



Doing right means
doing the right thing *always*.

EVERY THREAD COUNTS™



GILDAN®

Code of Ethics

A Message from Our President and CEO

To all employees, officers and directors of Gildan:

Every day, we commit to maintaining high ethical standards in all of our operations and business practices worldwide. On an individual basis, we recognize the potential impact our actions and behaviours have on our business dealings and relationships. This means that the way we treat and interact with our fellow employees, customers, suppliers, contractors, investors and handle all our stakeholders matters is critically important.

When we bring people on board, we specifically look for those who exhibit the utmost integrity and share our values. As employees, having a solid foundation of integrity gives us a unique advantage when making decisions. Our personal values and honesty consistently steer us in the right direction. But no matter how strong our values and solid our judgement, there may still be times when the right course of action is not immediately apparent. This is where our Code of Ethics comes into play. Gildan's Code of Ethics is built upon the foundation of our three Core Values:

We Act Like Entrepreneurs | **We Operate Responsibly** | **We Believe in Our People**

The Gildan Code of Ethics sets forth the Company's standards of integrity and expectations for ethical behavior. This Code has been developed to guide us in making decisions that are consistent with our Core Values. But the Code of Ethics does not always provide guidance for every specific issue. If you have any questions or concerns, whether or not they are covered in the Code of Ethics or a related Company policy, I urge you to seek guidance. You have support all around you: from your supervisor to the Human Resources Department, the Legal Department or any member of Gildan's Ethics and Fraud Compliance Committee. You can always call Gildan's confidential Ethics and Integrity Hotline as well. At Gildan, retaliation is not tolerated, so you need not worry about unintended consequences for your honest communication.

Our Company's reputation and image is built on us collectively adhering to these principles. I ask that you read this document carefully, and follow the principles outlined. Together we all represent Gildan, a great company with a bright future.

Sincerely,



Glenn J. Chamandy
President and Chief Executive Officer





WE ACT LIKE ENTREPRENEURS

At Gildan, we are determined to pursue excellence and constantly challenge the status quo. As a founding principle of Gildan's DNA, our entrepreneurial spirit reflects our leadership's passion to do more and continuously do better. Throughout the entire organization, we have instilled a sense of ownership and accountability to continue to drive our future growth and success.

There is no limit to what we can achieve!



WE OPERATE RESPONSIBLY

At Gildan, we understand that operating responsibly is critical to achieving our long term goals. Our genuine commitment to best practices in every area of the company and to operating ethical, safe and sustainable manufacturing facilities influences every decision we make, down to the smallest detail. We are proud to be respected both for the quality of our products and how we make them.

Everyday apparel, done right!



WE BELIEVE IN OUR PEOPLE

At Gildan, we value empowerment and teamwork everywhere we operate, because we know that when we roll up our sleeves and work together, nothing is beyond our reach. The pride that we have in every product we make and every life we touch can be seen through our commitment to our employees, customers, investors and partners worldwide.

Success starts and ends with our people!

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Welcome to Our Code of Ethics

What Does Our Code Do?

The Code of Ethics sets out Gildan's standards and expectations of conduct by all employees with regards to ethics and integrity and acts as a framework in guiding our operations and business practices.

This Code is not designed to answer every question we might have regarding our work at Gildan. Instead, it is meant to steer our behaviour and actions in the right direction, especially in situations where the best decision may not be completely clear. By establishing some basic rules and providing us with guidance around what to do or how to act in certain situations, our Code gives us a starting point to address many of the issues we face. It also provides some possible responses to those issues.

Some situations are more complex than others. This might be because of special rules or regulatory concerns. In such situations, the Company has already established more specific policies or guidelines. In these areas of our Code, we make reference to Company policies that contain additional information and guidance that wouldn't be practical to include as part of this document. All of the referenced policies, guidelines and other resources are located on Gildan Connect at www.gildanconnect.com

How Do We Apply It to Our Work?

Simply having a Code is not enough—we need to apply the Code to our everyday activities and interactions at work. To make the best use of our Code, Company policies and other compliance resources, we first must read and understand them. If we aren't clear on how certain rules apply to our work, we are expected to ask questions. Not knowing the rules is not an excuse for violating this Code, any of Gildan's policies or the law. Get involved, discuss issues, and make ethical behaviour a priority. Use the Code as a reference guide when you need quick answers in tricky situations. Above all, let the Code—and the examples, direction and resources it provides—influence all of the actions you take on behalf of Gildan.

Who Needs to Follow It?

Our Code applies to all Gildan employees, officers and directors across all locations and at all times. The roles we serve within our Company and the length of time we've worked here have no bearing on this. We are all expected to follow the same rules.

We also expect our suppliers, agents, contractors, consultants, licensees and all other business partners to follow similar ethical principles when doing business with Gildan. Our Vendor Guidebook, which is specific to the third parties we work with, explains more about this expectation.


What Role Do Supervisors Play?

