	2,087	1,810	277	–	156	3	920
		\$ 72,527	\$ 17,831	\$ 53,103	\$ 1,593	\$ 1,164	\$ 377	\$ 3,258
	NIFO hedges							
	Foreign exchange risk							
	Foreign exchange forwards	\$ 7,658	\$ 7,658	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 15	\$ 106	\$ (51)
	Deposits ⁽²⁾	32,084	32,084	–	–	n/a	n/a	(216)
		\$ 39,742	\$ 39,742	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 15	\$ 106	\$ (267)
	Fair value hedges							
	Interest rate risk							
	Interest rate swaps	\$ 267,334	\$ 118,011	\$ 117,322	\$ 32,001	\$ 77	\$ 926	\$ (2,116)
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk							
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	41,491	13,249	25,647	2,595	1,617	758	51
	Interest rate swaps	21,336	6,591	14,257	488	–	15	694
		\$ 330,161	\$ 137,851	\$ 157,226	\$ 35,084	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,699	\$ (1,371)
		\$ 442,430	\$ 195,424	\$ 210,329	\$ 36,677	\$ 2,873	\$ 2,182	\$ 1,620
2023	Cash flow hedges							
	Foreign exchange risk							
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	\$ 30,110	\$ 15,853	\$ 14,257	\$ –	\$ 884	\$ 796	\$ 609
	Interest rate risk							
	Interest rate swaps	38,508	5,542	32,775	191	–	76	(649)
	Equity share price risk							
	Equity swaps	1,227	499	728	–	3	100	(288)
		\$ 69,845	\$ 21,894	\$ 47,760	\$ 191	\$ 887	\$ 972	\$ (328)
	NIFO hedges							
	Foreign exchange risk							
	Foreign exchange forwards	\$ 2,603	\$ 2,603	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 86	\$ 133	\$ (63)
	Deposits ⁽²⁾	31,816	31,816	–	–	n/a	n/a	(775)
		\$ 34,419	\$ 34,419	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 86	\$ 133	\$ (838)
	Fair value hedges							
	Interest rate risk							
	Interest rate swaps	\$ 209,012	\$ 60,917	\$ 93,141	\$ 54,954	\$ 73	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,531
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk							
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	43,676	15,413	21,510	6,753	1,340	1,440	(73)
	Interest rate swaps	25,689	13,127	9,619	2,943	–	39	326
		\$ 278,377	\$ 89,457	\$ 124,270	\$ 64,650	\$ 1,413	\$ 2,604	\$ 1,784
		\$ 382,641	\$ 145,770	\$ 172,030	\$ 64,841	\$ 2,386	\$ 3,709	\$ 618

(1) For some hedge relationships, we apply a combination of derivatives to hedge the underlying exposures; therefore, the notional amounts of the derivatives generally exceed the carrying amount of the hedged items.

(2) Notional amount represents the principal amount of deposits as at October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023.

n/a Not applicable.

The following table provides the average rate or price of the hedging derivatives:

As at October 31		Average exchange rate ⁽¹⁾		Average fixed interest rate ⁽¹⁾	Average share price
2024	Cash flow hedges				
	Foreign exchange risk				
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	AUD – CAD	0.91	n/a	n/a
		EUR – CAD	1.47	n/a	n/a
		GBP – CAD	1.70	n/a	n/a
	Interest rate risk				
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CAD	n/a
			n/a	USD	n/a
				3.44 %	4.09 %
	Equity share price risk				
	Equity swaps		n/a	n/a	\$ 72.68
	NIFO hedges				
	Foreign exchange risk				
	Foreign exchange forwards	AUD – CAD	0.92	n/a	n/a
		HKD – CAD	0.18	n/a	n/a
	Fair value hedges				
	Interest rate risk				
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CAD	n/a
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk				
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	EUR – CAD	1.46	0.63 %	n/a
		CHF – CAD	1.38	n/a	n/a
		USD – CAD	1.32	2.06 %	n/a
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CHF	n/a
			n/a	EUR	n/a
			n/a	GBP	n/a
				0.82 %	0.82 %
2023	Cash flow hedges				
	Foreign exchange risk				
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	AUD – CAD	0.90	n/a	n/a
		EUR – CAD	1.44	n/a	n/a
		GBP – CAD	1.68	n/a	n/a
	Interest rate risk				
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CAD	n/a
			n/a	USD	n/a
				3.81 %	4.86 %
	Equity share price risk				
	Equity swaps		n/a	n/a	\$ 66.46
	NIFO hedges				
	Foreign exchange risk				
	Foreign exchange forwards	AUD – CAD	0.89	n/a	n/a
		HKD – CAD	0.18	n/a	n/a
	Fair value hedges				
	Interest rate risk				
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CAD	n/a
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk				
	Cross-currency interest rate swaps	EUR – CAD	1.46	0.38 %	n/a
		CHF – CAD	1.38	n/a	n/a
		USD – CAD	1.34	3.86 %	n/a
	Interest rate swaps		n/a	CHF	n/a
			n/a	EUR	n/a
			n/a	GBP	n/a
				0.82 %	0.84 %

(1) Includes average foreign exchange rates and interest rates relating to significant hedging relationships.

n/a Not applicable.

Designated hedged items

The following table provides information on designated hedged items:

	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item		Gains (losses) on change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31					
2024	Cash flow hedges ⁽¹⁾				
Foreign exchange risk					
Deposits	\$ –	\$ 16,524	n/a	n/a	\$ (710)
Interest rate risk					
Loans	41,233	–	n/a	n/a	(1,622)
Equity share price risk					
Share-based payment	–	2,074	n/a	n/a	(920)
	\$ 41,233	\$ 18,598	n/a	n/a	\$ (3,252)
	NIFO hedges				
	\$ 39,742	\$ –	n/a	n/a	\$ 267
	Fair value hedges ⁽²⁾				
Interest rate risk					
Securities	\$ 72,816	\$ –	\$ (115)	\$ –	\$ 3,446
Loans	51,302	–	770	–	1,057
Deposits	–	133,104	–	(1,142)	(2,135)
Subordinated indebtedness	–	6,189	–	96	(207)
Foreign exchange / interest rate risk					
Deposits	–	21,531	–	(733)	(741)
	\$ 124,118	\$ 160,824	\$ 655	\$ (1,779)	\$ 1,420
2023	Cash flow hedges ⁽¹⁾				
Foreign exchange risk					
Deposits	\$ –	\$ 16,010	n/a	n/a	\$ (609)
Interest rate risk					
Loans	38,508	–	n/a	n/a	650
Equity share price risk					
Share-based payment	–	1,106	n/a	n/a	288
	\$ 38,508	\$ 17,116	n/a	n/a	\$ 329
	NIFO hedges				
	\$ 34,419	\$ –	n/a	n/a	\$ 838
	Fair value hedges ⁽²⁾				
Interest rate risk					
Securities	\$ 58,605	\$ –	\$ (3,830)	\$ –	\$ (1,655)
Loans	43,475	–	(683)	–	(297)
Deposits	–	90,317	–	(3,278)	329
Subordinated indebtedness	–	4,206	–	(97)	76
Foreign exchange / interest rate risk					
Deposits	–	21,087	–	(1,447)	(255)
	\$ 102,080	\$ 115,610	\$ (4,513)	\$ (4,822)	\$ (1,802)

(1) As at October 31, 2024, the amount remaining in AOCI related to discontinued cash flow hedges was a net loss of \$198 million (2023: net loss of \$641 million).

(2) As at October 31, 2024, the accumulated fair value hedge net liability adjustment remaining on the consolidated balance sheet related to discontinued fair value hedges was \$286 million (2023: net liability adjustment of \$159 million).

n/a Not applicable.

Hedge accounting gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Beginning	Change in	Amount	Tax	Ending balance	Hedge
	balance of	the value of the	reclassified from	benefit	of AOCI	ineffectiveness
	AOCI – hedge	hedging instrument	OCI to income	(expense)	hedge reserve	gains (losses)
	reserve (after-tax)	recognized in	OCI (before-tax)		(after-tax)	recognized
		OCI (before-tax)	(before-tax) ⁽¹⁾			in income
\$ millions, for the year ended October 31						
2024	Cash flow hedges					
Foreign exchange risk	\$ (27)	\$ 710	\$ (701)	\$ (2)	\$ (20)	\$ 3
Interest rate risk	(970)	1,622	270	(526)	396	3
Equity share price risk	(29)	920	(696)	(62)	133	–
	\$ (1,026)	\$ 3,252	\$ (1,127)	\$ (590)	\$ 509	\$ 6
	NIFO hedges – foreign exchange risk					
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations	\$ (2,948)	\$ (267)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (3,215)	\$ –
2023	Cash flow hedges					
Foreign exchange risk	\$ (13)	\$ 609	\$ (628)	\$ 5	\$ (27)	\$ –
Interest rate risk	(655)	(649)	200	134	(970)	1
Equity share price risk	6	(288)	240	13	(29)	–
	\$ (662)	\$ (328)	\$ (188)	\$ 152	\$ (1,026)	\$ 1
	NIFO hedges – foreign exchange risk					
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations	\$ (2,136)	\$ (838)	\$ –	\$ 26	\$ (2,948)	\$ –

(1) During the year ended October 31, 2024, the amount reclassified from AOCI to net income for cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions that were no longer expected to occur was nil (2023: nil).

Hedge accounting gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of income

		Gains (losses) on the hedging instruments	Gains (losses) on the hedged items attributable to hedged risk	Hedge ineffectiveness gains (losses) recognized in income
\$ millions, for the year ended October 31				
2024	Fair value hedges			
	Interest rate risk	\$ (2,116)	\$ 2,161	\$ 45
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk	745	(741)	4
		\$ (1,371)	\$ 1,420	\$ 49
2023	Fair value hedges			
	Interest rate risk	\$ 1,531	\$ (1,547)	\$ (16)
	Foreign exchange / interest rate risk	253	(255)	(2)
		\$ 1,784	\$ (1,802)	\$ (18)

Note 14 | Subordinated indebtedness

The debt issues included in the table below are outstanding unsecured obligations of CIBC and its subsidiaries and are subordinated to the claims of depositors and other creditors as set out in their terms. Foreign currency denominated indebtedness funds foreign currency denominated assets. All redemptions are subject to regulatory approval.

Terms of subordinated indebtedness

		Earliest date redeemable		2024		2023		
Interest rate %	Contractual maturity date	At greater of Canada Yield Price ⁽¹⁾ and par		Denominated in foreign currency	Par value	Carrying value ⁽²⁾	Par value	Carrying value ⁽²⁾
		At par	At par					
5.75 ⁽³⁾	July 11, 2024 ⁽⁴⁾			TT\$175 million	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 36	\$ 36
8.70	May 25, 2029 ⁽⁴⁾				25	31	25	30
2.95 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	June 19, 2029		June 19, 2024		–	–	1,500	1,501
2.01 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	July 21, 2030		July 21, 2025		1,000	979	1,000	793
11.60	January 7, 2031	January 7, 1996			200	186	200	200
1.96 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	April 21, 2031		April 21, 2026		1,000	958	1,000	1,000
10.80	May 15, 2031	May 15, 2021			150	140	150	145
4.20 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	April 7, 2032		April 7, 2027		1,000	993	1,000	945
8.70	May 25, 2032 ⁽⁴⁾				25	33	25	31
5.33 ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	January 20, 2033		January 20, 2028		1,000	1,060	1,000	918
5.35 ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹¹⁾	April 20, 2033		April 20, 2028		750	750	750	750
8.70	May 25, 2033 ⁽⁴⁾				25	34	25	32
5.30 ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹²⁾	January 16, 2034		January 16, 2029		1,250	1,250	–	–
4.90 ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹³⁾	June 12, 2034		June 12, 2029		1,000	1,000	–	–
8.70	May 25, 2035 ⁽⁴⁾				25	35	25	33
Floating ⁽¹⁴⁾	July 31, 2084		July 27, 1990	US\$38 million	53	53	53	53
Floating ⁽¹⁵⁾	August 31, 2085		August 20, 1991	US\$10 million	13	13	13	13
					7,516	7,515	6,802	6,480
Subordinated indebtedness sold short (held) for trading purposes					(50)	(50)	3	3
					\$ 7,466	\$ 7,465	\$ 6,805	\$ 6,483

- Canada Yield Price: a price calculated at the time of redemption to provide a yield to maturity equal to the yield of a Government of Canada bond of appropriate maturity plus a pre-determined spread.
- Carrying values of fixed-rate subordinated indebtedness notes reflect the impact of interest rate hedges in an effective hedge relationship.
- On July 11, 2024, we redeemed all \$36 million (TT\$175 million) of the 5.75% Debentures due July 11, 2024, issued by FirstCaribbean International Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited, guaranteed on a subordinated basis by CIBC Caribbean Bank Limited. In accordance with their terms, the Debentures were redeemed at 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon.
- Not redeemable prior to maturity date.
- Debentures are also subject to a non-viability contingent capital (NVCC) provision, necessary for the Debentures to qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Basel III. As such, the Debentures are automatically converted into common shares upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event as described in the capital adequacy guidelines. In such an event, the Debentures are convertible into a number of common shares, determined by dividing 150% of the par value plus accrued and unpaid interest by the average common share price (as defined in the relevant prospectus supplements) subject to a minimum price of \$2.50 per share (subject to adjustment in certain events as defined in the relevant prospectus supplements).
- On June 19, 2024, we redeemed all \$1.5 billion of our 2.95% Debentures due June 19, 2029. In accordance with their terms, the Debentures were redeemed at 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at a rate of 1.28% above the three-month Canadian dollar bankers' acceptance rate or an appropriate alternative rate.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at a rate of 0.56% above the three-month Canadian dollar bankers' acceptance rate or an appropriate alternative rate.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at Daily Compounded Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA) plus 1.69%.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at Daily Compounded CORRA plus 2.37%.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at Daily Compounded CORRA plus 2.23%.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at Daily Compounded CORRA plus 2.02%.
- Interest rate is fixed at the indicated rate until the earliest date redeemable at par by CIBC and, thereafter, at Daily Compounded CORRA plus 1.56%.
- Interest rate is based on the six-month US\$ LIBOR plus 0.25%. After June 30, 2023, we used the six-month US\$ LIBOR published on Bloomberg using an unrepresentative "synthetic" methodology, as per the April 3, 2023 FCA announcement.
- Interest rate is based on the six-month US\$ LIBOR plus 0.125%. After June 30, 2023, we used the six-month US\$ LIBOR published on Bloomberg using an unrepresentative "synthetic" methodology, as per the April 3, 2023 FCA announcement.

