

The Design of Canada's \$100 Polymer Note

Canada's polymer bank notes represent an exceptional combination of design and technology. The main objective when issuing any new bank note series is security—to stay ahead of counterfeiting in order to provide a secure means of payment that Canadians can use with confidence. Leading-edge security features, such as detailed holographic images within large transparent windows, make the new polymer notes both difficult to counterfeit and easy for Canadians to check.

While increased security is paramount, the new notes also incorporate designs that celebrate the Canadian experience and evoke our country's spirit of innovation. The images and themes chosen for the five denominations represent Canada's exploits and accomplishments, particularly those in the sciences, technology and exploration.

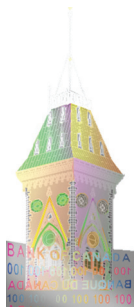
As an integral part of the Bank of Canada's design process, extensive consultations were held with theme stakeholders and subject-matter experts. By consulting specialists on the chosen themes, the Bank was able to ensure that the design elements were appropriately depicted on each denomination.

Design Elements on the \$100 Note



Portrait of Prime Minister Sir Robert L. Borden

The portrait of Sir Robert L. Borden is based on a photograph from Library and Archives Canada. The metallic portrait in the large window was colourized for adaptation as a holographic feature.



Metallic Building—the East Block of Parliament

The image of the East Block of Parliament is based on a photograph commissioned by the Bank of Canada. For the metallic building in the large window, the image of the East Block was adapted for use as a holographic feature.

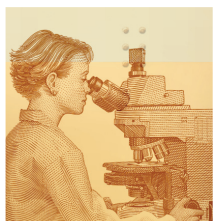
About the Theme

Medical Innovation

Canadians have long been at the frontiers of medical research and as a result have helped to save millions of lives worldwide. Notable Canadian contributions include pioneering the use of insulin to treat diabetes, DNA and genetic research, the invention of the pacemaker, and the first hospital-to-hospital robot-assisted surgery.



Researcher at a Microscope



Drawn by the bank note designers, the image of the researcher depicted on the \$100 note represents Canada's long-standing commitment to medical research, and all the men and women who have contributed to this field.

The image of the microscope is based on a Carl Zeiss Axioplan 2 imaging microscope used for cutting-edge health research worldwide.

Insulin



This image is based on a photograph of one of the earliest insulin bottles. The original artefact, dating back to 1923 is owned by Sanofi Pasteur Canada. The photograph used as the basis for the bank note image is owned by the [University of Toronto](http://www.utoronto.ca). The discovery of insulin to treat diabetes was made by Canadian researchers Frederick Banting and Charles Best in 1921. Insulin continues to save millions of lives today.

Sanofi Pasteur Canada, University of Toronto, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine and Banting and Best Diabetes Centre were consulted to ensure an appropriate depiction of the insulin bottle.

DNA Strand



The DNA strand is adapted from a computer-generated image that was created for the Bank of Canada by the University of Ottawa. It represents the role Canadian researchers have played in mapping our human genetic makeup.

ECG



The image of the electrocardiogram track was created by the bank note designers. It was created with the assistance of medical experts to confirm its accuracy as the type of pattern consistent with a healthy human heart.

University of Ottawa, University of Ottawa Heart Institute, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute and Canada Foundation for Innovation were consulted to ensure appropriate depictions of the DNA strand and ECG track.

For more information, visit: www.zeiss.ca, www.uottawa.ca, www.ottawaheart.ca, www.ohri.ca, www.innovation.ca, www.sanofipasteur.ca, www.utoronto.ca, medicine.utoronto.ca and www.bbdc.org.