As leaders within Gildan, supervisors are first in line with regards to the reputation of integrity and honesty of Gildan and are responsible for fostering an ethical work environment. If you are a supervisor, you live up to your role when you:


- Set a good example for your employees
- Create an open-door environment where questions and reporting of concerns are encouraged
- Promptly escalate all reports of violations or misconduct
- Keep an eye out for misconduct in your workplace and address potential violations promptly



SCENARIO



Eduardo has noticed that his co-worker, Maria, has recently submitted reports containing significant errors. Maria knows of the errors, but she was in a hurry to produce the reports and did not think it was worth spending the time identifying the source of the errors and correcting them. When Eduardo confronts Maria about what she did and the fact that submitting inaccurate numbers could have important consequences, she laughs and says, “What do you think will happen to you if you report this? You’ll never get promoted if people know what a complainer you are.” Now Eduardo feels nervous about reporting her. What if he misses out on a future opportunity because of it?



Eduardo shouldn’t worry about what Maria says. Gildan does not tolerate retaliation of any kind against those who make honest reports of misconduct in our workplace. In this case, Maria is violating the Code by falsifying Company records, so her actions should definitely be reported so they can be handled appropriately. If Eduardo doesn’t feel comfortable approaching his direct supervisor, he can reach out to any other resource listed in this Code. In addition, Maria is also violating the Code with her remarks to Eduardo.

How Does Gildan Handle Reports?

When you make a report, rest assured that it will be treated as confidential, consistent with local law. There is no such thing as a small or unimportant report—all reports will be evaluated and addressed promptly and thoroughly. After you have made your report, the outcome of the investigation will be communicated back to you in a timely fashion. You will never have to wonder whether action was taken.

What is Our Policy on Retaliation?

Our Company will not retaliate or tolerate retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports a possible violation of this Code, any of the Company’s policies or the law. Acting in good faith means coming forward with all of the information you have and giving a sincere and complete report. You do not need to have all the facts at your disposal, but you do need to be honest when discussing your concerns.

Anyone who retaliates against another person for making a report or participating in an investigation in good faith will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. The same is true of anyone who intentionally delivers a false report or makes false and unjustified accusations.

What are the Consequences for Violations?

In addition to the rules established by our Code, everything we do here at Gildan must comply with the laws, rules and regulations of all the countries where we operate. If you think there is a conflict between those laws and our Code, talk to a member of the Legal Department.

Anyone who violates our Code, any of the Company's policies or the law will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. For serious legal offenses, consequences can include fines, penalties or even jail time. In cases where a collective agreement applies, Gildan takes disciplinary action as defined by that agreement.



Need more information?

Consult the following policies and procedures on Gildan Connect:

- Whistleblowing Policy for Employees and External Stakeholders



Ethics and Integrity for Our Fellow Employees

We Respect the People We Work With.

At Gildan, we believe that each of us should be valued for our differences in background, opinion and experience.

Treating our co-workers with the same compassion and professionalism we would expect to receive ourselves is essential for a healthy work environment. It also serves as a foundation for other ethical behaviours.

We foster a culture of inclusion which means we respect and value all of our employees and appreciate all of our differences. In fact, Gildan supports the principle that every individual should have equal opportunity and we ensure that all employment related decisions such as hires, transfers, promotions, disciplinary measures, etc., are made without regard to race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, religion, political affiliation, nationality, ethnic background, social origin, age or disability or any other legally protected characteristic.

As individuals, we also share a basic right to work without intimidation, harassment, threats, discrimination or abuse of any kind, be it verbal or physical, which can cause tension, discomfort, hostility or violence in the workplace. Harassment can include, for example, unwanted sexual advances (whether verbal or physical), threats or acts of violence, and offensive jokes or remarks. Bullying, which includes humiliating, insulting, intimidating or isolating others, can also create an unpleasant or hostile work environment. All such behaviour is strictly forbidden at Gildan. Please note that the list above is for illustrative purposes and does not constitute an exhaustive list of the type of conducts that may constitute harassment, discrimination or violence. To learn more about how to identify and which type of behavior could constitute harassment, discrimination or violence please refer to Gildan's Anti-harassment, anti-discrimination and anti-violence policy.

If you know—or even suspect—that discrimination, harassment, intimidation, abuse or workplace violence has occurred at Gildan, you should report the situation right away. Reaching out to your supervisor, a member of the Human Resources team or another Company resource is the right thing to do, and you will never suffer retaliation for making a report in good faith.

SCENARIO

Celine’s co-workers in accounting are all male, most of them have been at the company longer than her. Normally, this isn’t something she even thinks about. Lately though, some of the guys are giving her a hard time—teasing her about her love life and bringing up subjects that embarrass her. While Celine knows it’s meant to be in good fun, her co-workers have succeeded in making her feel very uncomfortable. But as the newest and only female member of this team, she’s worried about what could happen if she rocks the boat. What should she do?



It’s important for Celine to speak up about her discomfort. How she does this is up to her. Since she feels that the teasing is meant to be light-hearted, it might be a good idea for her to tell a few of her co-workers privately that she’s actually bothered by the comments. If she doesn’t feel comfortable doing that, or the comments don’t stop after she does, she should address the issue with the group’s supervisor. It’s important for all of us to feel respected and valued in the workplace.