Note 15 | Common and preferred shares and other equity instruments

The following table presents the number of common and preferred shares outstanding and dividends paid, and other equity instruments and distributions paid thereon:

Common and preferred shares outstanding and other equity instruments

\$ millions, except number of shares and per share amounts, as at or for the year ended October 31

	2024				2023			
	Shares outstanding		Dividends and distributions paid		Shares outstanding		Dividends and distributions paid	
	Number of shares	Amount	Amount	\$ per share	Number of shares	Amount	Amount	\$ per share
Common shares	942,285,419	\$ 17,009	\$ 3,382	\$ 3.60	931,078,785	\$ 16,080	\$ 3,149	\$ 3.44
Class A Preferred Shares								
Series 39 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	11	0.70	16,000,000	400	15	0.93
Series 41	12,000,000	300	12	0.98	12,000,000	300	12	0.98
Series 43	12,000,000	300	9	0.79	12,000,000	300	9	0.79
Series 47	18,000,000	450	27	1.47	18,000,000	450	25	1.38
Series 49 ⁽²⁾	–	–	8	0.65	13,000,000	325	17	1.30
Series 51 ⁽³⁾	–	–	10	0.97	10,000,000	250	13	1.29
Series 56	600,000	600	44	73.65	600,000	600	49	82.12
Series 57	500,000	500	22	42.92	–	–	–	–
		\$ 2,150	\$ 143			\$ 2,625	\$ 140	
Treasury shares – common shares ⁽⁴⁾	9,179	\$ 2			20,156	\$ 2		
Treasury shares – preferred shares ⁽⁴⁾	(3,778)	(4)			(18)	–		
Other Equity Instruments ⁽⁵⁾								
Limited recourse capital notes Series 1		\$ 750	\$ 33	4.375 %		\$ 750	\$ 33	4.375 %
Limited recourse capital notes Series 2		\$ 750	\$ 30	4.000 %		\$ 750	\$ 30	4.000 %
Limited recourse capital notes Series 3		\$ 800	\$ 57	7.150 %		\$ 800	\$ 64	7.150 %
Limited recourse capital notes Series 4		\$ 500	\$ –	6.987 %		\$ –	\$ –	–

(1) Series 39 preferred shares were redeemed at par value for a total price of \$400 million on July 31, 2024.

(2) Series 49 preferred shares were redeemed at par value for a total price of \$325 million on April 30, 2024.

(3) Series 51 preferred shares were redeemed at par value for a total price of \$250 million on July 31, 2024.

(4) A long position in our own shares is shown as a negative number, which reduces the number of shares outstanding. A short position is shown as a positive number, which adds to the number of shares outstanding. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy on treasury shares.

(5) See the "Limited Recourse Capital Notes (LRCNs)" section below for details.

Common shares

CIBC's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value.

Common shares issued

\$ millions, except number of shares, as at or for the year ended October 31

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of year	931,098,941	\$ 16,082	906,040,097	\$ 14,726
Issuance pursuant to:				
Equity-settled share-based compensation plans ⁽¹⁾	2,593,751	148	548,516	27
Shareholder investment plan ⁽²⁾	10,986,157	698	21,455,322	1,155
Employee share purchase plan ⁽³⁾	2,626,726	173	3,081,055	176
	947,305,575	\$ 17,101	931,124,990	\$ 16,084
Purchase of common shares for cancellation	(5,000,000)	(90)	–	–
Treasury shares	(10,977)	–	(26,049)	(2)
Balance at end of year	942,294,598	\$ 17,011	931,098,941	\$ 16,082

(1) Includes the settlement of contingent consideration related to prior acquisitions.

(2) Commencing with the dividends paid on July 29, 2024, common shares received by participants were issued from Treasury without a discount. Previously, effective from January 27, 2023, common shares received by participants under the Dividend reinvestment and Stock dividend options within the Shareholder investment plan were issued from Treasury at a 2% discount to the Average Market Price as defined in the Shareholder investment plan.

(3) Commencing October 11, 2024, employee contributions to our Canadian ESPP were invested to acquire common shares in the open market. Previously, these shares were issued from Treasury.

Common shares reserved for issue

As at October 31, 2024, 22,773,705 common shares (2023: 25,367,456) were reserved for future issue pursuant to stock option plans, 33,960,700 common shares (2023: 44,946,857) were reserved for future issue pursuant to the Shareholder Investment Plan, 3,731,131 common shares (2023: 6,357,857) were reserved for future issue pursuant to the ESPP and other activities, and 6,318,544,500 common shares (2023: 5,825,898,000) were reserved for future issue pursuant to instruments which include an NVCC provision requiring conversion into common shares upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event as described in the capital adequacy guidelines.

Normal course issuer bid (NCIB)

On September 6, 2024, we announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange had accepted the notice of our intention to commence a normal course issuer bid. Purchases under this bid will be completed upon the earlier of: (i) CIBC purchasing 20 million common shares; (ii) CIBC providing a notice of termination; or (iii) September 9, 2025. 5,000,000 common shares have been purchased and cancelled during the quarter at an average price of \$83.75 for a total amount of \$419 million.

Preferred shares and other equity instruments

Preferred shares

CIBC is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Preferred Shares and Class B Preferred Shares without nominal or par value, issuable in series, provided that, for each class of preferred shares, the maximum aggregate consideration for all outstanding shares at any time does not exceed \$10 billion. There are no Class B Preferred Shares currently outstanding.

Terms of Class A Preferred Shares

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 41, 43, 47, 56, and 57 (NVCC) are redeemable instruments, subject to regulatory approval, for cash by CIBC on or after the specified redemption dates at the cash redemption prices indicated in the terms of the preferred shares. These preferred shares are compound instruments with both equity and liability features as payments of dividends and principal in cash are made at our discretion. The liability component has a nominal value and, as a result, the full proceeds received upon issuance have been presented as equity on the consolidated balance sheet, and any dividend payments paid thereon are accounted for as equity distributions.

Outstanding as at October 31, 2024	Semi-annually dividends per share ⁽¹⁾	Quarterly dividends per share ⁽¹⁾	Earliest specified redemption date	Cash redemption price per share
Series 41		\$ 0.244313	January 31, 2025	\$ 25.00
Series 43		0.196438	July 31, 2025	25.00
Series 47		0.367375	January 31, 2028	25.00
Series 56	\$ 36.825000		September 28, 2027	1,000.00
Series 57	36.685800		March 12, 2029	1,000.00

(1) Dividends may be adjusted depending on the timing of issuance or redemption.

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 41 (NVCC) (Series 41 shares)

On December 16, 2014, we issued 12 million Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 41 (NVCC) (Series 41 shares) with a par value of \$25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$300 million. The dividend was reset to 3.909%, payable quarterly as and when declared by the Board, effective for the five-year period commencing January 31, 2020. On January 31, 2025, and on January 31 every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to be equal to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.24%.

Holders of the Series 41 shares had the right to convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Non-cumulative Floating Rate Class A Preferred Shares Series 42 (NVCC) (Series 42 shares), subject to certain conditions, on January 31, 2020. As the conditions for conversion were not met, no Series 42 shares were issued, and all of the Series 41 shares remain outstanding. Holders of the Series 41 shares will have the right to convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Series 42 shares, subject to certain conditions, on January 31, 2025 and on January 31 every five years thereafter. Holders of the Series 42 shares will be entitled to receive a quarterly floating rate dividend, if declared, equal to the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.24%. Holders of the then outstanding Series 42 shares may convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Series 41 shares, subject to certain conditions, on January 31, 2030 and on January 31 every five years thereafter.

Subject to regulatory approval and certain provisions of the shares, we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 41 shares at par on January 31, 2025 and on January 31 every five years thereafter; we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 42 shares at par on January 31, 2030 and on January 31 every five years thereafter.

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 43 (NVCC) (Series 43 shares)

On March 11, 2015, we issued 12 million Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 43 (NVCC) (Series 43 shares) with a par value of \$25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$300 million. The dividend was reset to 3.143%, payable quarterly as and when declared by the Board, effective for the five-year period commencing July 31, 2020. On July 31, 2025, and on July 31 every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to be equal to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.79%.

Holders of the Series 43 shares had the right to convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Non-cumulative Floating Rate Class A Preferred Shares Series 44 (NVCC) (Series 44 shares), subject to certain conditions, on July 31, 2020. As the conditions for conversion were not met, no Series 44 shares were issued, and all of the Series 43 shares remain outstanding. Holders of the Series 43 shares will have the right to convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Series 44 shares, subject to certain conditions, on July 31, 2025 and on July 31 every five years thereafter. Holders of the Series 44 shares will be entitled to receive a quarterly floating rate dividend, if declared, equal to the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.79%. Holders of the then outstanding Series 44 shares may convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Series 43 shares, subject to certain conditions, on July 31, 2030 and on July 31 every five years thereafter.

Subject to regulatory approval and certain provisions of the shares, we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 43 shares at par on July 31, 2025 and on July 31 every five years thereafter; we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 44 shares at par on July 31, 2030 and on July 31 every five years thereafter.

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 47 (NVCC) (Series 47 shares)

On January 18, 2018, we issued 18 million Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 47 (NVCC) (Series 47 shares) with a par value of \$25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$450 million. The dividend was reset to 5.878%, payable quarterly as and when declared by the Board, effective for the five-year period commencing January 31, 2023. On January 31, 2028, and on January 31 every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to be equal to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.45%.

Holders of the Series 47 shares will have the right to convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Non-cumulative Floating Rate Class A Preferred Shares Series 48 (NVCC) (Series 48 shares), subject to certain conditions, on January 31, 2023 and on January 31 every five years thereafter. Holders of the Series 48 shares will be entitled to receive a quarterly floating rate dividend, if declared, equal to the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.45%. Holders of the then outstanding Series 48 shares may convert their shares on a one-for-one basis into Series 47 shares, subject to certain conditions, on January 31, 2028 and on January 31 every five years thereafter.

Subject to regulatory approval and certain provisions of the shares, we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 47 shares at par on January 31, 2028 and on January 31 every five years thereafter; we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 48 shares at par on January 31, 2033 and on January 31 every five years thereafter.

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 56 (NVCC) (Series 56 shares)

On September 16, 2022, we issued 600,000 Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 56 (NVCC) (Series 56 shares) with a par value of \$1,000.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$600 million. For the initial five-year period to October 28, 2027, the Series 56 shares pay semi-annual cash dividends on the 28th day of April and October in each year, as declared, at a rate of 7.365%. On October 28, 2027, and on October 28 every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to be equal to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 4.20%.

Subject to regulatory approval and certain provisions of the shares, we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 56 shares at par during the period from September 28, 2027 to and including October 28, 2027 and during the period from September 28 to and including October 28 every five years thereafter.

Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 57 (NVCC) (Series 57 shares)

On March 12, 2024, we issued 500,000 Non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 57 (NVCC) (Series 57 shares) with a par value of \$1,000.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$500 million. For the initial five-year period to April 12, 2029, the Series 57 shares pay semi-annual cash dividends on the 12th day of April and October in each year, as declared, at a rate of 7.337%. The first dividend was paid on October 12, 2024. On April 12, 2029, and on April 12 every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to be equal to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.90%.

Subject to regulatory approval and certain provisions of the shares, we may redeem all or any part of the then outstanding Series 57 shares at par during the period from March 12, 2029 to and including April 12, 2029 and during the period from March 12 to and including April 12 every five years thereafter.

Limited Recourse Capital Notes (LRCNs)

The LRCNs are compound instruments with both equity and liability features as payments of interest and principal in cash are made at our discretion, as the sole recourse of each Note holder in the event of non-payment will be limited to that holder's proportionate share of the non-cumulative Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series held in the CIBC LRCN Limited Recourse Trust (Limited Recourse Trust). The liability component of the LRCNs has a nominal value and, as a result, the full proceeds received upon the issuance of the LRCNs have been presented as equity on the consolidated balance sheet, and any interest payments paid thereon are accounted for as equity distributions.

4.375% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 1 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness) (LRCN Series 1 Notes)

On September 16, 2020, we issued \$750 million principal amount of 4.375% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 1 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness). The LRCN Series 1 Notes mature on October 28, 2080, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.375% per annum (paid semi-annually) until October 28, 2025. Starting on October 28, 2025, and every five years thereafter until October 28, 2075, the interest rate will be reset to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 4.000% per annum.

Concurrently with the issuance of the LRCN Series 1 Notes, we issued Non-Cumulative 5-Year Fixed Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 53 (NVCC) (Series 53 shares), which are held in the Limited Recourse Trust that is consolidated by CIBC, and as a result, the Series 53 Preferred Shares are eliminated in CIBC's consolidated financial statements. In the event of non-payment by CIBC of the principal amount of, interest on, or redemption price for the LRCN Series 1 Notes when due, the sole remedy of each LRCN Series 1 Note holder is limited to that holder's proportionate share of the Series 53 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust.

Subject to regulatory approval, we may redeem the LRCN Series 1 Notes, in whole or in part, every five years during the period from September 28 to and including October 28, commencing in 2025, at par.

4.000% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 2 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness) (LRCN Series 2 Notes)

On September 14, 2021, we issued \$750 million principal amount of 4.000% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 2 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness). The LRCN Series 2 Notes mature on January 28, 2082, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.000% per annum (paid semi-annually) until January 28, 2027. Starting on January 28, 2027, and every five years thereafter until January 28, 2077, the interest rate will be reset to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.102% per annum.

Concurrently with the issuance of the LRCN Series 2 Notes, we issued Non-Cumulative 5-Year Fixed Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 54 (NVCC) (Series 54 shares), which are held in the Limited Recourse Trust that is consolidated by CIBC, and as a result, the Series 54 Preferred Shares are eliminated in CIBC's consolidated financial statements. In the event of non-payment by CIBC of the principal amount of, interest on, or redemption price for the LRCN Series 2 Notes when due, the sole remedy of each LRCN Series 2 Note holder is limited to that holder's proportionate share of the Series 54 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust.

Subject to regulatory approval, we may redeem the LRCN Series 2 Notes, in whole or in part, every five years during the period from December 28 to and including January 28, commencing on December 28, 2026, at par.

7.150% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 3 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness) (LRCN Series 3 Notes)

On June 15, 2022, we issued \$800 million principal amount of 7.150% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 3 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness). The LRCN Series 3 Notes mature on July 28, 2082, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.150% per annum (paid semi-annually) until July 28, 2027. Starting on July 28, 2027, and every five years thereafter until July 28, 2077, the interest rate will be reset to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 4.000% per annum.

Concurrently with the issuance of the LRCN Series 3 Notes, we issued Non-Cumulative 5-Year Fixed Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 55 (NVCC) (Series 55 shares), which are held in the Limited Recourse Trust that is consolidated by CIBC and, as a result, the Series 55 Preferred Shares are eliminated in CIBC's consolidated financial statements. In the event of non-payment by CIBC of the principal amount of, interest on, or redemption price for the LRCN Series 3 Notes when due, the sole remedy of each LRCN Series 3 Note holder is limited to that holder's proportionate share of the Series 55 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust.

Subject to regulatory approval, we may redeem the LRCN Series 3 Notes, in whole or in part, every five years during the period from June 28 to and including July 28, commencing on June 28, 2027, at par.

6.987% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 4 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness) (LRCN Series 4 Notes)

On June 25, 2024, we issued \$500 million principal amount of 6.987% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 4 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness). The LRCN Series 4 Notes mature on July 28, 2084, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.987% per annum (paid semi-annually) until July 28, 2029. Starting on July 28, 2029, and every five years thereafter until July 28, 2079, the interest rate will be reset to the then current five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.70% per annum.

