



CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

POLICY STATEMENT

Employees of Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited (CBN) are required to avoid conflicts of interest and to disclose to their superiors situations where a conflict of interest may arise.

A conflict of interest is a situation where a person's personal interest conflicts with the interest of some other person or entity that is owed a duty of loyalty or impartiality.

Loyalty in the employment context means the obligation of an employee to his or her employer to:

- perform assigned work diligently and skillfully;
- be honest with the employer;
- avoid any personal or business relationships, remunerative or otherwise, that are inconsistent with the employers interests; and
- avoid conduct that could damage the reputation of the employer

Employees who allow their personal interest to conflict with the interest of the Company are not being honest or fair to the Company and their fellow employees who depend upon the success of the Company for their livelihood and job satisfaction.

High moral character is a personal attribute that is essential in all Company employees. Avoiding conflicts of interest is an integral part of demonstrating high moral character and supports our Company's commitment to maintaining the highest ethical standards.

This Policy is intended to help employees identify and avoid conflicts of interest that could damage the interests of the Company and undermine the employee's own reputation for honesty, integrity and fairness.

Where conflicts of interest arise, employees are required to report the conflict of interest to their superior and to ensure that the conflict does not adversely impact the Company.

IDENTIFYING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Most employees are loyal to the Company and are not open to being influenced by personal considerations to act against the interests of the Company. However it is important to be alert to how easy it is for a conflict of interest to arise.

Some conflicts of interest are quite easy to identify yet employees either fail to recognize them or choose to deliberately put themselves into a conflict situation. Other conflicts of interest may be more subtle but are conflicts that need to be avoided and disclosed nonetheless.

The following are a few examples of how conflicts of interest may arise:

- An employee who receives gifts or hospitality from a supplier may consciously or sub-consciously favour that supplier over another even when the Company might benefit from the pricing or other terms available from a supplier who does not provide similar gifts or hospitality to the employee.
- A senior employee who is in a position to influence a decision by the Company on whether and at what price to compete for business may consciously or sub-consciously alter his or her recommendations to the Company if he or she has a shareholding or other financial interest in the competition.
- An employee who books travel for Company business on a more expensive ticket and submits an expense claim based on that booking then cancels that ticket after finding a cheaper ticket and retains the difference has profited at the expense of the Company.
- An employee uses Company letterhead to add credibility to his or her personal issue such as a letter to the editor or a personal dispute with an organization that is also a supplier to the Company such as a bank or credit card provider.
- An employee uses his or her Company email, telephone or Company computer in connection with a personal internet sales business.
- In a conscious or sub-conscious effort to appear important or “in the know” an employee discloses information about the Company, its products or customers that is confidential or not publicly known to people inside or outside the Company who do not have a need to know that information.
- Without disclosing the relationship, an employee arranges for or encourages the Company to hire or to purchase goods or services from a relative of the employee or a company in which the employee or a relative has a direct or indirect interest.

- An employee invents a new process of potential benefit to the Company using information obtained during his or her employment and applies for a patent on the process without disclosing and assigning the invention to the Company.
- An employee makes disparaging comments about the Company or discusses confidential Company information at a convention, in a blog, on Facebook or in some other way that can come to the attention of people outside the Company.

GIFTS, HOSPITALITY AND OTHER BENEFITS

Customers, suppliers and entities seeking to supply the Company will occasionally offer employees of the Company gifts, hospitality or other benefits. In such circumstances, employees must ensure that their conduct is in compliance with the Company's Gifts, Hospitality, Donations and Sponsorships Policy.

Gifts of limited or no commercial value that are tokens of appreciation such as t-shirts, pens and other inexpensive items bearing the name or logo of the customer or the supplier are not of concern and need not be disclosed unless they are offered in quantity or with frequency.

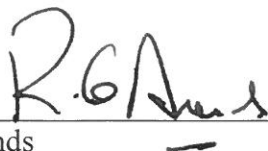
However, gifts, hospitality or other benefits of significant value or that aggregate more than \$250.00 in any calendar year must be disclosed to an employee's supervisor immediately upon receipt. Gifts of very significant value (i.e. over \$250.00) must not be accepted without prior approval from the employee's supervisor and must be immediately reported in writing to the Company's Legal Department.

Hospitality includes drinks, meals, travel, entertainment, event tickets such as hockey tickets and similar benefits.

CONSEQUENCES

Employees who allow themselves to be in a conflict of interest are subject to discipline that may include dismissal for cause. Some conflicts of interest are fraudulent and criminal such as kickbacks and secret commissions and may be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

Reviewed and Approved April 20th, 2018



Ron Arends
President & CEO