We Value Health and Safety in Our Workplace

Our Company strives to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all employees, whether in our manufacturing facilities, corporate offices or out in the field.

Every Gildan facility has a required safety program in place that offers appropriate and necessary training to meet not only applicable local laws and regulations, but also Gildan’s own high standards of safety and health.

To make the most of these programs, we are each responsible for complying with health and safety rules that apply to our jobs. We are also expected to take the necessary precautions to protect ourselves, our co-workers and others in and around our facilities. As part of this commitment, we must immediately report to our supervisors any unsafe practices or conditions we may observe in our workplace as well as all accidents and injuries.



For more on how Gildan promotes respect among those we work with—or those whose work somehow benefits or relates back to us—take a look at the “We Are Responsible Members of the Global Community” section of this Code.

In the interest of our own safety, as well as that of our co-workers and others with whom we interact, we may never work while impaired by alcohol, drugs or prescription or over-the-counter medications. In addition, we may never use, possess, transfer or sell drugs or alcohol during working hours, while on Gildan premises, when travelling on business or during Company events. Gildan only makes exception to this rule when alcohol is served in moderation at an authorized Company event.



Need more information?

We Keep Each Other's Information Safe

Respecting the individual also means respecting each other's personal information.

Whether we have access to such information as part of our regular duties, or come into contact with it inadvertently, we must treat it with the utmost care. We keep all sensitive employee data private, including:

- Home addresses, telephone numbers or other contact information
- Benefits information
- Compensation information
- Medical records
- Government-issued identification numbers
- Tax information

If you routinely use or view this information because of the nature of your job, take special care to protect it from loss, theft or accidental disclosure. Like all Company assets, you should only use it for its intended purpose.

Consult the following policies and procedures on GildanConnect:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Procedures for Reporting by employees of Complaints and Concerns Regarding Questionable Acts
- Global Anti-Harassment, Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Violence Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Equity Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Policy



Ethics and Integrity for Our Company

Acting in Gildan's Best Interests

As Gildan employees, we make a commitment to do what is best for our Company.

As Gildan employees, we make a commitment to do what is best for our Company. If our personal interests could cause us to do something that would benefit us or persons related to us at the expense of Gildan, a **conflict of interest** is at play. All of us should avoid conflicts of interest—or the appearance of such conflicts—to help Gildan continue to operate in a successful and unbiased way.

There are a number of different ways a conflict of interest might occur. Some may seem obvious—others may be more subtle. The following are some of the more common situations we might encounter as Gildan employees. Keep in mind that having a conflict is not necessarily a violation of our Code, but failing to disclose a conflict to your supervisor is.

Related persons

At Gildan, a **person related to you** (or what we sometimes call a **related party**) can be a number of individuals or entities. Related parties might be members of your family, such as your spouse or partner, your children or your in-laws. They can also be entities owned or controlled by you or a member of your family.

Personal investments

Making significant personal investments in companies that compete or do business with Gildan can easily create a conflict of interest. If your loyalty is divided between Gildan and the success of the other company, it could cause you to make decisions that wouldn't be in Gildan's best interest.

Personal relationships

When a personal or family relationship exists between co-workers—especially if there is also a reporting relationship in the workplace—it may create a conflict, or the appearance of one. It may seem to others that preferential treatment or favouritism is being granted. For this reason, you should never have direct decision-making authority over a related person, or vice versa. Remember, the important thing is to avoid even the *appearance* of bias.

Outside employment opportunities

Some outside employment opportunities might allow us to earn extra income or use our talent and experience without harming our Gildan work in any way. Others clearly compromise our Company's business goals or our ability to perform our jobs, and are therefore not allowed.

To help us avoid conflicts in this area, we must not perform outside work for competitors or suppliers. In addition, we must never use Gildan time, facilities, resources, supplies or other assets for any outside employment or activity. You should always check with your supervisor before accepting an outside position to make sure the work won't affect your performance for Gildan.

Competing for business opportunities

Depending on your position and the work you do for Gildan, you may come across certain business opportunities that you find appealing. If you come across an activity, investment or interest that you would like to take advantage of, you should keep in mind that these opportunities belong first and foremost to Gildan. If the Company has a chance to evaluate an opportunity and decides to pass on it, you may be able to obtain permission to pursue it yourself. Taking these opportunities away from Gildan for your own personal gain, without first giving the Company a chance to evaluate them, is a clear conflict of interest and is never acceptable.

If you believe your personal circumstances could lead to a real or perceived conflict of interest, you have a responsibility to disclose the situation immediately by completing a Declaration of Conflict of Interest form available on the GildanConnect and submitting it to your supervisor. Always talk to your supervisor about any situation that you believe qualifies as or could turn into a conflict. They can help you determine the best course of action. You can also always consult with the Legal Department.

If you are a supervisor and a member of your team discloses to you a real or perceived conflict of interest, it is your responsibility to ensure that the matter is brought to the attention of your functional executive vice-president. It is incumbent on you and your functional executive-vice president to evaluate the risks associated with the conflict and to implement an action plan to mitigate or eliminate these risks.