Concurrently with the issuance of the LRCN Series 4 Notes, we issued Non-Cumulative 5-Year Fixed Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 58 (NVCC) (the Series 58 Preferred Shares), which are held in the Limited Recourse Trust that is consolidated by CIBC and, as a result, the Series 58 Preferred Shares are eliminated in CIBC's consolidated financial statements. In the event of non-payment by CIBC of the principal amount of, interest on, or redemption price for, the LRCN Series 4 Notes when due, the sole remedy of each LRCN Series 4 Note holder is limited to that holder's proportionate share of the Series 58 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust.

Subject to regulatory approval, we may redeem the LRCN Series 4 Notes, in whole or in part, every five years during the period from June 28 to and including July 28, commencing on June 28, 2029, at par.

6.950% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 5 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness) (LRCN Series 5 Notes)

On November 5, 2024, we issued USD\$500 million principal amount of 6.950% Limited Recourse Capital Notes Series 5 (NVCC) (subordinated indebtedness). The LRCN Series 5 Notes mature on January 28, 2085, and bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.950% per annum (paid quarterly) until January 28, 2030. Starting on January 28, 2030, and every five years thereafter until January 28, 2080, the interest rate will be reset to the then current five-year U.S. Treasury Rate plus 2.833% per annum.

Concurrently with the issuance of the LRCN Series 5 Notes, we issued Non-Cumulative 5-Year Fixed Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series 59 (NVCC) (the Series 59 Preferred Shares), which are held in the Limited Recourse Trust that is consolidated by CIBC and, as a result, the Series 59 Preferred Shares are eliminated in CIBC's consolidated financial statements. In the event of non-payment by CIBC of the principal amount of, interest on, or redemption price for, the LRCN Series 5 Notes when due, the sole remedy of each LRCN Series 5 Note holder is limited to that holder's proportionate share of the Series 59 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust.

Subject to regulatory approval, we may redeem the LRCN Series 5 Notes, in whole or in part, on each January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28, commencing on January 28, 2030, at par.

NVCC conversion mechanics

Each series of Class A Preferred Shares and LRCNs discussed above are subject to an NVCC provision, necessary for the shares and LRCNs to qualify as Tier 1 regulatory capital under Basel III. As such, the Class A Preferred Shares and LRCNs are automatically converted into common shares upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event. As described in the Capital Adequacy Guidelines, a Trigger Event occurs when OSFI determines the bank is or is about to become non-viable and, if after conversion of all contingent instruments and consideration of any other relevant factors or circumstances, it is reasonably likely that its viability will be restored or maintained; or if the bank has accepted or agreed to accept a capital injection or equivalent support from a federal or provincial government, without which OSFI would have determined the bank to be non-viable. In such an event, Class A Preferred Shares Series 41, 43, 47, 56, and 57 will be converted into a number of common shares, determined by dividing the par value plus accrued and unpaid interest by the average common share price (as defined in the relevant prospectus supplements) subject to a minimum price of \$2.50 per share (subject to adjustment in certain events as defined in the relevant prospectus supplements). Series 53, 54, 55, 58, and 59 Preferred Shares held in the Limited Recourse Trust, will automatically and immediately be converted, without the consent of LRCN Note holders, into a variable number of common shares which will be delivered to LRCN Note holders in satisfaction of the principal amount of, and accrued and unpaid interest on, all of the LRCNs. All claims of LRCN Note holders against CIBC under the LRCNs will be extinguished upon receipt of such common shares.

Restrictions on the payment of dividends

Under Section 79 of the *Bank Act* (Canada), a bank, including CIBC, is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends on its preferred or common shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the bank is, or the payment would cause it to be, in contravention of any capital adequacy or liquidity regulation or any direction to the bank made by OSFI.

In addition, our ability to pay common share dividends is also restricted by the terms of the outstanding preferred shares. These terms provide that we may not pay dividends on our common shares at any time without the approval of holders of the outstanding preferred shares, unless all dividends to preferred shareholders that are then payable have been declared and paid or set apart for payment. Our Series 53, 54, 55, 58 and 59 Preferred Shares further limit the payment of dividends on the outstanding Class A Preferred Shares Series 41, 43, 47, 56, and 57 in certain limited circumstances.

Currently, these limitations do not restrict the payment of dividends on our preferred or common shares.

Capital

Objectives, policy and procedures

Our overall capital management objective is to employ a strong and efficient capital base. We manage capital in accordance with a capital policy approved by the Board, which includes specific guidelines that relate to capital strength, capital mix, dividends and return of capital, and the unconsolidated capital adequacy of regulated entities. Capital is monitored continuously for compliance.

Each year, a Capital Plan and three-year outlook are established as a part of the financial plan, and they encompass all material elements of capital: forecasts of sources and uses of capital including earnings, dividends, business growth, and corporate initiatives, as well as maturities, redemptions, and issuances of capital instruments. The Capital Plan is stress-tested to ensure that it is sufficiently robust under severe but plausible stress scenarios. The level of capital and capital ratios are monitored throughout the year including a comparison to the Capital Plan. There were no significant changes made to the objectives, policy, guidelines and procedures during the year.

Regulatory capital, leverage and total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC) requirements

Our regulatory capital requirements are determined in accordance with guidelines issued by OSFI, which are based on the capital standards developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

CIBC has been designated by OSFI as a domestic systemically important bank (D-SIB) in Canada, and is subject to a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) surcharge equal to 1.0% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). OSFI also expects D-SIBs to hold a Domestic Stability Buffer (DSB) of 3.5% as at October 31, 2024, which was increased from 3.0% effective November 1, 2023. The resulting targets established by OSFI for D-SIBs, including all buffer requirements, for CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios are 11.5%, 13.0%, and 15.0%, respectively.

Regulatory capital consists of CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. CET1 capital includes common shares, retained earnings, AOCI (excluding AOCI relating to cash flow hedges and changes to FVO liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk), and qualifying instruments issued by a consolidated banking subsidiary to third parties, less regulatory adjustments for items such as goodwill and other intangible assets (net of related deferred tax liabilities), certain deferred tax assets, net assets related to defined benefit pension plans as reported on our consolidated balance sheet (net of related deferred tax liabilities), and certain investments. Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital primarily includes NVCC preferred shares, LRCNs, and qualifying instruments issued by a consolidated subsidiary to third parties. Tier 2 capital includes NVCC subordinated indebtedness, eligible general allowance, and qualifying instruments issued by a consolidated subsidiary to third parties.

To supplement risk-based capital requirements, OSFI expects federally regulated deposit-taking institutions to have a leverage ratio, which is a non-risk-based capital metric, that meets or exceeds 3.5%, including a 0.5% D-SIB buffer.

OSFI also requires D-SIBs to maintain a supervisory target TLAC ratio (which builds on the risk-based capital ratios) and a minimum TLAC leverage ratio (which builds on the leverage ratio). OSFI expects D-SIBs to have a minimum risk-based TLAC ratio of 21.5% plus the then applicable DSB requirement (3.5% as noted above), and a minimum TLAC leverage ratio of 7.25%. TLAC consists of regulatory capital and bail-in eligible liabilities that have residual maturity greater than one year.

These targets may be higher for certain institutions at OSFI's discretion. During the years ended October 31, 2024 and 2023, we have complied with OSFI's regulatory capital, leverage ratio, and TLAC requirements.

Our capital, leverage and TLAC ratios are presented in the table below:

\$ millions, as at October 31		2024	2023
CET1 capital		\$ 44,516	\$ 40,327
Tier 1 capital	A	49,481	45,270
Total capital		56,809	52,119
Total RWA	B	333,502	326,120
CET1 ratio		13.3 %	12.4 %
Tier 1 capital ratio		14.8 %	13.9 %
Total capital ratio		17.0 %	16.0 %
Leverage ratio exposure	C	\$ 1,155,432	\$ 1,079,103
Leverage ratio	A/C	4.3 %	4.2 %
TLAC available	D	\$ 101,062	\$ 100,176
TLAC ratio	D/B	30.3 %	30.7 %
TLAC leverage ratio	D/C	8.7 %	9.3 %

Note 16 | Share-based payments

We provide the following share-based compensation to certain employees and directors in the form of cash-settled or equity-settled awards.

Restricted share award plan

Under the RSA plan, share unit equivalents (RSA units) are granted to certain key employees on an annual basis or during the year as special grants. RSA grants are made in the form of cash-settled awards which generally vest and settle in cash either at the end of three years or one-third annually beginning one year after the date of the grant. Dividend equivalents on RSA units are paid in cash or in the form of additional RSA units to the employees at the end of the vesting period or settlement date.

Grant date fair value of each cash-settled RSA unit granted is calculated based on the average closing price per common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) for the 10 trading days prior to a date specified in the grant terms. Upon vesting, each RSA unit is settled in cash based on the average closing price per common share on the TSX for the 10 trading days prior to the vesting date.

During the year, 7,327,029 RSAs were granted at a weighted-average price of \$53.93 (2023: 6,687,379 granted at a weighted-average price of \$63.78) and the number of RSAs outstanding as at October 31, 2024 was 19,761,344 (2023: 18,281,700). Compensation expense in respect of RSAs, before the impact of hedging for changes in share price, totalled \$1,007 million in 2024 (2023: \$224 million). As at October 31, 2024, liabilities in respect of RSAs, which are included in Other liabilities, were \$1,506 million (2023: \$829 million).

Performance share unit plan

Under the PSU plan, awards are granted to certain key employees on an annual basis in December. PSU grants are made in the form of cash-settled awards which vest and settle in cash at the end of three years. Dividend equivalents on PSUs are provided in the form of additional PSUs.

The grant date fair value of each cash-settled PSU is calculated based on the average closing price per common share on the TSX for the 10 trading days prior to a date specified in the grant terms. The final number of PSUs that vest will range from 75% to 125% of the initial number awarded based on CIBC's performance relative to the other major Canadian banks. Beginning with awards granted in December 2023, the final number of PSUs that will vest is also based upon CIBC's performance relative to internal targets. Upon vesting, each PSU is settled in cash based on the average closing price per common share on the TSX for the 10 trading days prior to the vesting date.

During the year, 2,220,555 PSUs were granted at a weighted-average price of \$53.77 (2023: 1,842,253 granted at a weighted-average price of \$64.28). As at October 31, 2024, the number of PSUs outstanding, before the impact of CIBC's relative performance, was 6,227,116 (2023: 5,762,949). Compensation expense in respect of PSUs, before the impact of hedging for changes in share price, totalled \$380 million in 2024 (2023: \$56 million). As at October 31, 2024, liabilities in respect of PSUs, which are included in Other liabilities, were \$568 million (2023: \$277 million).

Deferred share unit plan/deferred compensation plan

Under the DSU plan and DCP plan, certain employees can elect to receive DSUs in exchange for cash compensation that they would otherwise be entitled to. In addition, certain key employees are granted DSUs during the year as special grants. DSUs are generally fully vested upon grant or vest in accordance with the vesting schedule defined in the grant agreement and settle in cash on a date within the period specified in the plan terms. Employees receive dividend equivalents in the form of additional DSUs. Effective January 1, 2024, the DCP was amended to no longer permit the grant of new DSU awards.

Grant date fair value of each cash settled DSU that is not granted under the DCP is calculated based on the average closing price per common share on the TSX for the 10 trading days prior to a date specified in the grant terms. These DSUs are settled in cash based on the average closing price per common share on the TSX for the 10 trading days prior to the payout date and after the employee's termination of employment. The grant date fair value for DCP grants was based on the closing stock price on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on the last day of the calendar quarter. Upon distribution, DSUs granted under the DCP plan are settled in cash based on the closing price per common share on the NYSE on the business day that the payment is made.

During the year, 413,925 DSUs were granted at a weighted-average price of \$56.06 (2023: 310,647 granted at a weighted-average price of \$64.15) and the number of DSUs outstanding as at October 31, 2024 was 2,463,430 (2023: 2,048,785). Compensation expense in respect of DSUs, before the impact of hedging for changes in share price, totalled \$126 million in 2024 (2023: (\$5) million). As at October 31, 2024, liabilities in respect of DSUs, which are included in Other liabilities, were \$238 million (2023: \$135 million).

Directors' plans

Each director who is not an officer or employee of CIBC may elect to receive: 1) the annual equity retainer as either DSUs or common shares, under the Director DSU/Common Share Election Plan; and 2) all or a portion of their remuneration in the form of cash, common shares or DSUs under the Non-Officer Director Share Plan.

The value of DSUs credited to a director is payable when he or she is no longer a director or employee of CIBC or of an affiliate of CIBC, and for directors subject to section 409A of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the director is not providing any services to CIBC or any member of its controlled group as an independent contractor. In addition, under the Director DSU/Common Share Election Plan, the value of DSUs is payable only if the director is not related to, or affiliated with, CIBC as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

Other non-interest expense in respect of the DSU components, before the impact of hedging for changes in share price of these plans, totalled \$14 million in 2024 (2023: (\$1) million). As at October 31, 2024, liabilities in respect of DSUs, which are included in Other liabilities, were \$25 million (2023: \$15 million).

Stock option plans

Under the ESOP, stock options are periodically granted to certain key employees. Options provide the employee with the right to purchase common shares from CIBC at a fixed price not less than the closing price of the shares on the trading day immediately preceding the grant date. In general, the options vest by the end of the fourth year and expire 10 years from the grant date.

The following tables summarize the activities of the stock options and provide additional details related to stock options outstanding and vested.

As at or for the year ended October 31	2024		2023	
	Number of stock options	Weighted- average exercise price ⁽¹⁾	Number of stock options	Weighted- average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of year	14,688,079	\$ 58.47	11,438,024	\$ 57.73
Granted	3,973,361	56.55	3,490,610	59.39
Exercised ⁽²⁾	(2,593,751)	52.72	(212,090)	27.20
Forfeited/cancelled/expired	(100,108)	60.44	(28,465)	62.09
Outstanding at end of year	15,967,581	\$ 58.55	14,688,079	\$ 58.47
Exercisable at end of year	5,033,423	\$ 55.17	5,807,176	\$ 54.42
Available for grant	6,806,124		10,679,377	
Reserved for future issue	22,773,705		25,367,456	

(1) For foreign currency-denominated options granted and exercised during the year, the weighted-average exercise prices are converted using exchange rates as at the grant date and settlement date, respectively. The weighted-average exercise price of outstanding balances as at October 31, 2024 reflects the conversion of foreign currency-denominated options at the year-end exchange rate.

(2) The weighted-average share price at the date of exercise was \$65.04 (2023: \$59.49).

As at October 31, 2024	Stock options outstanding			Stock options vested	
	Number outstanding	Weighted- average contractual life remaining	Weighted- average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted- average exercise price
Range of exercise prices					
\$1.00 – \$40.00	125,660	0.85	\$ 30.81	125,660	\$ 30.81
\$40.01 – \$50.00	198,902	1.10	48.91	198,902	48.91
\$50.01 – \$60.00	12,259,105	7.09	56.73	3,857,737	55.21
\$60.01 – \$70.00	851,124	3.12	60.01	851,124	60.01
\$70.01 – \$80.00	2,532,790	7.09	70.05	–	70.05
	15,967,581	6.76	\$ 58.79	5,033,423	\$ 55.17

The fair value of options granted during the year was measured at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Model assumptions are based on observable market data for the risk-free interest rate and dividend yield, contractual terms for the exercise price, and historical experience for expected life. Volatility assumptions are best estimates of market implied volatility matching the exercise price and expected life of the options.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used as inputs into the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of options on the date of grant:

For the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Weighted-average assumptions		
Risk-free interest rate	3.74 %	3.27 %
Expected dividend yield	7.50 %	6.84 %
Expected share price volatility	19.47 %	19.86 %
Expected life	6 years	6 years
Share price/exercise price	\$ 56.55	\$ 59.39

For 2024, the weighted-average grant date fair value of options was \$4.01 (2023: \$4.41).

Compensation expense in respect of stock options totalled \$16 million in 2024 (2023: \$12 million).

Employee share purchase plan

Under our Canadian ESPP, qualifying employees can choose each year to have any portion of their eligible earnings withheld to purchase common shares. We match 50% of the employee contribution amount, up to a maximum contribution of 3% of eligible earnings, subject to a ceiling of \$2,250 annually. CIBC contributions vest after employees have two years of continuous participation in the plan, and all subsequent contributions vest immediately. Similar programs exist in other regions globally, where each year qualifying employees can choose to have a portion of their eligible earnings withheld to purchase common shares and receive a matching employer contribution subject to each plan's provisions. Commencing October 11, 2024, employee contributions to our Canadian ESPP were used to acquire common shares in the open market. Previously, these shares were issued from Treasury. CIBC Caribbean operates an ESPP locally, in which contributions are used by the plan trustee to purchase CIBC Caribbean common shares in the open market.

Our contributions are expensed as incurred and totalled \$63 million in 2024 (2023: \$60 million).

Note 17 | Post-employment benefits

We sponsor pension and other post-employment benefit plans for eligible employees in a number of jurisdictions including Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and the Caribbean. Our pension plans include registered funded defined benefit pension plans, supplemental arrangements that provide pension benefits in excess of statutory limits, and defined contribution plans. We also provide certain health-care, life insurance, and other benefits to eligible employees and retired members. Plan assets and defined benefit obligations related to our defined benefit plans are measured for accounting purposes as at October 31 each year.

Plan characteristics, funding and risks

Pension plans

Pension plans include CIBC's Canadian, U.S., and Caribbean pension plans. CIBC's Canadian pension plans represent approximately 92% of our consolidated defined benefit obligation. All of our Canadian pension plans are defined benefit plans, the most significant of which is our principal Canadian pension plan (the CIBC Pension Plan), which encompasses approximately 68,000 active, deferred, and retired members.

The CIBC Pension Plan provides members with monthly pension income at retirement based on a prescribed plan formula which is based on a combination of maximum yearly pensionable earnings, average earnings at retirement and length of service recognized in the plan. There is a two-year waiting period for members to join the CIBC Pension Plan.

The CIBC Pension Plan is funded through a separate trust. Actuarial funding valuations are prepared by the Plan's external actuary at least once every three years or more frequently as required by Canadian pension legislation to determine CIBC's minimum funding requirements as well as maximum permitted contributions. Any deficits determined in the funding valuations must generally be funded over a period not exceeding fifteen years. CIBC's pension funding policy is to make at least the minimum annual required contributions required by regulations. Any contributions in excess of the minimum requirements are discretionary.

The CIBC Pension Plan is registered with OSFI and the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and is subject to the acts and regulations that govern federally regulated pension plans.

Other post-employment plans

Other post-employment plans include CIBC's Canadian, U.S. and Caribbean post-retirement health-care benefit plans (referred to for disclosure purposes as other post-employment plans). CIBC's Canadian other post-employment plan (the Canadian post-employment plan) represents more than 93% of our consolidated other post-employment defined benefit obligation.

The Canadian post-employment plan provides medical, dental and life insurance benefits to retirees that meet specified eligibility requirements, including specified age and service period eligibility requirements. CIBC reimburses 100% of the cost of benefits for eligible employees that retired prior to January 1, 2009, whereas the contribution level for medical and dental benefits for eligible employees that retire subsequent to this date has been fixed at a specified level. The plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Benefit changes

There were no material changes to the terms of our Canadian defined benefit pension plans in 2024. The CIBC Pension Plan was amended in 2023 to introduce caps on pensionable earnings based on job level effective November 1, 2023. This change resulted in a \$73 million negative past service cost for the year ended October 31, 2023. Certain plan amendments were made to our other pension plans in 2023, which resulted in a past service cost.

Risks

CIBC's defined benefit plans expose the group to actuarial risks (such as longevity risk), currency risk, interest rate risk, market (investment) risk and health-care cost inflation risks.

The CIBC pension plan operates a currency overlay strategy, which may use forwards or similar instruments, to manage and mitigate its currency risk.

Interest rate risk is managed as part of the CIBC pension plan's liability-driven investment strategy through a combination of physical bonds, overlays funded in the repo market, and/or derivatives.

Market (investment) risk is mitigated through a multi-asset portfolio construction process that diversifies across a variety of market risk drivers.

The use of derivatives within the CIBC pension plan is governed by its derivatives policy that was approved by the Pension Benefits Management Committee (PBMC) and permits the use of derivatives to manage risk at the discretion of the Pension Investment Committee (PIC). In addition to the management of interest rate risk, risk reduction and mitigation strategies may include hedging of currency, credit spread and/or equity risks. The derivatives policy also permits the use of derivatives to enhance plan returns.

Plan governance

All of CIBC's pension arrangements are governed by local pension committees, senior management or a board of trustees. However, all significant plan changes require approval from the Management Resources and Compensation Committee (MRCC). For the Canadian pension plans, the MRCC is responsible for setting the strategy for the pension plans, reviewing material risks, performance including funded status, and approving material design or governance changes.

While specific investment policies are determined at a plan level to reflect the unique characteristics of each plan, common investment policies for all plans include the optimization of the risk-return relationship using a portfolio of multiple asset classes diversified by market segment, economic sector, and issuer. The objectives are to secure the benefits promised by our funded plans, to maximize long-term investment returns while not compromising the benefit security of the respective plans, manage the level of funding contributions in conjunction with the stability of the funded status, and implement all policies in a cost effective manner. Investments in quoted debt and equity (held either directly or indirectly through investment funds) represent the most significant asset allocations.

The use of derivatives is limited to the purposes and instruments described in the derivatives policy of the CIBC Pension Plan. These include the use of synthetic debt or equity instruments, currency hedging, risk reduction and enhancement of returns.

Investments in specific asset classes are further diversified across funds, managers, strategies, sectors and geographies, depending on the specific characteristics of each asset class.

The exposure to any one of these asset classes will be determined by our assessment of the needs of the plan assets and economic and financial market conditions. Factors evaluated before adopting the asset mix include demographics, cash-flow payout requirements, liquidity requirements, actuarial assumptions, expected benefit increases, and plan funding requirements.

Management of the assets of the various Canadian plans has been delegated primarily to the PIC, which is a committee that is composed of CIBC management. The PIC is responsible for the appointment and termination of individual investment managers (which includes CIBC Asset Management Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of CIBC), who each have investment discretion within established target asset mix ranges as set by the PBMC. Should a fund's actual asset mix fall outside specified ranges, the assets are re-balanced as required to be within the target asset mix ranges. On a periodic basis, an Asset-Liability Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analyzed.

Management of the actuarial valuations of the various Canadian plans is primarily the responsibility of the PBMC. The PBMC is responsible for approving the actuarial assumptions for the valuations of the plans, and for recommending the level of annual funding for the Canadian plans to CIBC senior management.

Local committees with similar mandates manage our non-Canadian plans and annually report back to the MRCC on all material governance activities.

Amounts recognized on the consolidated balance sheet

The following tables present the financial position of our defined benefit pension and other post-employment plans for Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and our Caribbean subsidiaries. Other minor plans operated by some of our subsidiaries are not material and are not included in these disclosures.

\$ millions, as at or for the year ended October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 7,060	\$ 7,040	\$ 422	\$ 436
Current service cost	190	212	5	5
Past service cost	–	(69)	–	–
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	396	380	24	23
Employee contributions	4	4	–	–
Benefits paid	(365)	(362)	(32)	(29)
Settlement payments	(79)	–	–	–
Special termination benefits	–	2	–	–
Foreign exchange rate changes and other	5	16	–	1
Net actuarial (gains) losses on defined benefit obligation	731	(163)	–	(14)
Balance at end of year	\$ 7,942	\$ 7,060	\$ 419	\$ 422
Plan assets				
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 8,091	\$ 8,435	\$ –	\$ –
Interest income on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	459	460	–	–
Net actuarial gains (losses) on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	1,079	(493)	–	–
Employer contributions	146	36	32	29
Employee contributions	4	4	–	–
Benefits paid	(365)	(362)	(32)	(29)
Settlement payments	(79)	–	–	–
Plan administration costs	(8)	(7)	–	–
Increase (decrease) due to plan settlements	(10)	–	–	–
Foreign exchange rate changes and other	9	18	–	–
Fair value at end of year	\$ 9,326	\$ 8,091	\$ –	\$ –
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	1,384	1,031	(419)	(422)
Valuation allowance ⁽²⁾	(47)	(16)	–	–
Net defined benefit asset (liability), net of valuation allowance	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,015	\$ (419)	\$ (422)

(1) The actual return on plan assets for the year was a gain of \$1,538 million (2023: loss of \$33 million).

(2) The valuation allowance reflects the effect of asset ceiling on plans with a net defined benefit asset.

The net defined benefit asset (liability), net of valuation allowance, included in other assets and other liabilities is as follows:

\$ millions, as at October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other assets	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,055	\$ –	\$ –
Other liabilities	(41)	(40)	(419)	(422)
	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,015	\$ (419)	\$ (422)

The defined benefit obligation and plan assets by region are as follows:

\$ millions, as at October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation				
Canada	\$ 7,291	\$ 6,373	\$ 389	\$ 392
U.S., U.K., and the Caribbean	651	687	30	30
Defined benefit obligation at the end of year	\$ 7,942	\$ 7,060	\$ 419	\$ 422
Plan assets				
Canada	\$ 8,441	\$ 7,292	\$ –	\$ –
U.S., U.K., and the Caribbean	885	799	–	–
Plan assets at the end of year	\$ 9,326	\$ 8,091	\$ –	\$ –

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of income

The net defined benefit expense for our defined benefit plans in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and the Caribbean is as follows:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current service cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 190	\$ 212	\$ 5	\$ 5
Past service cost	–	(69)	–	–
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	396	380	24	23
Interest income on plan assets	(459)	(460)	–	–
Interest expense on effect of asset ceiling	1	1	–	–
Special termination benefits	–	2	–	–
Plan administration costs	8	7	–	–
Net defined benefit plan expense recognized in net income	\$ 136	\$ 73	\$ 29	\$ 28

(1) The 2024 and 2023 current service costs were calculated using separate discount rates of 5.61% and 5.44%, respectively, to reflect the longer duration of future benefits payments associated with the additional year of service to be earned by the plan's active participants.

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

The net remeasurement gains (losses) recognized in OCI for our defined benefit plans in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and the Caribbean is as follows:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2024	2023
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit obligation arising from changes in:				
Demographic assumptions	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ 34	\$ –
Financial assumptions	(768)	200	(36)	11
Experience	38	(36)	2	3
Net actuarial gains (losses) on plan assets	1,079	(493)	–	–
Changes in asset ceiling excluding interest income	(30)	1	–	–
Net remeasurement gains (losses) recognized in OCI	\$ 318	\$ (329)	\$ –	\$ 14

(1) Includes the transfer of the accumulated actuarial losses of \$5 million to retained earnings upon the settlement of a pension plan for one of our subsidiaries.

Canadian defined benefit plans

As the Canadian defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans represent approximately 92% of our consolidated defined benefit obligation, they are the subject and focus of the disclosures in the balance of this note.

Disaggregation and maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

The breakdown of the defined benefit obligation for our Canadian plans between active, deferred and retired members is as follows:

\$ millions, as at October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Active members	\$ 3,558	\$ 3,043	\$ 74	\$ 75
Deferred members	490	415	–	–
Retired members	3,243	2,915	315	317
Total	\$ 7,291	\$ 6,373	\$ 389	\$ 392

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation for our Canadian plans is as follows:

As at October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Weighted-average duration, in years	12.9	12.4	10.3	10.2

Plan assets

The major categories of our defined benefit pension plan assets for our Canadian plans are as follows:

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024		2023	
Asset category ⁽¹⁾				
Canadian equity securities ⁽²⁾	\$ 472	6 %	\$ 430	6 %
Debt securities ⁽³⁾				
Government bonds	5,419	64	3,872	53
Corporate bonds	403	5	519	7
	5,822	69	4,391	60
Investment funds ⁽⁴⁾				
Canadian equity funds	35	–	27	–
U.S. equity funds	694	8	454	6
International equity funds ⁽⁵⁾	37	–	30	1
Global equity funds ⁽⁵⁾	1,150	15	1,081	15
Fixed income funds	103	1	92	1
	2,019	24	1,684	23
Other ⁽²⁾				
Alternative investments ⁽⁶⁾	2,399	28	2,463	34
Cash and cash equivalents and other	339	4	226	3
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities sold short	(2,610)	(31)	(1,902)	(26)
	128	1	787	11
	\$ 8,441	100 %	\$ 7,292	100 %

(1) Asset categories are based upon risk classification including synthetic exposure through derivatives. The fair value of derivatives as at October 31, 2024 was a net derivative liability of \$30 million (2023: net derivative liability of \$49 million).

(2) Pension benefit plan assets include CIBC issued securities and deposits of nil (2023: nil), representing nil of Canadian plan assets (2023: nil). All of the equity securities held as at October 31, 2024 and 2023 have daily quoted prices in active markets except hedge funds, infrastructure, and private equity.

(3) All debt securities held as at October 31, 2024 and 2023 are investment grade, of which \$285 million (2023: \$142 million) have daily quoted prices in active markets.

(4) \$33 million (2023: \$26 million) of the investment funds are directly held as at October 31, 2024 and have daily quoted prices in active markets.

(5) Global equity funds include North American and international investments, whereas International equity funds do not include North American investments.

(6) Comprised of private equity, infrastructure, private debt and real estate funds.

Principal actuarial assumptions

The weighted-average principal assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligation for our Canadian plans are as follows:

As at October 31	Pension plans		Other post-employment plans	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	4.8 %	5.7 %	4.8 %	5.7 %
Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	2.5 %	2.5 %	n/a	n/a

(1) Rates of compensation increase for 2024 and 2023 reflect the use of a salary growth rate assumption table that is based on the age and tenure of the employees. The table yields a weighted-average salary growth rate of approximately 2.5% per annum (2023: 2.5%).

n/a Not applicable

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables. The current longevities underlying the values of the defined benefit obligation of our Canadian plans are as follows (in years):

As at October 31	2024	2023
Longevity at age 65 for current retired members		
Males	23.6	23.5
Females	24.7	24.6
Longevity at age 65 for current members aged 45		
Males	24.5	24.5
Females	25.6	25.5

The assumed health-care cost trend rates of the Canadian other post-employment plan providing medical, dental, and life insurance benefits are as follows:

For the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Health-care cost trend rates assumed for next year	4.9 %	4.8 %
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline	4.0 %	4.0 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2040	2040

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes to one of the principal actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation of our Canadian plans as follows:

Estimated increase (decrease) in defined benefit obligation \$ millions, as at October 31	Pension plans	Other post-employment plans
	2024	2024
Discount rate (100 basis point change)		
Decrease in assumption	\$ 1,028	\$ 45
Increase in assumption	(861)	(37)
Rate of compensation increase (100 basis point change)		
Decrease in assumption	(195)	–
Increase in assumption	204	–
Health-care cost trend rates (100 basis point change)		
Decrease in assumption	n/a	(12)
Increase in assumption	n/a	14
Future mortality		
1 year shorter life expectancy	(164)	(7)
1 year longer life expectancy	156	8

n/a Not applicable.