Sara's friend Nolan plans to start up a clothing label. Through crowd funding, he's almost raised enough money to launch the business, and has asked Sara to help him with the design of the company's website and promotional materials. Even though Sara does design work for Gildan, she feels like there's no way this could cause a conflict—she'd be working after hours and it's unlikely that Nolan's business would ever be a serious Gildan competitor. Does she really have to disclose this?



Yes, it's important that Sara talks to her supervisor before accepting the outside work. There may be some factors here that Sara isn't considering. For example, a position at Nolan's company—similar to the one she holds at Gildan—might cause Sara to inadvertently use information that belongs to our Company to benefit her friend. By disclosing the situation and acting under the advice of management, Sara can be sure she makes the best choice for herself and for Gildan.

Exchanging Gifts and Entertainment

Companies often exchange business gifts and entertainment to develop and encourage strong working relationships with customers, suppliers and other business partners.

Gifts can be any item of value—usually goods and services. **Entertainment** is an invitation to attend a meal, performance or event where both the person offering and the person accepting are present.

Gifts and entertainment can be exchanged to open up business conversations or even just to express appreciation or thanks. However, this common practice can easily lead to a conflict of interest, kickback or bribe, or the appearance of one, if crucial guidelines are not followed. That is why anything we provide to or accept from a current or potential customer, supplier or other business partner must be pre-approved by our functional executive vice-president and must be in compliance with the following guidelines:

- Reasonably priced
- Not cash or cash equivalents, such as gift cards
- Infrequent
- In good taste
- Unsolicited

- In compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- In compliance with the customer, supplier or business partner’s guidelines

Keep in mind that obtaining approval and following the above guidelines isn’t always sufficient. Even when giving or receiving gifts or offers of entertainment that meet these criteria, we must always remember to do nothing that could create even the appearance of bias, kickback or bribe.

Doing Business Free of Corruption

We earn our success by creating exceptional products for exceptional value and by doing so in a socially and ethically responsible manner.

Gildan is committed to following all international laws, treaties and regulations that forbid bribery, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the UK Bribery Act. We refuse to directly or indirectly bribe any third party, even if our refusal causes us to lose business or experience delays.

SCENARIO

Textile Supply Co. has been a long-standing supplier to Gildan for years and counts heavily on Gildan’s business. Tony has just been promoted in the Gildan procurement team and has been given the task of reviewing and evaluating Gildan’s key raw material suppliers. The owner of Textile Supply Co. learns of Tony’s promotion and, as is common in his culture, offers Tony a tablet device and a gift card with the note: “Congratulations on your promotion. Looking forward to working with you.” Is it appropriate for Tony to accept this gift?

No, this gift is not appropriate for a number of reasons. Although the gift might seem like a gesture of goodwill and might be accepted in the local culture, to others it might look like an attempt to influence Tony’s future business decisions. Also, most electronic devices are more expensive than what we consider “reasonably priced” for a business gift. The attached gift card is considered a cash equivalent, so that is out of the question as well—even if the amount is small. Tony should decline the gift and advise his supervisor of Textile Supply Co.’s offer.

But what are bribes, and how do they differ from normal gifts and entertainment?

Bribes can be anything of value—including gifts and entertainment—given with the intent to improperly influence the recipient’s actions. They may take many forms: money, travel expenses, below-market loans, deep discounts, favours, political or charitable contributions, or any other benefit. Because bribes are always unethical and are illegal in nearly every country, we never make them, either directly or indirectly such as through an agent or other third party. We should never offer a bribe to our customers, suppliers or anyone working on their behalf or to any government officials we might interact with during the course of our work.

In addition to bribery, we must never make facilitation payments or kickbacks, whether directly or indirectly. **Facilitation payments** are usually small cash payments made to expedite any routine government action. **Kickbacks** are payments made in exchange for a sum already paid (or due to be paid), as a reward for business or for fostering a business relationship.

Corruption and bribery laws can be complex. It’s important to discuss any questions or concerns you have in this area with a member of the Legal Department or the financial officer in charge of your division. They can help you make sense of difficult situations and make the right choice.



Need more information?

Consult the following policies and procedures on GildanConnect:

- Anti-Corruption Policy and Compliance Program
- Travel and Expense Policy

SCENARIO

Karl is the local manager at one of the Company’s regional operations. The facility he manages is expecting an important shipment of raw materials and if the goods don’t arrive within the next few days his team will not be able to achieve expected production volumes for the month. When Karl asks the Company’s local customs broker for an update, the broker says that the customs official handling the file claims to be busy and cannot release the shipment. Karl is furious since he followed the proper procedure and in compliance with the rules. According to the broker, the matter could take weeks to resolve, but she offers Karl a solution that is common practice in the country – the goods can be cleared in a day or two for a nominal fee of \$100 to the customs official. Her firm could even make the payment directly to speed things up and then add it to their invoice later. Karl considers the suggestion since he really needs to make his numbers. Should Karl authorize this payment?