The sensitivity analyses presented above are indicative only, and should be considered with caution as they have been calculated in isolation without changing other assumptions. In practice, changes in one assumption may result in changes in another, which may magnify or counteract the disclosed sensitivities.

Future cash flows*Cash contributions*

The most recently completed actuarial valuation of the CIBC Pension Plan for funding purposes was as at October 31, 2023. The next actuarial valuation of this plan for funding purposes will be effective as of October 31, 2024.

The employer contributions for 2025 are anticipated to be \$165 million for the CIBC Pension Plan and the benefit payments are anticipated to be \$26 million for the Canadian other post-employment plans. These estimates are subject to change since contributions are affected by various factors, such as market performance, regulatory requirements, and management's ability to change funding policy.

Expected future benefit payments

The expected future benefit payments for our Canadian plans for the next 10 years are as follows:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2034	Total
Defined benefit pension plans	\$ 365	\$ 368	\$ 382	\$ 396	\$ 409	\$ 2,251	\$ 4,171
Other post-employment plans	26	26	27	27	28	141	275
	\$ 391	\$ 394	\$ 409	\$ 423	\$ 437	\$ 2,392	\$ 4,446

Defined contributions and other plans

We also maintain defined contribution plans for certain employees and make contributions to government pension plans. The expense recognized in the consolidated statement of income for these benefit plans is as follows:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Defined contribution pension plans	\$ 72	\$ 60
Government pension plans ⁽¹⁾	197	194
	\$ 269	\$ 254

(1) Includes Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan, and U.S. Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Note 18 | Income taxes**Total income taxes**

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Consolidated statement of income		
Provision for (reversal of) current income taxes		
Adjustments for prior years	\$ (38)	\$ 607 ⁽²⁾
Current income tax expense	2,294	1,411
	2,256	2,018
Provision for (reversal of) deferred income taxes		
Adjustments for prior years	37	(11)
Effect of changes in tax rates and laws	4	(9)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(285)	(64)
	(244)	(84)
	2,012	1,934
OCI	578	(219)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2,590	\$ 1,715

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) The first quarter of 2023 included an income tax charge to recognize the Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) tax and the retroactive impact of the 1.5% tax rate increase.

Components of income tax

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Current income taxes		
Federal	\$ 1,242	\$ 748
Provincial	795	481
Foreign	671	634
	2,708	1,863
Deferred income taxes		
Federal	(116)	(35)
Provincial	(82)	(23)
Foreign	80	(90)
	(118)	(148)
	\$ 2,590	\$ 1,715

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

We are subject to Canadian taxation on income of foreign branches. Earnings of foreign subsidiaries would generally only be subject to Canadian tax when distributed to Canada. Additional Canadian taxes that would be payable if all foreign subsidiaries' retained earnings were distributed to the Canadian parent as dividends are estimated to be nil.

The effective rates of income tax in the consolidated statement of income are different from the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates as set out in the following table:

Reconciliation of income taxes

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate applied to income before income taxes	\$ 2,548 27.8 %	\$ 1,938 27.8 %
Income taxes adjusted for the effect of:		
Foreign operations subject to different tax rates	(485) (5.4)	(332) (4.8)
Tax-exempt income	(12) (0.1)	(184) (2.7)
Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) tax	—	525 7.5
Other	(39) (0.4)	(13) (0.1)
Income taxes in the consolidated statement of income	\$ 2,012 21.9 %	\$ 1,934 27.7 %

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

Deferred income taxes

Sources of and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31, 2024	Net asset Nov. 1, 2023	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	Other ⁽¹⁾	Net asset Oct. 31, 2024
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 401	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 440
Deferred compensation	427	255	—	46	728
Financial instruments revaluation	91	(19)	(59)	(5)	8
Deferred income	235	13	—	—	248
Other	158	31	2	6	197
	\$ 1,312	\$ 318	\$ (57)	\$ 48	\$ 1,621

Deferred tax liabilities

Intangible assets	\$ (392)	\$ (10)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (402)
Property and equipment	(67)	(22)	—	(1)	(90)
Pension and employee benefits	(132)	(19)	(68)	1	(218)
Goodwill	(91)	(1)	—	(1)	(93)
Financial instruments revaluation	(13)	—	—	1	(12)
Other	(10)	(22)	1	(3)	(34)
	\$ (705)	\$ (74)	\$ (67)	\$ (3)	\$ (849)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 607	\$ 244	\$ (124)	\$ 45	\$ 772

(1) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments.

Deferred tax assets

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31, 2023	Net asset Nov. 1, 2022	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	Other ⁽¹⁾	Net asset Oct. 31, 2023 ⁽²⁾
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 256	\$ 142	\$ –	\$ 3	\$ 401
Deferred compensation	445	(20)	–	2	427
Financial instruments revaluation	125	(7)	(27)	–	91
Deferred income	236	(2)	–	1	235
Other	162	–	–	(4)	158
	\$ 1,224	\$ 113	\$ (27)	\$ 2	\$ 1,312

Deferred tax liabilities

Intangible assets	\$ (341)	\$ (50)	\$ –	\$ (1)	\$ (392)
Property and equipment	(69)	1	–	1	(67)
Pension and employee benefits	(241)	33	75	1	(132)
Goodwill	(89)	(2)	–	–	(91)
Financial instruments revaluation	(13)	–	–	–	(13)
Other	(16)	(11)	16	1	(10)
	\$ (769)	\$ (29)	\$ 91	\$ 2	\$ (705)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 455	\$ 84	\$ 64	\$ 4	\$ 607

(1) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments.

(2) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are assessed by entity for presentation in our consolidated balance sheet. As a result, the net deferred tax assets of \$772 million (2023: \$607 million) are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as deferred tax assets of \$821 million (2023: \$647 million) and deferred tax liabilities of \$49 million (2023: \$40 million).

The deferred tax effect of tax loss carryforwards related to operating losses is \$12 million (2023: \$4 million), of which \$3 million relate to the U.S., \$4 million relate to Canada, and \$5 million relate to the Caribbean that expire in various years commencing in 2025.

The amount of unused operating tax losses for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized was \$735 million as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$1,515 million), of which \$3 million (2023: \$756 million) relates to the U.S. region and \$732 million (2023: \$759 million) relates to the Caribbean region, which will generally expire within 7 years.

The amount of unused capital tax losses for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized was \$482 million as at October 31, 2024 (2023: \$482 million). These unused capital tax losses relate to Canada.

Tax Examinations and Disputes

The CRA has reassessed CIBC's 2011–2019 taxation years for approximately \$1,847 million of income taxes related to the denial of deductions of certain dividends. Subsequent taxation years may also be similarly reassessed. CIBC filed a Notice of Appeal in 2021 and the matter is in litigation. CIBC is confident that its tax filings are appropriate and will defend its position vigorously. Accordingly, no amounts have been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

CIBC has potential aggregate exposure remaining in respect of foreign exchange capital loss matters of approximately \$76 million. No amounts have been accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

In prior years, the CRA issued reassessments disallowing the deduction of Enron settlement payments and related legal expenses (the Enron expenses). The CRA later entered into a settlement agreement with CIBC in respect to the portion of the Enron expenses deductible in Canada. CIBC has also been in discussions with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as to the remaining portion that is deductible in the U.S. In the fourth quarter of 2024, CIBC accepted a proposal from the IRS as to the deductible portion of these expenses in the U.S. No adjustments to U.S. federal income taxes are required as a result.

Canadian Federal Tax Measures

In the third quarter of 2024, Bill C-59 was enacted, which included certain tax measures from the 2023 fall economic statement and 2023 federal budget. Bill C-59 included the denial of the dividends received deduction in respect of Canadian shares held by Canadian banks as mark-to-market property, as well as a 2% tax on certain share buybacks, each with an application date of January 1, 2024. Additional proposals in respect of the buyback tax were released on August 12, 2024. The impact of the denial of the dividends received deduction has been recognized in income tax expense for the year.

Bill C-69, which included certain tax measures from the 2024 federal budget and the 2023 fall economic statement, as well as other tax measures, including the *Global Minimum Tax Act* (GMTA), was enacted on June 20, 2024. The GMTA implements the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Pillar Two 15% global minimum tax regime in Canada. Additional proposals in respect of the GMTA were released on August 12, 2024. The Pillar Two rules are in different stages of adoption globally by more than 135 OECD member countries. Canada and certain other countries have enacted Pillar Two legislation that will apply to CIBC beginning in fiscal year 2025. A number of other countries in which CIBC operates are in different stages of adopting the Pillar Two regime.

At this time, we estimate Pillar Two to increase the consolidated effective tax rate approximately within a 1% range for fiscal year 2025. This estimate is impacted by the different stages of adoption of Pillar Two across our global operations, the complexity in the application of Pillar Two, and the variables impacting the projections which form the basis of the estimate.

Note 19 | Earnings per share

\$ millions, except per share amounts, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
Basic EPS		
Net income attributable to equity shareholders	\$ 7,115	\$ 5,001
Less: Preferred share dividends and distributions on other equity instruments	263	267
Net income attributable to common shareholders	6,852	4,734
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (thousands)	939,352	915,631
Basic EPS	\$ 7.29	\$ 5.17
Diluted EPS		
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 6,852	\$ 4,734
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (thousands)	939,352	915,631
Add: Stock options potentially exercisable ⁽²⁾ (thousands)	2,360	431
Add: Equity-settled consideration (thousands)	–	161
Weighted-average diluted common shares outstanding (thousands)	941,712	916,223
Diluted EPS	\$ 7.28	\$ 5.17

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Excludes average options outstanding of 2,551,540 (2023: 6,558,969) with a weighted-average exercise price of \$70.05 (2023: \$63.39) for the year ended October 31, 2024, as the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of CIBC's common shares.

Note 20 | Commitments, guarantees and pledged assets

Commitments

Credit-related arrangements

Credit-related arrangements are generally off-balance sheet instruments and are typically entered into to meet the financing needs of clients. In addition, there are certain exposures for which we could be obligated to extend credit that are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. Our policy of requiring collateral or other security to support credit-related arrangements and the types of security held is generally the same as for loans. The contract amounts presented below for credit-related arrangements represent the maximum amount of additional credit that we could be obligated to extend. The contract amounts also represent the additional credit risk amounts should the contracts be fully drawn, the counterparties default and any collateral held proves to be of no value. As many of these arrangements will expire or terminate without being drawn upon, the contract amounts are not necessarily indicative of future cash requirements or actual risk of loss.

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023 ⁽¹⁾
	Contract amounts	
Unutilized credit commitments ⁽²⁾	\$ 383,882	\$ 358,916
Backstop liquidity facilities	23,734	19,314
Standby and performance letters of credit	22,181	20,204
Documentary and commercial letters of credit	183	203
Other commitments to extend credit	10,431	1,704
	\$ 440,411	\$ 400,341

(1) Certain information has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Includes \$189.6 billion (2023: \$179.2 billion) of personal, home equity and credit card lines, which are unconditionally cancellable at our discretion.

In addition, the client securities lending of the joint ventures which CIBC has with The Bank of New York Mellon totalled \$77.6 billion (2023: \$79.5 billion), of which \$7.6 billion (2023: \$6.6 billion) are transactions between CIBC and the joint ventures. CIBC has provided indemnities to customers of the joint ventures in respect of securities lending transactions with third parties amounting to \$70.0 billion (2023: \$68.4 billion).

For further information on the joint ventures, see Note 24.

Unutilized credit commitments

Unutilized credit commitments are the undrawn portion of lending facilities that we have approved to meet the requirements of clients. These lines may include various conditions that must be satisfied prior to drawdown and include facilities extended in connection with contingent acquisition financing. The credit risk associated with these lines arises from the possibility that a commitment will be drawn down as a loan at some point in the future, prior to the expiry of the commitment. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on our credit evaluation of the borrower and may include a charge over the present and future assets of the borrower.

Backstop liquidity facilities

We provide irrevocable backstop liquidity facilities primarily to ABCP conduits. We are the financial services agent for some of these conduits, while other conduits are administered by third parties. The liquidity facilities for our sponsored ABCP programs, Safe Trust, Sure Trust, Sound Trust, Stable Trust and Bay Square Funding LLC, require us to repay any maturing ABCP and/or fund any asset purchases that are not funded through issuance of commercial paper.

Standby and performance letters of credit

These represent an irrevocable obligation to make payments to third parties in the event that clients are unable to meet their contractual financial or performance obligations. The credit risk associated with these instruments is essentially the same as that involved in extending irrevocable loan commitments to clients. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on our credit evaluation of the borrower and may include a charge over present and future assets of the borrower.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit

Documentary and commercial letters of credit are short-term instruments issued on behalf of a client, authorizing a third-party, such as an exporter, to draw drafts on CIBC up to a specified amount, subject to specific terms and conditions. We are at risk for any drafts drawn that are not ultimately settled by the client; however, the amounts drawn are collateralized by the related goods.

Other commitments to extend credit

These represent other commitments to extend credit, and primarily include forward-dated securities financing trades in the form of securities purchased under resale agreements with various counterparties that are executed on or before the end of our reporting period and that settle shortly after period end, usually within five business days.

Other commitments

As an investor in merchant banking activities, we enter into commitments to fund external private equity funds. In connection with these activities, we had commitments to invest up to \$528 million (2023: \$581 million).

In addition, we act as underwriter for certain new issuances under which we alone or together with a syndicate of financial institutions purchase these new issuances for resale to investors. As at October 31, 2024, the related underwriting commitments were \$464 million (2023: \$12 million).

Guarantees and other indemnification agreements**Guarantees**

A guarantee is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor failed to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Guarantees include standby and performance letters of credit as discussed above, and credit derivatives protection sold, as discussed in Note 12.

Other indemnification agreements

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into contractual arrangements under which we may agree to indemnify the counterparty to such arrangement from any losses relating to a breach of representations and warranties, a failure to perform certain covenants, or for claims or losses arising from certain external events as outlined within the particular contract. This may include, for example, losses arising from changes in tax legislation, litigation, or claims relating to past performance. In addition, we indemnify each of our directors and officers to the extent permitted by law, against any and all claims or losses (including any amounts paid in settlement of any such claims) incurred as a result of their service to CIBC. In most indemnities, maximum loss clauses are generally not provided for, and as a result, no defined limit of the maximum potential liability exists. Amounts are accrued when we have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, when it is both probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to resolve the matter, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. We believe that the likelihood of the conditions arising to trigger obligations under these contract arrangements is remote. Historically, any payments made in respect of these contracts have not been significant. Amounts related to these indemnifications, representations, and warranties reflected within the consolidated financial statements as at October 31, 2024 and 2023 are not significant.

Pledged assets

In the normal course of business, on- and off-balance sheet assets are pledged as collateral for various activities. The following table summarizes asset pledging amounts and the activities to which they relate:

\$ millions, as at October 31	2024	2023
Assets pledged in relation to:		
Securities lending	\$ 63,072	\$ 54,870
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	109,151	89,971
Obligations related to securities sold short	21,642	18,666
Securitizations	20,105	18,504
Covered bonds	39,257	33,628
Derivatives	24,200	22,245
Foreign governments and central banks ⁽¹⁾	560	862
Clearing systems, payment systems, and depositories ⁽²⁾	1,605	999
Other	11	13
	\$ 279,603	\$ 239,758

(1) Includes assets pledged to maintain access to central bank facilities in foreign jurisdictions.

(2) Includes assets pledged in order to participate in clearing and payment systems and depositories.

Note 21 | Contingent liabilities and provisions

In the ordinary course of its business, CIBC is a party to a number of legal proceedings, including regulatory investigations, in which claims for substantial monetary damages are asserted against CIBC and its subsidiaries. Legal provisions are established if, in the opinion of management, it is both probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to resolve the matter, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the reliable estimate of probable loss involves a range of potential outcomes within which a specific amount appears to be a better estimate, that amount is accrued. If no specific amount within the range of potential outcomes appears to be a better estimate than any other amount, the mid-point in the range is accrued. In some instances, however, it is not possible either to determine whether an obligation is probable or to reliably estimate the amount of loss, in which case no accrual can be made.

While there is inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of legal proceedings, based on current knowledge and in consultation with legal counsel, we do not expect the outcome of these matters, individually or in aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, the outcome of these matters, individually or in aggregate, may be material to our operating results for a particular reporting period. We regularly assess the adequacy of CIBC's litigation accruals and make the necessary adjustments to incorporate new information as it becomes available. Tax examinations and disputes are excluded. Income tax matters are addressed in Note 18.

CIBC considers losses to be reasonably possible when they are neither probable nor remote. It is reasonably possible that CIBC may incur losses in addition to the amounts recorded when the loss accrued is the mid-point of a range of reasonably possible losses, or the potential loss pertains to a matter in which an unfavourable outcome is reasonably possible but not probable.

CIBC believes the estimate of the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses, in excess of the amounts accrued, for its significant legal proceedings, where it is possible to make such an estimate, is from nil to approximately \$0.7 billion as at October 31, 2024. This estimated aggregate range of reasonably possible losses is based upon currently available information for those significant proceedings in which CIBC is involved, taking into account CIBC's best estimate of such losses for those cases for which an estimate can be made. CIBC's estimate involves significant judgment, given the varying stages of the proceedings and the existence of multiple defendants in many of such proceedings whose share of the liability has yet to be determined. The range does not include potential punitive damages. The matters underlying the estimated range as at October 31, 2024 consist of the significant legal matters disclosed below. The matters underlying the estimated range will change from time to time, and actual losses may vary significantly from the current estimate. For certain matters, CIBC does not believe that an estimate can currently be made as many of them are in preliminary stages and certain matters have no specific amount claimed. Consequently, these matters are not included in the range.

The following is a description of CIBC's significant legal proceedings, which we intend to vigorously defend.

Fresco v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Gaudet v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

In June 2007, two proposed class actions were filed against CIBC in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (*Fresco*) and in the Quebec Superior Court (*Gaudet*). Each made identical claims for unpaid overtime for full-time, part-time, and retail frontline non-management employees. The Ontario action sought \$500 million in damages plus \$100 million in punitive damages for all employees in Canada, while the Quebec action was limited to employees in Quebec and was stayed pending the outcome of the Ontario action. In June 2009, in the Ontario action, the motion judge denied certification of the matter as a class action. In September 2010, the Ontario Divisional Court upheld the motion judge's denial of the plaintiff's certification motion and the award of costs to CIBC by a two-to-one majority. In January 2011, the Ontario Court of Appeal granted the plaintiff leave to appeal the decision denying certification. In June 2012, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned the lower court and granted certification of the matter as a class action. The Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in March 2013 denying CIBC leave to appeal certification of the matter as a class action, and denying the plaintiff's cross appeal on aggregate damages. The motions for summary judgment on liability were heard in December 2019. In March 2020, the court found CIBC liable for unpaid overtime. CIBC appealed the liability decision. A decision on remedies was released in August 2020 and the court certified aggregate damages as a common issue and directed that the availability and quantum, if any, of aggregate damages be determined at a later date. The plaintiffs' claim for punitive damages was dismissed. In October 2020, the court released its decision on limitation periods finding that limitation periods could not be determined on a class-wide basis. CIBC appealed the decisions on remedies and limitation periods. The appeal was heard in September 2021. In February 2022, CIBC's appeal was dismissed. In October 2022, a settlement agreement was reached, subject to court approval. In March 2023 and May 2023, the settlement was approved in Ontario and Quebec, respectively. The matter closed in 2023, upon payment of \$153 million to the plaintiffs, pursuant to the settlement.

Cerberus Capital Management L.P. v. CIBC

In November 2015, Securitized Asset Funding 2011-2, LTD., a special purpose investment vehicle affiliated with Cerberus Capital Management L.P. (collectively, Cerberus), commenced a New York State Court action against CIBC seeking unspecified damages of "at least hundreds of millions of dollars". The action related to two transactions in 2008 and 2011 in which CIBC issued a limited recourse note and certificate to Cerberus which significantly reduced CIBC's exposure to the U.S. residential real estate market. The complaint alleged that CIBC breached its contracts with Cerberus by failing to appropriately calculate and pay with respect to two of the payment streams due under the 2008 note and 2011 certificate. In September 2021, CIBC filed a motion for summary judgment, which was heard in December 2021, and denied. The non-jury trial proceeded in March 2022. The court reserved its decision. The trial decision was released on December 1, 2022 finding CIBC liable. A damages hearing proceeded on December 19, 2022. In January 2023, the court set damages in the amount of US\$491 million plus pre-judgment interest. On February 6, 2023, the court entered the final judgment in the amount of US\$856 million including pre-judgment interest as of February 6, 2023. Post-judgment interest would have accrued on the amount of the final judgment. In February 2023, the parties settled this matter. Pursuant to the settlement, the matter closed upon a payment by CIBC of US\$770 million (\$1,055 million pre-tax or \$762 million after-tax) to Cerberus in full satisfaction of the judgment.

Order Execution Only class actions:**Pozgaj v. CIBC and CIBC Trust****Frayce v. BMO Investorline Inc., et al.****Michaud v. BBS Securities Inc., et al.****Ciardullo v. 1832 Asset Management L.P., et al.****Ciardullo and Aggarwal v. 1832 Asset Management L.P., et al.****Woodard v. CIBC and CIBC Trust**

In September 2018, a proposed class action (*Pozgaj*) was filed in the Ontario Superior Court against CIBC and CIBC Trust. It alleges that the defendants should not have paid mutual fund trailing commissions to order execution only dealers. The action is brought on behalf of all persons who held units of CIBC mutual funds through order execution only dealers and seeks \$200 million in damages. *Pozgaj* was certified as a class action in January 2024.

In 2020, two proposed class actions were filed in the Ontario Superior Court (*Frayce*) and the Supreme Court of British Columbia (*Michaud*) against CIBC Investor Services Inc. and several other dealers. The proposed actions allege that the defendants should not have received and accepted trailing commissions for service and advice on mutual funds purchased through their respective order execution only dealers. The proposed actions are brought on behalf of all persons who purchased units of mutual funds through an order execution only dealer owned by one or more of the defendants and seeks unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. The *Michaud* action has been stayed. The motion for certification in *Frayce* was heard in September 2022, and in January 2023, the court released its decision dismissing the motion for certification. The plaintiffs appealed the certification decision in *Frayce*, and in January 2024, the Ontario Divisional Court dismissed the plaintiff's appeal of the decision denying certification in *Frayce*. In February 2024, the plaintiff filed leave to appeal the decision in *Frayce*. In September 2024, the Court of Appeal denied the plaintiff's motion for leave to appeal in *Frayce*. The plaintiff did not seek leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and this matter was closed.

In July and August 2022, two proposed class actions (*Ciardullo* and *Ciardullo and Aggarwal*) were filed in the Ontario Superior Court against CIBC, CIBC Trust and several other financial institutions. Like the *Pozgaj* action, these actions allege that the defendants should not have paid mutual fund trailing commissions to order execution only dealers. However, the actions are brought on behalf of all persons who held units of CIBC mutual funds through dealers other than order execution only dealers. They seek unspecified damages. In November 2022, a further proposed class action (*Woodard*) was filed in the Ontario Superior Court with a new proposed representative plaintiff. *Woodard* raises identical allegations to *Ciardullo* and *Ciardullo and Aggarwal*, on behalf of an identical class, but only names CIBC and CIBC Trust as defendants. In August 2023, the *Ciardullo*, *Ciardullo and Aggarwal*, and *Woodard* actions were temporarily stayed pending a decision on liability in the *Pozgaj* action. The *Ciardullo* and *Ciardullo and Aggarwal* actions have been discontinued. The temporary stay of the *Woodard* action has been lifted. In *Woodard*, the motion to dismiss which was scheduled for October 2024 has been adjourned.

York County on Behalf of the County of York Retirement Fund v. Rambo, et al.

In February 2019, a class action complaint was filed in the Northern District of California against the directors, certain officers and the underwriters of several senior note offerings of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) that took place between March 2016 and April 2018, the total issuance amount for the series of offerings being approximately US\$4 billion. CIBC World Markets Corp. was part of the underwriting syndicate for an offering, whereby CIBC World Markets Corp. underwrote 6% of a US\$650 million December 2016 issuance of senior notes. The offering involved the issuance of two tranches of notes: US\$400 million of 30-year senior notes maturing in December 2046 and US\$250 million of one-year floating rate notes that matured and were repaid in November 2017. The complaint alleges that the disclosure documentation associated with the note offerings contained misrepresentations and/or omissions of material facts, including with respect to PG&E's failure to comply with various safety regulations, vegetation management programs and requirements, as well as understating the extent to which its equipment has allegedly caused multiple fires in California, including before the wildfires that occurred in California in 2017 and 2018. In October 2019, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss.

Pope v. CIBC, CIBC Trust, and CIBC Asset Management Inc.

In August 2020, a proposed class action was filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against CIBC and CIBC Trust. The action alleges that the defendants misrepresented their investment strategy and charged unitholders excess fees in relation to certain CIBC mutual funds and certain CIBC portfolio funds. The action is brought on behalf of all persons who hold or held units of these funds from January 2005 to present and seeks unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. In December 2020, CIBC Asset Management Inc. was added as a defendant. The motion for class certification was heard in August 2021. In October 2022, the court ruled that the plaintiff was required to provide additional information before a final determination on certification could be made. In January 2023, the plaintiffs delivered a draft amended Statement of Claim. The motion to rule on the plaintiffs' proposed amendments to the Statement of Claim, which was scheduled for July 2023, has been adjourned.

Salko v. CIBC Investor Services Inc., et al.

In March 2021, a proposed class action was commenced in Quebec against CIBC Investor Services Inc. and several other financial institutions. The plaintiff subsequently added CIBC World Markets Inc. and additional financial institutions as defendants. The action seeks the reimbursement of currency conversion fees alleged to have been unlawfully charged to class members and concealed by the defendants, as well as exemplary and punitive damages. The plaintiffs seek reimbursement of fees charged to clients since March 15, 2018, as well as punitive damages in the amount of 5% of the total sum of fees charged to class members, plus interest. The certification motion was heard in April 2022. In September 2022, the action was certified against CIBC Investor Services Inc. and several other order execution only dealers, and not certified against the full service brokerages, including CIBC World Markets Inc. The plaintiffs are appealing the certification decision. The plaintiffs' appeal of the certification decision was heard in December 2023. The court reserved its decision.

The Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) of J.T.G v. His Majesty The King

CIBC Trust Corporation is the trustee of a self-directed RRSP that has been the subject of proceedings in the Tax Court of Canada. The proceedings arise from appeals of tax assessments made by the Minister of National Revenue against the RRSP for the 2004 to 2009 taxation years under Parts I and XI.1 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). At the time they were made in March 2013, the Part I assessment amounted to approximately \$139 million and the Part XI.1 reassessment totalled approximately \$144 million, in each case including all taxes, penalties and interest. In April 2021, the Tax Court of Canada released a decision allowing the appeal in part of the assessment under Part I and dismissing the appeal of the reassessment under Part XI.1. The RRSP by its trustee CIBC Trust has appealed this decision to the Federal Court of Appeal. To the extent there is a shortfall in the RRSP's ability to satisfy any of the Part XI.1 reassessment that may be upheld by the courts, CIBC Trust may be liable to pay a portion of that reassessment. The appeal was heard in May 2023. The court reserved its decision.

Non-sufficient funds fees class actions:

Vaillancourt-Thivierge v. Bank of Montreal, et al.

Campbell v. CIBC

In September 2016, a proposed class action (*Vaillancourt-Thivierge*) was commenced in Quebec against CIBC and several other financial institutions with respect to charging non-sufficient funds fees (NSF Fees) for client payment orders refused due to insufficient funds. The action alleges that NSF Fees violate the Quebec *Consumer Protection Act* and the Quebec Civil Code. The action is brought on behalf of residents of Quebec who paid NSF fees from September 12, 2013 to present. The action seeks the return of NSF fees charged as well as punitive damages of \$300 per class member. The court certified the matter as a class action in 2019.

In September 2022, a proposed class action (*Campbell*) was commenced in Ontario against CIBC on behalf of personal deposit account holders who have been charged duplicative non-sufficient fund fees (representment NSF Fees) on their account for a single rejected payment order or cheque. The action alleges that this practice violates our account agreement with clients, the Ontario *Consumer Protection Act* and other consumer protection statutes. The action is brought on behalf of residents of Canada who paid representment NSF Fees from January 1, 2012 to present. The action seeks the return of the representment NSF Fees charged, as well as punitive damages. The matter was certified as a class action in June 2024.

Quantum Biopharma LTD.

In October 2024, CIBC World Markets Inc. and RBC Dominion Securities Inc., were named in a complaint filed in the U.S. District Court located in the Southern District of New York. The complaint, brought by Quantum Biopharma LTD alleges that the defendants or their customers used "spoofing," an unlawful trading practice, to manipulate the market price of its shares between January 1, 2020, and August 15, 2024. The complaint further alleges that the defendants failed to fulfill their gatekeeping responsibilities by not designing, monitoring, and/or enforcing a system of risk management and supervisory controls, policies, and procedures that ensured their customers and traders did not manipulate the market, and complied with all applicable rules, regulations and laws. The plaintiff claims US\$700 million in damages against the defendants.

Harrington Global Opportunity Fund v. CIBC World Markets Inc.