No, he should not. This is a classic example of a “facilitation payment” and it is strictly forbidden under Gildan’s Anti-Corruption Policy and Compliance Program and would also violate a number of anti-corruption laws. Even if made indirectly through the broker, the payment puts the Company at risk of violating applicable laws. Karl should notify the financial officer in charge of his division right away to help him to evaluate the Company’s options.

Ethics and Integrity for Those Who Invest in Our Business

We Protect Gildan's Assets, Information and Brands

Those who invest in our business expect us to deliver quality products to our customers in a fair, safe and efficient manner.

This is one of the things the Gildan family of brands stands for. We would never be able to meet this expectation without Company assets, information and the strength of our brands to support our work. There are various types of resources we access and use at Gildan—and all of them are important.

Physical assets

Some of the most obvious assets we use on a daily basis are physical. Gildan property, like facilities, funds, documents and equipment are all necessary to perform our jobs, and need to be used only for their intended business purposes. We are each expected to take good care of these assets and protect them from theft, damage, misuse or loss. A few of these assets—like Company laptops, phones and other equipment—are often used outside the workplace. We should never remove Company supplies or equipment from the Company premises or bring them home without first obtaining permission from our supervisor.

Confidential Information

One of our most important assets is not always an obvious or even physical one: information. Specifically, we mean information concerning our Company that is not known by the public, simply called confidential information. Confidential information includes financial data, strategic plans and trade secrets, as well as information on:

- Production
- Processes
- Formulas
- Specifications
- Facility layouts
- Machinery
- Equipment
- Research and development
- Pricing

- Costs
- Products
- Employees, customers and suppliers

As Gildan employees, it's our individual and shared responsibility to protect the confidential information that is in our care at all times. We must not disclose this information to those who should not have it or do not need to know it—even including our co-workers. In fact, we may only share this information when disclosure is specifically authorized or legally required. This obligation to protect confidential information goes on even after our employment with Gildan ends.

Beyond preventing unauthorized disclosure, there are other things we can do to keep confidential information safe. We should make sure we do not leave confidential information unattended or in plain sight, whether the information is in hardcopy or electronic format. In addition, we should never discuss confidential matters in places where our conversations could be overheard, such as elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxis.

If you need help identifying confidential information or executing a non-disclosure agreement, talk to a member of the Legal Department for assistance.

Intellectual Property

Confidential information is only one type of our intellectual property. Our intellectual property is vast and incredibly important to our business. It includes all of our trademarks, domain names, patents, industrial designs, copyrights and trade secrets. Just like confidential information, our intellectual property may be confidential, which means it's covered by the same guidelines discussed above if it has not yet been made public.

The intellectual property we create as employees of Gildan is owned by our Company. That means any invention, discovery, idea, improvement, design, process, concept, work product, trade secret and technological development we might make during our employment here belongs to Gildan.

Company technologies and social media

As with other Company assets, we are responsible for using Gildan networks, computer systems, mobile devices and other technologies in a legal and ethical manner. We may not access the Internet for unauthorized, illegal or unethical purposes, or to view or download any offensive or explicit material. When drafting emails or other electronic messages, we should be just as respectful as we would be in person. These kinds of communications can be altered and forwarded without our consent, making it all the more important to avoid colourful language, inappropriate comments or other unprofessional remarks.

The same guidelines apply to our social media involvement. While Gildan cannot and would not try to limit our personal use of social media, it's important that we each use our best judgment online and follow Company policies. We must never post confidential information about Gildan or our business partners. We must always be clear about our connection to Gildan. We must always follow proper online etiquette and treat others courteously. Only authorized individuals are allowed under Gildan's policies to speak on Gildan's behalf on certain topics. It's therefore very important to refrain from inadvertently representing our Company online or attributing our personal opinions to Gildan.

Speaking with the public on the Company's behalf

When our Company gives information to the public, we deliver that information accurately and consistently. To make sure we are not sending mixed messages, our Company designates a limited number of spokespersons who have the authority to speak publicly on our behalf to the investment community, government regulators, the media and the general public.

If you aren't one of these spokespersons, you should never answer requests for information about the Company, even on an "off the record" basis. Instead, you must promptly forward any such request for information to Gildan's Corporate Communications Department or, in the case of inquiries from the investment community, to Gildan's Investor Relations Department or directly to the Chief Financial Officer.



Need more information?

Consult the following policies and procedures on GildanConnect:

- [Disclosure Policy](#)
- [Global Social Media Policy](#)



SCENARIO

Marisa is leaving Gildan to start her own business. During her time at our Company, Marisa helped develop and improve a number of processes—and she knows that this experience will aid her future company. She also plans on taking some design templates she created with her to repurpose for her own work. There's no reason why she shouldn't do this, right? After all, Gildan can't put limits on information and work that came from Marisa's own mind.



Actually, because all of this work was performed for Marisa's job at Gildan—using Company time and resources—it belongs to Gildan. There is certainly no limit to Marisa's ability to create new processes and designs in her own business, but taking templates, process information and other Gildan intellectual property with her isn't allowed.