In 2021, Harrington Global Opportunity Fund Ltd., a Bermuda based hedge fund brought suit against CIBC World Markets Inc. and certain other defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In November 2022, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint to add allegations seeking to hold defendants liable for trading by its customers. As against CIBC, the plaintiff claims that a CIBC customer allegedly spoofed the market by entering non-bona fide baiting (sell) orders through CIBC's direct market access platform in Canada, with intent to artificially depress the stock price of this inter-listed stock, and seeks to hold CIBC primarily responsible. The claim seeks unspecified damages.

Legal provisions

The following table presents changes in our legal provisions:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 140	\$ 275
Additional new provisions recognized	41	1,098
Less:		
Amounts incurred and charged against existing provisions	(70)	(1,198)
Unused amounts reversed and other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(3)	(35)
Balance at end of year	\$ 108	\$ 140

(1) Includes foreign currency translation adjustments.

Restructuring

The following table presents changes in the restructuring provision:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 10	\$ 35
Additional new provisions recognized	21	6
Less:		
Amounts incurred and charged against existing provisions	(20)	(27)
Unused amounts reversed	(3)	(4)
Balance at end of year	\$ 8	\$ 10

The amount of \$8 million as at October 31, 2024 primarily represents obligations related to ongoing payments as a result of the restructurings.

Note 22 | Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit exposure may arise with a group of counterparties that have similar economic characteristics or are located in the same geographic region. The ability of such counterparties to meet contractual obligations would be similarly affected by changing economic, political or other conditions.

The amounts of credit exposure associated with our on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments are summarized in the following table:

Credit exposure by country of ultimate risk

	2024				2023			
	Canada	U.S.	Other countries	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other countries	Total
On-balance sheet								
Major assets ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ 627,621	\$ 259,280	\$ 110,984	\$ 997,885	\$ 604,145	\$ 239,201	\$ 91,951	\$ 935,297
Off-balance sheet								
Credit-related arrangements ⁽⁴⁾								
Financial institutions	\$ 46,567	\$ 31,083	\$ 6,522	\$ 84,172	\$ 31,849	\$ 25,917	\$ 4,964	\$ 62,730
Governments	10,913	153	15	11,081	10,103	82	33	10,218
Retail	199,324	1,125	525	200,974	189,006	1,072	511	190,589
Corporate	80,644	49,994	13,546	144,184	79,461	44,886	12,457	136,804
	\$ 337,448	\$ 82,355	\$ 20,608	\$ 440,411	\$ 310,419	\$ 71,957	\$ 17,965	\$ 400,341

(1) Major assets consist of cash and deposits with banks, loans and acceptances net of allowance for credit losses, securities, securities borrowed or purchased under resale agreements, and derivative instruments.

(2) Includes Canadian currency of \$596.4 billion (2023: \$573.1 billion) and foreign currencies of \$401.5 billion (2023: \$362.2 billion).

(3) No industry or foreign jurisdiction accounted for 10% or more of loans and acceptances net of allowance for credit losses, with the exception of the U.S., which accounted for 15% as at October 31, 2024 (2023: 15%) and the real estate and construction industry, which across all jurisdictions accounted for 10% as at October 31, 2024 (2023: 11%). Canadian residential mortgages accounted for 49% as at October 31, 2024 (2023: 50%) of loans and acceptances net of allowance for credit losses.

(4) Certain information has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

See Note 12 for derivative instruments by country and counterparty type of ultimate risk. In addition, see Note 20 for details on the client securities lending of the joint ventures which CIBC has with The Bank of New York Mellon.

Also see the shaded sections in "MD&A – Management of risk" for a detailed discussion on our credit risk.

Note 23 | Related-party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, we provide banking services and enter into transactions with related parties on terms similar to those offered to unrelated parties. Related parties include key management personnel⁽¹⁾, their close family members, and entities that they or their close family members control or jointly control. Related parties also include associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method, and post-employment benefit plans for CIBC employees. Loans to these related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with unrelated parties. As CIBC's subsidiaries are consolidated, transactions with these entities have been eliminated and are not reported as related-party transactions. We offer a subsidy on annual fees and preferential interest rates on credit card balances to senior officers, which is the same offer extended to all employees of CIBC.

Key management personnel and their affiliates

As at October 31, 2024, loans to key management personnel⁽¹⁾ and their close family members and to entities that they or their close family members control or jointly control totalled \$35 million (2023: \$35 million), letters of credit and guarantees were nil (2023: nil), and undrawn credit commitments totalled \$30 million (2023: \$25 million). Of these outstanding balances, \$33 million (2023: \$34 million) were secured and \$2 million (2023: \$1 million) were unsecured. We have no provision for credit losses on impaired loans relating to these amounts for the years ended October 31, 2024 and 2023. Loans to these related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with unrelated parties. We offer a subsidy on annual fees and preferential interest rates on credit card balances to senior officers which is the same offer extended to all employees of CIBC.

(1) Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of CIBC directly or indirectly and comprise the members of the Board (referred to as directors), Executive Committee and certain named officers per the *Bank Act* (Canada) (collectively referred to as senior officers). Board members who are also Executive Committee members are included as senior officers.

Compensation of key management personnel

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31

	2024		2023	
	Directors	Senior officers	Directors	Senior officers
Short-term benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2	\$ 20	\$ 2	\$ 19
Post-employment benefits	–	2	–	2
Share-based benefits ⁽²⁾	2	35	2	32
Termination benefits ⁽³⁾	–	1	–	1
Total compensation	\$ 4	\$ 58	\$ 4	\$ 54

(1) Comprises salaries, statutory and non-statutory benefits related to senior officers and fees related to directors recognized during the year. Also includes annual incentive plan payments related to senior officers on a cash basis.

(2) Comprises grant-date fair values of awards granted in the year.

(3) Comprises payments made in the period to key management personnel and former key management personnel.

Refer to the following Notes for additional details on related-party transactions:

Share-based payment plans

See Note 16 for details of these plans offered to directors and senior officers.

Post-employment benefit plans

See Note 17 for related-party transactions between CIBC and the post-employment benefit plans.

Equity-accounted associates and joint ventures

See Note 24 for details of our investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures.

Note 24 | Investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures**Joint ventures**

CIBC is a 50/50 joint venture partner with The Bank of New York Mellon in two joint ventures: CIBC Mellon Trust Company and CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Inc. (collectively referred to as CIBC Mellon), which provide trust and asset servicing, both in Canada. As at October 31, 2024, the carrying value of our investments in the joint ventures was \$640 million (2023: \$532 million), which was included in Corporate and Other. On November 1, 2024, CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company Inc. and CIBC Mellon Trust Company were amalgamated to form a single entity, CIBC Mellon Trust Company, with no impact to our consolidated financial statements.

As at October 31, 2024, loans to the joint ventures totalled nil (2023: nil) and undrawn credit commitments totalled \$138 million (2023: \$131 million).

CIBC, The Bank of New York Mellon, and CIBC Mellon have, jointly and severally, provided indemnities to customers of the joint ventures in respect of securities lending transactions. See Note 20 for additional details.

There was no unrecognized share of losses of any joint ventures, either for the year or cumulatively. In 2024 and 2023, none of our joint ventures experienced any significant restrictions to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends or distributions, or repayment of loans or advances.

The following table provides the summarized aggregate financial information related to our proportionate interest in the equity-accounted joint ventures:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 68	\$ 46
OCI	113	61
Total comprehensive income	\$ 181	\$ 107

Associates

As at October 31, 2024, the total carrying value of our investments in associates was \$145 million (2023: \$137 million). These investments are unlisted associates with a fair value of \$253 million (2023: \$240 million), based on non-observable valuation inputs categorized as Level 3 valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy. Of the total carrying value of our investments in associates, \$39 million (2023: \$19 million) was included in Canadian Personal and Business Banking, \$23 million (2023: \$33 million) in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, nil (2023: nil) in U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, \$45 million (2023: \$42 million) in Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services, and \$38 million (2023: \$43 million) in Corporate and Other.

As at October 31, 2024, loans to associates totalled nil (2023: nil) and undrawn credit commitments totalled \$5 million (2023: \$1 million). We also had commitments to invest up to nil (2023: nil) in our associates.

There was an unrecognized share of losses for associates of \$6 million (2023: nil) for the year and \$6 million (2023: nil) cumulatively. In 2024 and 2023, none of our associates experienced any significant restrictions to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends or distributions, or repayment of loans or advances.

The following table provides the summarized aggregate financial information related to our proportionate interest in equity-accounted associates:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	\$ 11	\$ (16)
OCI	–	5
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 11	\$ (11)

Note 25 | Significant subsidiaries

The following is a list of significant subsidiaries in which CIBC, either directly or indirectly, owns 100% of the voting shares, except where noted.

\$ millions, as at October 31, 2024

Subsidiary name ⁽¹⁾	Address of head or principal office	Book value of shares owned by CIBC ⁽²⁾
Canada and U.S.		
CIBC Asset Management Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	\$ 444
CIBC BA Limited	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	– ⁽³⁾
CIBC Bancorp USA Inc.	Chicago, Illinois, U.S.	10,595
Canadian Imperial Holdings Inc.	New York, New York, U.S.	
CIBC Inc.	New York, New York, U.S.	
CIBC World Markets Corp.	New York, New York, U.S.	
CIBC Bank USA	Chicago, Illinois, U.S.	
CIBC Private Wealth Group, LLC	Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.	
CIBC Delaware Trust Company	Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.	
CIBC National Trust Company	Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.	
CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc.	Chicago, Illinois, U.S.	
CIBC Investor Services Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	25
CIBC Life Insurance Company Limited	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	23
CIBC Mortgages Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	230
CIBC Securities Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	72
CIBC Trust Corporation	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	591
CIBC World Markets Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	306
CIBC Wood Gundy Financial Services Inc.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	
CIBC Wood Gundy Financial Services (Quebec) Inc.	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
INTRIA Items Inc.	Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	100
International		
CIBC Australia Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales, Australia	19
CIBC Capital Markets (Europe) S.A.	Luxembourg	1,207
CIBC Cayman Holdings Limited	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	1,742
CIBC Cayman Bank Limited	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	
CIBC Cayman Capital Limited	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	
CIBC Cayman Reinsurance Limited	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	
CIBC Investments (Cayman) Limited	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	2,820
CIBC Caribbean Bank Limited (91.7%) ⁽⁴⁾	Warrens, St. Michael, Barbados	
CIBC Caribbean Bank and Trust Company (Cayman) Limited (91.7%)	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	
CIBC Fund Administration Services (Asia) Limited (91.7%)	Hong Kong, China	
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Bahamas) Limited (87.3%)	Nassau, The Bahamas	
Sentry Insurance Brokers Ltd. (87.3%)	Nassau, The Bahamas	
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Barbados) Limited (91.7%)	Warrens, St. Michael, Barbados	
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Cayman) Limited (91.7%)	George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	
FirstCaribbean International Finance Corporation (Netherlands Antilles) N.V. (91.7%)	Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Curacao) N.V. (91.7%)	Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Jamaica) Limited (91.7%)	Kingston, Jamaica	
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (91.7%)	Maraval, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago	
CIBC Caribbean Trust Company (Bahamas) Limited (91.7%)	Nassau, The Bahamas	
CIBC Caribbean Wealth Management Bank (Barbados) Limited (91.7%)	Warrens, St. Michael, Barbados	
CIBC World Markets (Japan) Inc.	Tokyo, Japan	48

(1) Each subsidiary is incorporated or organized under the laws of the state or country in which the principal office is situated, except for Canadian Imperial Holdings Inc., CIBC Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., CIBC Private Wealth Group, LLC, CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc., and CIBC Bancorp USA Inc., which were incorporated or organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.; CIBC National Trust Company, which was organized under the laws of the U.S.; and CIBC World Markets (Japan) Inc., which was incorporated in Barbados.

(2) The book value of shares of subsidiaries is shown at cost and may include non-voting common and preferred shares. These amounts are eliminated upon consolidation.

(3) The book value of shares owned by CIBC is less than \$1 million.

(4) In 2024, FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited and its subsidiaries were rebranded under the CIBC Caribbean name. FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank and Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank (Bahamas) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank (Cayman) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited, FirstCaribbean International Trust Company (Bahamas) Limited, and FirstCaribbean International Wealth Management Bank (Barbados) Limited were renamed to CIBC Caribbean Bank Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank and Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank (Bahamas) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank (Barbados) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank (Cayman) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank (Jamaica) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, CIBC Caribbean Trust Company (Bahamas) Limited, and CIBC Caribbean Wealth Management Bank (Barbados) Limited, respectively.

In addition to the above, we consolidate certain SEs where we have control over the SE. See Note 6 for additional details.

Note 26 | Financial instruments – disclosures

Certain disclosures required by IFRS 7 are provided in the shaded sections of the “MD&A – Management of risk”, as permitted by IFRS. The following table provides a cross referencing of those disclosures in the MD&A.

Description	Section
For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, an entity shall disclose: the exposure to risks and how they arise; objectives, policies and processes used for managing the risks; methods used to measure the risk; and description of collateral.	Risk overview Credit risk Market risk Liquidity risk Operational risk Reputation and legal risks Conduct risk Regulatory compliance risk
Credit risk: gross exposure to credit risk, credit quality and concentration of exposures.	Credit risk
Market risk: trading portfolios – Value-at-Risk; non-trading portfolios – interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity risk.	Market risk
Liquidity risk: liquid assets, maturity of financial assets and liabilities, and credit commitments.	Liquidity risk

We have provided quantitative disclosures related to credit risk consistent with Basel guidelines in the “Credit risk” section of the MD&A. The table below sets out the categories of the on-balance sheet exposures that are subject to the credit risk framework as set out in the CAR Guideline issued by OSFI under the different Basel approaches based on the carrying value of those exposures in our consolidated financial statements. The credit risk framework includes CCR exposures arising from OTC derivatives, repo-style transactions and trades cleared through CCPs, as well as securitization exposures. Items not subject to the credit risk framework include exposures that are subject to the market risk framework, amounts that are not subject to capital requirements or are subject to deduction from capital, and amounts relating to CIBC’s insurance subsidiaries, which are excluded from the scope of regulatory consolidation.

\$ millions, as at October 31		IRB approach	Standardized approach	Other credit risk ⁽¹⁾	Securitization approach	Total subject to credit risk	Not subject to credit risk	Total consolidated balance sheet
2024	Cash and deposits with banks	\$ 42,869	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,254	\$ –	\$ 48,064	\$ –	\$ 48,064
	Securities	144,993	5,156	–	2,976	153,125	101,220	254,345
	Cash collateral on securities borrowed	15,934	1,094	–	–	17,028	–	17,028
	Securities purchased under resale agreements	56,853	–	–	1,891	58,744	24,977	83,721
	Loans	524,427	15,477	1,240	18,545	559,689	2,514	562,203
	Allowance for credit losses	(3,607)	(310)	–	–	(3,917)	–	(3,917)
	Derivative instruments	36,435	–	–	–	36,435	–	36,435
	Customers’ liability under acceptances	6	–	–	–	6	–	6
	Other assets	21,733	135	8,613	97	30,578	13,522	44,100
	Total credit exposures	\$ 839,643	\$ 24,493	\$ 12,107	\$ 23,509	\$ 899,752	\$ 142,233	\$ 1,041,985
2023 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Total credit exposures	\$ 774,042	\$ 90,815	\$ 10,915	\$ 18,168	\$ 893,940	\$ 81,750	\$ 975,690

(1) Includes credit risk exposures arising from other assets that are subject to the credit risk framework but are not included in the standardized or IRB frameworks, including other balance sheet assets which are risk-weighted at 100%, significant investments in the capital of non-financial institutions, and amounts below the thresholds for capital deduction that are risk-weighted at 250%.