We Never Trade on Inside Information

Some of the information assets we have access to at work might qualify as **inside information**. Inside information is material, non-public information that a reasonable investor would consider important when making an investment decision like buying or selling stock. This information can include, for example:

- Earnings and earnings forecasts
- Significant changes in earnings patterns
- Major, unannounced strategic initiatives such as plant closures or material capital expenditures
- Merger or acquisition discussions
- Any other confidential or proprietary information, whether positive or negative in nature



Need more information?

Consult the Insider Trading Policy on GildanConnect.

As employees of a publicly traded company, we must make sure that any inside information about Gildan—as well as other public companies we work with—is not used illegally for personal financial gain. Trading on the basis of material, non-public information is a violation of insider trading laws, and it can lead to disciplinary action

against the individuals involved, as well as potential civil or criminal penalties. It is also illegal to provide inside information to others (or “tip” them) to influence their investment decisions.

If you aren’t sure whether information is material or has been released to the public, you must consult a member of the Legal Department.

We Keep Our Records Accurate and Honest

Our investors rely on us to give them an accurate picture of Gildan.

They have the right to know our financial status and the state of our operations. We therefore have a responsibility to be accurate, honest and complete in the reports we release to the public and file with government agencies. Keeping correct, transparent records of accounts allows us to provide investors with this information when they need it, and it helps us identify areas of potential improvement in our business.

You may not think that the records you create have much bearing on Gildan’s overall operations—but they do. That’s why every timesheet, expense report and contract must truthfully reflect time, cost and other factors, and have all of the supporting documentation in place to back them up. Of course, the responsibility ultimately falls on each of us to follow applicable accounting requirements, submit appropriate contract documentation and adhere to all internal controls for handling our Company’s financials. Senior financial officers and others with accounting or financial reporting obligations must be especially vigilant in performing their duties.

Records management

For all of us to have effective, usable records at our disposal, we need to do our part to maintain and dispose of documents and records appropriately. Records have a lifespan—we should hold onto them for as long as they are needed, and securely destroy them when they are no longer useful. Each Gildan location should maintain a record retention schedule to help you classify the documents in your possession and know when and how to get rid of them. The laws and Company policies regarding retention of documents apply to all of our records, whether in electronic or paper format, including formal reports as well as informal data such as e-mails, expense reports and internal memos.



Need more information?

Consult the following policies and procedures on GildanConnect:

- [Travel and Expense Policy](#)
- [Email Retention and Destruction Policy](#)

Responding to audits and investigations

We are equally committed to responding to and complying with all types of audits, inspections and investigations, including those conducted by the government. We have a responsibility to provide investigators with the information they need to do their jobs. As part of an audit or investigation, you may be notified that records in your possession are subject to a legal hold. A **legal hold** applies to records connected with actual or anticipated litigation. It is important that you retain these documents until notified that the hold is no longer in effect, even if your local retention schedule says otherwise.



SCENARIO



A prospective customer tells Carlos that one of our competitors is offering similar products at substantially lower prices. She asks Carlos why her company should choose Gildan over this competitor. While Carlos believes in the quality of our product and the work we do here, he's also heard that this competitor has very relaxed social responsibility standards. He thinks they are probably able to keep their prices lower because they use unfair labour practices. Should he share this with the customer?



No, he shouldn't. The customer is asking Carlos why she should choose Gildan, not what Carlos has heard about this competitor. Without factual, publicly available data about the other company's social responsibility standards, he is just making assumptions. Instead of denigrating our competitor, Carlos should emphasize Gildan's commitment to product quality, human rights and social responsibility.

We Support a Free Market

The apparel industry is highly competitive—our competition might expand just as quickly as our business does. While vigorous, open competition is good for a healthy market, we need to make sure we aren't so aggressive that we forget our ethical and legal obligations. Global competition laws (known as **antitrust laws** in Canada and the U.S.) help preserve a fair opportunity for all businesses to compete in the market- place. We comply with these laws wherever we do business. After all, they promote open competition and prohibit any agreement or practice that restrains trade, which ultimately benefits our customers by giving them quality options at fair prices.

Though good for our industry, competition laws can sometimes be complex. In general, they prohibit us from engaging in conduct either alone or in collaboration with our competitors, suppliers and business partners that restrains trade. You may have heard of concepts such as “price fixing”, “market allocations”, “monopolies”, “boycotts” and “tying arrangements”, all of which are illegal.

Even appearing to restrain trade can violate competition laws, making it crucial to be careful about the topics we discuss with our competitors or other third parties. As a general rule, we must avoid all topics that relate to price fixing, dividing or allocating markets or territories, bid rigging, boycotts, etc. For example, we must avoid exchanging or even appearing to exchange confidential information with our competitors on matters such as prices, margins, terms and conditions of sale, credit terms, sales volumes, marketing plans, rebate programs, costs or other variables that affect pricing.

If a Gildan competitor or other third party attempts to talk about any of these topics with you, voice your disapproval and leave the conversation. You must then alert your supervisor to the situation to make sure it gets properly documented.

Finally, we must never use substantial market power to establish restrictive practices that diminish competition without valid business justification or customer benefits. For example, we should never interfere with our customers' arrangements with our competitors, such as imposing restrictions on a customer's promotions or advertising of competitors' products. We are entitled to compete vigorously to promote our products, but we must always treat our customers and our competitors in a fair and even-handed way.