(2) Certain prior year information has been restated to conform to the current year presentation.

(3) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

Note 27 | Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table identifies the amounts that have been offset on the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the requirements of IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", and also those amounts that are subject to enforceable netting agreements but do not qualify for offsetting on the consolidated balance sheet either because we do not have a currently enforceable legal right to set-off the recognized amounts, or because we do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

\$ millions, as at October 31	Amounts subject to enforceable netting agreements						Amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements ⁽⁴⁾	Net amounts presented on the consolidated balance sheet
	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments	Gross amounts offset on the consolidated balance sheet ⁽¹⁾	Net amounts	Related amounts not set-off on the consolidated balance sheet				
				Financial instruments ⁽²⁾	Collateral received ⁽³⁾	Net amounts		
2024 Financial assets								
Derivatives	\$ 29,965	\$ (40)	\$ 29,925	\$ (21,777)	\$ (4,394)	\$ 3,754	\$ 6,510	\$ 36,435
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	17,028	–	17,028	–	(14,432)	2,596	–	17,028
Securities purchased under resale agreements	86,497	(2,776)	83,721	–	(80,010)	3,711	–	83,721
	\$ 133,490	\$ (2,816)	\$ 130,674	\$ (21,777)	\$ (98,836)	\$ 10,061	\$ 6,510	\$ 137,184
Financial liabilities								
Derivatives	\$ 35,361	\$ (40)	\$ 35,321	\$ (21,777)	\$ (7,842)	\$ 5,702	\$ 5,333	\$ 40,654
Cash collateral on securities lent	7,997	–	7,997	–	(5,169)	2,828	–	7,997
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	112,929	(2,776)	110,153	–	(109,368)	785	–	110,153
	\$ 156,287	\$ (2,816)	\$ 153,471	\$ (21,777)	\$ (122,379)	\$ 9,315	\$ 5,333	\$ 158,804
2023 Financial assets								
Derivatives	\$ 30,610	\$ (49)	\$ 30,561	\$ (21,787)	\$ (2,184)	\$ 6,590	\$ 2,682	\$ 33,243
Cash collateral on securities borrowed	14,651	–	14,651	–	(13,236)	1,415	–	14,651
Securities purchased under resale agreements	83,454	(3,270)	80,184	–	(75,851)	4,333	–	80,184
	\$ 128,715	\$ (3,319)	\$ 125,396	\$ (21,787)	\$ (91,271)	\$ 12,338	\$ 2,682	\$ 128,078
Financial liabilities								
Derivatives	\$ 38,349	\$ (49)	\$ 38,300	\$ (21,787)	\$ (7,367)	\$ 9,146	\$ 2,990	\$ 41,290
Cash collateral on securities lent	8,081	–	8,081	–	(7,182)	899	–	8,081
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	90,388	(3,270)	87,118	–	(86,645)	473	–	87,118
	\$ 136,818	\$ (3,319)	\$ 133,499	\$ (21,787)	\$ (101,194)	\$ 10,518	\$ 2,990	\$ 136,489

(1) Comprises amounts related to financial instruments which qualify for offsetting. This amount excludes derivatives which are settled-to-market (STM) as STM derivatives are settled on a daily basis, resulting in derecognition, rather than offsetting, of the related amounts.

(2) Comprises amounts subject to set-off under enforceable netting agreements, such as ISDA agreements, derivative exchange or clearing counterparty agreements, global master repurchase agreements, and global master securities lending agreements. Under such arrangements, all outstanding transactions governed by the relevant agreement can be offset if an event of default or other predetermined event occurs.

(3) Collateral received and pledged amounts are reflected at fair value, but have been limited to the net balance sheet exposure so as not to include any over-collateralization.

(4) Includes exchange-traded derivatives and derivatives which are STM.

The offsetting and collateral arrangements discussed above and other credit risk mitigation strategies used by CIBC are further explained in the "Credit risk" section of the MD&A. Certain amounts of securities received as collateral are restricted from being sold or re-pledged.

Note 28 | Interest income and expense

The table below provides the consolidated interest income and expense by accounting category.

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31		Interest income	Interest expense
2024	Measured at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 44,748	\$ 36,253
	Debt securities measured at FVOCI ⁽¹⁾	3,709	n/a
	Other ⁽³⁾	3,728	2,237
	Total	\$ 52,185	\$ 38,490
2023	Measured at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 39,705	\$ 30,712
	Debt securities measured at FVOCI ⁽¹⁾	2,808	n/a
	Other ⁽³⁾	2,506	1,482
	Total	\$ 45,019	\$ 32,194

(1) Interest income for financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost and debt securities that are measured at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(2) Includes interest income on sublease-related assets and interest expense on lease liabilities under IFRS 16.

(3) Includes interest income and expense and dividend income for financial instruments that are mandatorily measured and designated at FVTPL and equity securities designated at FVOCI.

n/a Not applicable.

Note 29 | Segmented and geographic information

CIBC has four SBUs – Canadian Personal and Business Banking, Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, and Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services. These SBUs are supported by Corporate and Other.

Canadian Personal and Business Banking provides personal and business clients across Canada with financial advice, services and solutions through banking centres, as well as mobile and online channels, to help make their ambitions a reality.

Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management provides high-touch, relationship-oriented banking and wealth management services to middle-market companies, entrepreneurs, high-net-worth individuals and families across Canada, as well as asset management services to institutional investors.

U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management provides tailored, relationship-oriented banking and wealth management solutions across the U.S., focusing on middle-market and mid-corporate companies, entrepreneurs, high-net-worth individuals and families, as well as operating personal and small business banking services in six U.S. markets.

Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services provides integrated global markets products and services, investment banking and corporate banking solutions, and top-ranked research to our clients around the world, and leverages CIBC's digital capabilities to provide a cohesive set of direct banking, direct investing and innovative multi-currency payment solutions for CIBC's clients.

Corporate and Other includes the following functional groups – Technology, Infrastructure and Innovation, Risk Management, People, Culture and Brand, and Finance, as well as other support groups. The expenses of these functional and support groups are generally allocated to the business lines within the SBUs. Corporate and Other also includes the results of CIBC Caribbean and other portfolio investments, as well as other income statement and balance sheet items not directly attributable to the business lines.

Effective for the first quarter of 2025, our Simplii Financial direct banking business will be realigned with Canadian Personal and Business Banking and our Investor's Edge direct investing business will be realigned with Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management. Both lines of business are included in the 2024 and 2023 financial results for Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services reported below.

Business unit allocations

Revenue, expenses, and other balance sheet resources related to certain activities are generally allocated to the lines of business within the SBUs.

Treasury activities impact the financial results of the SBUs. Each line of business within our SBUs is charged or credited with a market-based cost of funds on assets and liabilities, respectively, which impacts the revenue performance of the SBUs. This market-based cost of funds takes into account the cost of maintaining sufficient regulatory capital to support business requirements, including the cost of preferred shares. Once the interest and liquidity risks inherent in our client-driven assets and liabilities are transfer priced into Treasury, they are managed within CIBC's risk framework and limits. Capital is attributed to the SBUs based on the estimated amount of regulatory capital required to support their businesses, which is intended to consistently measure and align the costs with the underlying benefits and risks associated with SBU activities. Earnings on unattributed capital remain in Corporate and Other.

We review our transfer pricing methodologies on an ongoing basis to ensure they reflect changing market environments and industry practices.

We use a Product Owner/Customer Segment/Distributor Channel allocation management model to measure and report the results of operations of various lines of business within our SBUs. The model uses certain estimates and methodologies to process internal transfers between the impacted lines of business for sales, renewals and trailer commissions as well as certain attributable costs. Periodically, the sales, renewals and trailer commission rates paid to customer segments for certain products/services are revised and applied prospectively.

The non-interest expenses of the functional and support groups are generally allocated to the business lines within the SBUs based on appropriate criteria and methodologies. The basis of allocation is reviewed periodically to reflect changes in support to business lines. Other costs not directly attributable to business lines remain in Corporate and Other.

We recognize provision for credit losses on both impaired (stage 3) and performing (stages 1 and 2) loans in the respective SBUs.

Results by reporting segments and geographic areas

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	Canadian Personal and Business Banking ⁽¹⁾	Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management	U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management	Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services	Corporate and Other	CIBC Total	Canada ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	U.S. ⁽²⁾	Caribbean ⁽²⁾	Other countries ⁽²⁾
	2024									
Net interest income ⁽³⁾	\$ 7,906	\$ 2,056	\$ 1,906	\$ 1,165	\$ 662	\$ 13,695	\$ 9,095	\$ 2,569	\$ 1,865	\$ 166
Non-interest income ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	2,335	3,674	899	4,639	364	11,911	8,249	2,265	626	771
Total revenue	10,241	5,730	2,805	5,804	1,026	25,606	17,344	4,834	2,491	937
Provision for credit losses	1,203	122	560	115	1	2,001	1,375	623	1	2
Amortization and impairment ⁽⁶⁾	229	2	98	9	832	1,170	956	130	64	20
Other non-interest expenses	5,131	2,939	1,603	2,958	638	13,269	10,108	2,259	607	295
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,678	2,667	544	2,722	(445)	9,166	4,905	1,822	1,819	620
Income taxes ⁽³⁾	1,008	729	43	734	(502)	2,012	1,284	422	125	181
Net income	\$ 2,670	\$ 1,938	\$ 501	\$ 1,988	\$ 57	\$ 7,154	\$ 3,621	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,694	\$ 439
Net income attributable to:										
Non-controlling interests	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 39	\$ 39	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 39	\$ –
Equity shareholders	2,670	1,938	501	1,988	18	7,115	3,621	1,400	1,655	439
Average assets ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	\$ 324,458	\$ 94,474	\$ 60,820	\$ 325,711	\$ 199,670	\$ 1,005,133	\$ 750,500	\$ 177,688	\$ 52,862	\$ 24,083
2023										
Net interest income ⁽³⁾	\$ 7,247	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,942	\$ (65)	\$ 12,825	\$ 8,929	\$ 2,287	\$ 1,475	\$ 134
Non-interest income ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	2,169	3,591	803	3,546	398	10,507	7,476	1,877	582	572
Total revenue	9,416	5,403	2,692	5,488	333	23,332	16,405	4,164	2,057	706
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses	986	143	850	19	12	2,010	1,146	853	12	(1)
Amortization and impairment ⁽⁶⁾	237	2	115	7	782	1,143	890	144	89	20
Other non-interest expenses	4,937	2,689	1,351	2,714	1,515	13,206	10,411	1,920	622	253
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,256	2,569	376	2,748	(1,976)	6,973	3,958	1,247	1,334	434
Income taxes ⁽³⁾	892	691	(3)	762	(408)	1,934	1,361	328	125	120
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,878	\$ 379	\$ 1,986	\$ (1,568)	\$ 5,039	\$ 2,597	\$ 919	\$ 1,209	\$ 314
Net income (loss) attributable to:										
Non-controlling interests	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 38	\$ –
Equity shareholders	2,364	1,878	379	1,986	(1,606)	5,001	2,597	919	1,171	314
Average assets ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	\$ 319,787	\$ 91,630	\$ 60,637	\$ 287,564	\$ 188,503	\$ 948,121	\$ 715,540	\$ 163,478	\$ 45,782	\$ 23,321

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Net income and average assets are allocated based on the geographic location where they are recorded.

(3) Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services net interest income and income taxes include taxable equivalent basis (TEB) adjustments of \$16 million (2023: \$254 million) with an equivalent offset in Corporate and Other.

(4) The fee and commission income within non-interest income consists primarily of underwriting and advisory fees, deposit and payment fees, credit fees, card fees, investment management and custodial fees, mutual fund fees and commissions on securities transactions. Underwriting and advisory fees are earned primarily in Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services with the remainder earned in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management. Deposit and payment fees are earned primarily in Canadian Personal and Business Banking, with the remainder earned mainly in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services, and Corporate and Other. Credit fees are earned primarily in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services, and U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management. Card fees are earned primarily in Canadian Personal and Business Banking, with the remainder earned mainly in Corporate and Other. Investment management and custodial fees are earned primarily in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management and U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, with the remainder earned mainly in Corporate and Other. Mutual fund fees are earned primarily in Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management and U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management. Commissions on securities transactions are earned primarily in Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services, and Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management.

(5) Includes intersegment revenue, which represents internal sales commissions and revenue allocations under the Product Owner/Customer Segment/Distributor Channel allocation management model.

(6) Comprises amortization and impairment of buildings, right-of-use assets, furniture, equipment, leasehold improvements, software and other intangible assets, and goodwill.

(7) Assets are disclosed on an average basis as this measure is most relevant to a financial institution and is the measure reviewed by management.

(8) Average balances are calculated as a weighted average of daily closing balances.

The following table provides a breakdown of revenue from our reporting segments:

\$ millions, for the year ended October 31	2024	2023
Canadian Personal and Business Banking	\$ 10,241	\$ 9,416 ⁽¹⁾
Canadian Commercial Banking and Wealth Management		
Commercial banking	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,501
Wealth management	3,265	2,902
	\$ 5,730	\$ 5,403
U.S. Commercial Banking and Wealth Management		
Commercial banking	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,786
Wealth management	849	906
	\$ 2,805	\$ 2,692
Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services ⁽²⁾		
Global markets	\$ 2,737	\$ 2,614
Corporate and investment banking	1,760	1,637
Direct financial services	1,307	1,237
	\$ 5,804	\$ 5,488
Corporate and Other ⁽²⁾		
International banking	\$ 980	\$ 956
Other	46	(623)
	\$ 1,026	\$ 333

(1) Certain prior year information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 17. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(2) Capital Markets and Direct Financial Services revenue includes a TEB adjustment of \$16 million (2023: \$254 million) with an equivalent offset in Corporate and Other.

Note 30 | Future accounting policy changes**IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” (IFRS 18)**

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which replaces IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, which for CIBC will be for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 2027, with the requirement to restate comparative financial periods. Early adoption is permitted. IFRS 18 is a result of the IASB’s Primary Financial Statements project, which aimed to improve the comparability and transparency of communication in financial statements. It introduces a number of new requirements including a more structured consolidated statement of income, new disclosure for certain management-defined performance measures and new guidance on how to aggregate and disaggregate information on the face of the consolidated financial statements and notes. We are currently evaluating the impact that adopting this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued “Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7” (the amendments). The amendments provide guidance on the application of the SPPI test to financial instruments with environmental, social and governance (ESG) linked features, the derecognition of financial liabilities including those which are settled using electronic payment systems and introduce additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments designated as FVOCI and for financial instruments with cash flows contingent on certain events. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, which for us will be November 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

We are currently evaluating the impact of the amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 on our consolidated financial statements.