Gathering competitive information

It is important for us to know what our competitors are doing. This knowledge can help us move forward with our own business strategies, allowing us to make better long-term decisions. But there are limits on the amount of information we should know and the ways we should obtain it. That's why any time we look for helpful data about the market, we only use publicly available sources. Information found online, in magazines or through other readily available outlets is fair and ethical for us to use. Never misrepresent yourself or resort to other unethical means to get the information you want, it is not the right thing to do.



Need more information?

Consult the Antitrust Policy on our GildanConnect.

SCENARIO



Jane's co-workers are consistently impressed with her industry knowledge. She always seems to know what other companies are doing and is constantly on top of market trends. While Jane does keep up with industry goings-on through blogs, magazines and news outlets, she also uses less transparent tactics. She often calls—and has her friends call—competing companies pretending to be prospective customers. She reasons that this is okay as long as she sets limits on how far the conversations go. Is she right?



No, she isn't. While Jane is showing a lot of initiative and dedication by keeping up with news and media, misrepresenting herself in order to get additional information is never okay. Jane needs to stick to publicly available information to gain a business advantage. Using third parties—in this case, her friends—to get this information is just as unethical.



Ethics and Integrity for Our Business Partners

We Deal Fairly with Our Suppliers

As Gildan employees, we make it part of our jobs to be honest and fair in all of our business interactions.

That includes not only with our suppliers, but also with our contractors, consultants and other agents. (It also includes our customers and our competitors, both of whom we talked about earlier in our Code). A big part of our Company's success depends on the strength of our relationships with suppliers—after all, they are the ones who help us provide high-quality products to our customers.

When we choose our suppliers, we look for the best companies that can meet our needs and reliably supply our requirements. Gildan believes in doing business with suppliers who demonstrate high standards of ethical behaviour, and we weigh this just as heavily as we do other factors like cost and quality. We never knowingly use suppliers who violate the law, including local environmental, employment, human rights and safety laws. We also never allow personal bias or other unfair and unethical practices guide our procurement process.

If you deal with suppliers as part of your job, it is your responsibility to ensure that all agreements—including confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements—are in writing and reviewed and approved by the Legal Department. These agreements need to specify the goods and services the supplier is providing, as well as the fees to be paid.

SCENARIO

Victor is reviewing bids for prospective fabric suppliers. One of the suppliers has a better overall track record, but is more expensive. Not wanting to compromise quality, Victor tries to negotiate pricing, telling the supplier that a discount for Gildan would lead to a much larger, long-term contract. The problem is: Victor doesn't know if that is the case—he just wants a good deal. Isn't that the most important thing?



No. Misleading others to gain an advantage is never the right thing to do. In fact, any benefit Gildan might receive from such an arrangement is temporary. Selecting the best supplier to meet our needs and further our goals is important—and it's crucial that we treat that supplier ethically and with integrity throughout the process.

We Protect All Third-Party Information

Our relationships with individual customers, suppliers and business partners are all unique. One thing that remains the same across these interactions, however, is our dedication to respecting these parties and the sensitive information they entrust to Gildan.

For one, this means that we protect the confidential or personally identifying information given to us by third parties. We access, use, transfer and disclose this information on a need-to-know basis, and always in accordance with the terms of our confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements.

Similarly, we must respect the intellectual property rights of others. If you would like to solicit, accept or use proprietary information from others, don't do so without first talking to a member of the Legal Department. This is especially important if you are designing a product and would like to use content or software not licensed by or belonging to Gildan.

We Comply with International Trade Controls

Through international trade, our apparel makes its way to customers around the world—and our business is able to thrive on materials we bring in from other countries.

To continue taking advantage of these trading opportunities, we must understand and comply with various export and import controls and the trade regulations that apply to our business.

When we **export** our apparel, we ship it to a person in another country. Exports are not always products, however. They may also be services, technology (like software) or even certain pieces of information that we provide in any way—physically, electronically or verbally—regardless of where the recipient is located.

Sometimes, we **import** material goods—meaning we purchase items from an outside source and bring them into the country where we are operating. This kind of activity is generally subject to various other laws and regulations and may require us to pay duties and taxes, as well as submit certain filings.

Sanctions and boycotts

Trade laws also require Gildan to comply with sanctions and regulations related to conducting business with certain countries. For example, U.S. sanctions and regulations restrict companies operating in the United States from entering into agreements, exporting goods and technology to or obtaining data from a foreign country that is out of favour with the U.S. government. Canada and the European Union also maintain similar sanctions regimes.

Before exporting anything to a third party, it is important for us to ensure that this person is eligible to receive it and that the goods or services we provide are not going to a prohibited location. Export activity also requires us to obtain the necessary licenses and permits and pay all associated duties.

A **boycott** is the refusal of a person or group of people to do business with certain other people or countries. In the United States, anti-boycott laws generally prohibit companies operating in the U.S. from cooperating with international boycotts not sanctioned by the U.S. government. Any requests we receive to engage in a boycott should be reported, even if Gildan has already refused to honour the request.

Ethics and Integrity for the Communities in Which We Live and Work

We Are Responsible Members of the Global Community

In addition to our strong commitment to fair labour practices in the workplace,

Gildan's global operations are guided by social responsibility and respect for human rights and freedoms.

We adhere to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and support the fair, equal treatment of all individuals.

As part of this commitment, our Company abides by all applicable wage and hour laws, and upholds employees' right to join—or not join—a union. Further, Gildan does not condone the use of child or forced labour anywhere in its facilities or supply chain. If any contractors, consultants, agents, suppliers or other business partners we work with are found to have violated human rights, labour laws or the rules in our own Vendor Guidebook, we will end our relationship with them.

We Limit Our Environmental Impact

Part of being a responsible member of the global community means Gildan places a strong emphasis on reducing our environmental impact.

We comply with and strive to surpass wherever possible all environmental laws and regulations that apply to us in the countries where we operate.

We adhere to a strict Environmental Code of Practices (ECP) and affiliated Restricted Substance List (RSL), applicable to all our operations. Each of us is responsible for following proper procedures for reducing waste, conserving resources and reducing our carbon footprint while working for Gildan. If you are aware of any wasteful or potentially hazardous practices in your location, you should bring the matter up with your supervisor as soon as possible.

SCENARIO

The Gildan facility where Farha works has received a large return shipment of defective t-shirts. Although the garments weren't of an acceptable quality for commercial use, Farha thinks they're in good enough condition to salvage for an upcoming fundraiser. Can Farha take the shirts to her local screenprinter and distribute them during the charity drive? Otherwise, they'll just be thrown away.



Defective or not, the shirts are Company property, so Farha needs to ask before she takes them for her personal use. Depending on the event and how the shirts are distributed, it might look like Gildan is supporting the cause. While our Company supports community involvement, the donation of our resources is only done in pre-approved circumstances and in accordance with our Global Donation Policy.

We Give Back

Gildan encourages each of us to support our communities by volunteering our personal time and resources to the causes we find important. Unless we choose to participate in Gildan-sponsored charitable activities or events, volunteering should be done on our own time and at our own expense, making sure that we do not use Company time, funds, facilities or other resources toward our personal causes.

We Participate in Politics Responsibly

As a general rule, Gildan doesn't participate in political activities as a company or make corporate political donations. However, this does not mean that we as individuals are prohibited from making private contributions to the candidates, parties and causes of our choice. If you choose to participate in the political process, take care that your actions cannot be interpreted as support on behalf of our Company. And, just like charitable giving or volunteer activities, you may not use Company time or resources towards political activities.

At times, issues important to our Company may arise in local or national politics. When this happens, Gildan may participate in the political processes in order to advance or protect our Company's business interests. If we do decide to get involved in activities like lobbying, publishing our views in the media and supporting interested organizations, we do all of these things in accordance with local laws and in strict compliance with Company policies. As mentioned in the section of this Code entitled "Speaking with the public on the Company's behalf", only certain designated spokespersons are authorized to engage in these types of activities on Gildan's behalf.



As discussed at the outset of our Code, we are all responsible for knowing and following the rules and guidelines contained in this document, regardless of position or tenure. Any waivers of our Code of Ethics will only be granted in truly exceptional circumstances. Even then, only the Board of Directors can grant a waiver of the Code to a director or an executive officer. Similarly, only the President and Chief Executive Officer can grant a waiver of the Code to a non-executive officer or other employee.

Certificate of Compliance

Thank you for taking the time to read the Gildan Code of Ethics. Now that you have done so, please sign the following certificate of compliance and return it to your local Human Resources Department.

I acknowledge that I have read the Gildan Code of Ethics. I understand what is expected of me and will comply with the rules and guidelines set forth in the Code. I understand that Gildan may, at any time, amend or revise the Code or any other policy or practice at its discretion. I will be advised of any such changes and, if requested, will certify again to these updated provisions.

I also acknowledge that I have received the Declaration of Conflicts of Interest form and certify (please check the appropriate box):

- I have no conflicts of interest
- I have conflicts of interest as disclosed in the appropriate form

Date

Name of employee (please print)

Signature of employee

Location

The Director, Legal Affairs is available to answer any question about the Code or other Gildan compliance policies mentioned herein, or to discuss any concerns you may have about potential violations.

To contact the Director, Legal Affairs:

EthicsandCompliance@gildan.com

Fax 514.734.8379

Gildan Activewear Inc.
600 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, 33rd Floor
Montréal (Québec), Canada
H3A 3J2

Gildan maintains a strong open-door environment. Speaking up about real or suspected misconduct helps our Company solve problems at the source. You can report any concerns by contacting the Ethics and Compliance Hotline:

Tel: 1-866-514-0820

<https://secure.ethicspoint.com>

Ethics and Fraud Compliance Committee:

Michelle Taylor, Chair
Peter Iliopoulos
Claudia Sandoval
Allen Surrat
David Voizard
Laila Prud'homme
Victoria Bohren
Isabelle Papillon



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