



Report to Shareholders

Royal Bank of Canada | First Quarter 2012



Royal Bank of Canada first quarter 2012 results

All amounts are in Canadian dollars and are based on our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2012 and related notes prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), unless otherwise noted.

TORONTO, March 1, 2012 – Royal Bank of Canada (RY on TSX and NYSE) today reported net income of \$1,855 million for the first quarter ended January 31, 2012. Net income from continuing operations was \$1,876 million, up \$267 million or 17% from last quarter. These strong results were driven by record earnings in Canadian Banking reflecting solid business growth, higher earnings in Capital Markets and continued strength in Insurance and Wealth Management.

“RBC had an outstanding start to the year, earning over \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 2012. These results demonstrate the strength of our disciplined growth strategy and diversified business model which drive the earnings power of this organization. This morning, we announced a \$.03 or 6% increase in our quarterly dividend,” said Gord Nixon, RBC President and CEO. “Looking ahead through 2012, we believe that we are very well positioned to continue extending our lead in Canada and building client relationships in select U.S. and international markets, while maintaining our strong capital position and strict risk and cost discipline.”

Continuing operations: Q1 2012 compared to Q4 2011

- Net income of \$1,876 million (up 17% from \$1,609 million)
- Diluted earnings per share (EPS) of \$1.23 (up \$.18 from \$1.05)
- Return on common equity (ROE) of 20.0% (up from 17.5%)
- Tier 1 capital ratio of 12.2%
- Announced a \$.03, or 6%, increase to our quarterly dividend

Continuing operations: Q1 2012 compared to Q1 2011

- Net income of \$1,876 million (down 6% from \$1,996 million)
- Diluted EPS of \$1.23 (down \$.08 from \$1.31)
- ROE of 20.0% (down from 24.4%)

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is provided to enable a reader to assess our results of operations and financial condition for the three-month period ended or as at January 31, 2012, compared to the three-month periods ended January 31, 2011 and October 31, 2011. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended January 31, 2012 (unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) and related notes and our 2011 Annual Report to Shareholders (2011 Annual Report). This MD&A is dated February 29, 2012. All amounts are in Canadian dollars and are based on financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), unless otherwise noted.

Additional information about us, including our 2011 Annual Information Form, is available free of charge on our website at rbc.com/investorrelations, on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website at sedar.com and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at sec.gov.

Caution regarding forward-looking statements

From time to time, we make written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the *United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. We may make forward-looking statements in this Q1 2012 Report to Shareholders, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the SEC, in reports to shareholders and in other communications. Forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our financial performance objectives, our vision and strategic goals, the Economic, market and regulatory review and outlook for Canadian, U.S., European and global economies, the outlook and priorities for each of our business segments, and the risk environment including our liquidity and funding management. The forward-looking information contained in this document is presented for the purpose of assisting the holders of our securities and financial analysts in understanding our financial position and results of operations as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented and our vision and strategic goals and financial performance objectives, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "believe", "expect", "foresee", "forecast", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "goal", "plan" and "project" and similar expressions of future or conditional verbs such as "will", "may", "should", "could" or "would".

By their very nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which give rise to the possibility that our predictions, forecasts, projections, expectations or conclusions will not prove to be accurate, that our assumptions may not be correct and that our financial performance objectives, vision and strategic goals will not be achieved. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these statements as a number of risk factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors – many of which are beyond our control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict – include: credit, market, operational, and liquidity and funding risks, and other risks discussed in the Risk management section of our 2011 Annual Report and in our Q1 2012 Report to Shareholders; general business, economic and financial market conditions in Canada, the United States and certain other countries in which we conduct business, including the effects of the European sovereign debt crisis and the lowering of the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating by Standard & Poor's; changes in accounting standards, policies and estimates, including changes in our estimates of provisions, allowances and valuations; the effects of changes in government fiscal, monetary and other policies; changes to and new interpretations of risk-based capital and liquidity guidelines; the impact of changes in laws and regulations, including relating to the payments system in Canada, consumer protection measures and the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* and the regulations issued and to be issued thereunder; the effects of competition in the markets in which we operate; our ability to attract and retain employees; judicial or regulatory judgments and legal proceedings; the accuracy and completeness of information concerning our clients and counterparties; our ability to successfully execute our strategies and to complete and integrate strategic acquisitions and joint ventures successfully; development and integration of our distribution networks; and the impact of environmental issues.

We caution that the foregoing list of risk factors is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect our results. When relying on our forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to us, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and potential events. Except as required by law, we do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by us or on our behalf.

Additional information about these and other factors can be found in the Risk management and Overview of other risks sections of our 2011 Annual Report and in the Risk management section of our Q1 2012 Report to Shareholders.

Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites mentioned does not form part of this report. All references in this report to websites are inactive textual references and are for your information only.

Overview

About Royal Bank of Canada

Royal Bank of Canada (RY on TSX and NYSE) and its subsidiaries operate under the master brand name RBC. We are Canada's largest bank as measured by assets and market capitalization, and among the largest banks in the world, based on market capitalization. We are one of North America's leading diversified financial services companies, and provide personal and commercial banking, wealth management services, insurance, corporate and investment banking and transaction processing services on a global basis. We employ approximately 74,000 full- and part-time employees who serve close to 16 million personal, business, public sector and institutional clients through offices in Canada, the U.S. and 51 other countries. For more information, please visit rbc.com.

Selected financial and other highlights

	As at or for the three months ended			Change January 31, 2012 vs.	
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
(C\$ millions, except per share, number of and percentage amounts)					
Continuing operations					
Total revenue	\$ 7,574	\$ 6,692	\$ 7,218	\$ 882	\$ 356
Provision for credit losses (PCL)	267	276	264	(9)	3
Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisition expense (PBCAE)	1,211	867	567	344	644
Non-interest expense	3,671	3,530	3,669	141	2
Net income before income taxes	2,425	2,019	2,718	406	(293)
Net income from continuing operations	1,876	1,609	1,996	267	(120)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(21)	(38)	(48)	17	27
Net income	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948	\$ 284	\$ (93)
Segments – net income from continuing operations					
Canadian Banking	\$ 994	\$ 948	\$ 933	\$ 46	\$ 61
Wealth Management	188	179	213	9	(25)
Insurance	190	200	136	(10)	54
International Banking	24	10	68	14	(44)
Capital Markets	448	154	637	294	(189)
Corporate Support	32	118	9	(86)	23
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,996	\$ 267	\$ (120)
Selected information					
Earnings per share (EPS) – basic	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.07)
– diluted	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.06)
Return on common equity (ROE) (1), (2)	19.7%	17.1%	23.7%	260bps	(400)bps
Return on risk capital (RORC) (1), (2)	27.5%	24.2%	37.5%	330bps	(1,000)bps
Selected information from continuing operations					
Earnings per share (EPS) – basic	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.10)
– diluted	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.08)
Return on common equity (ROE) (1), (2)	20.0%	17.5%	24.4%	250bps	(440)bps
Return on risk capital (RORC) (1), (2)	29.3%	26.3%	43.1%	300bps	(1,380)bps
PCL on impaired loans as a % of average net loans and acceptances	.29%	.31%	.31%	(2)bps	(2)bps
Gross impaired loans (GIL) as a % of loans and acceptances	.62%	.64%	.69%	(2)bps	(7)bps
Capital ratios and multiples (3)					
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.2%	13.3%	13.2%	(110)bps	(100)bps
Total capital ratio	14.5%	15.3%	15.3%	(80)bps	(80)bps
Assets-to-capital multiple	16.6X	16.1X	16.5X	n.m.	n.m.
Tier 1 common ratio (2)	9.6%	10.6%	9.9%	(100)bps	(30)bps
Selected balance sheet and other information					
Total assets	\$ 815,016	\$ 793,833	\$ 761,972	\$ 21,183	\$ 53,044
Securities	165,186	167,022	202,705	(1,836)	(37,519)
Loans (net of allowance for loan losses)	363,647	351,489	343,633	12,158	20,014
Derivative related assets	103,341	99,650	73,461	3,691	29,880
Deposits	502,046	489,691	485,194	12,355	16,852
Average common equity (1)	35,600	34,400	31,000	1,200	4,600
Average risk capital (1)	25,500	24,300	19,600	1,200	5,900
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	285,508	267,780	256,009	17,728	29,499
Assets under management (AUM)	316,300	308,700	308,100	7,600	8,200
Assets under administration (AUA) – RBC	709,900	699,800	711,200	10,100	(1,300)
– RBC Dexia IS (4)	2,709,800	2,744,400	2,881,200	(34,600)	(171,400)
Common share information					
Shares outstanding (000s) – average basic	1,439,252	1,437,023	1,424,094	2,229	15,158
– average diluted	1,467,527	1,465,927	1,473,955	1,600	(6,428)
– end of period	1,440,857	1,438,376	1,425,901	2,481	14,956
Dividends declared per share	\$.54	\$.54	\$.50	\$ –	\$ 0.04
Dividend yield (5)	4.4%	4.5%	3.7%	(10)bps	70bps
Common share price (RY on TSX) – close, end of period	\$ 52.37	\$ 48.62	\$ 53.68	\$ 3.75	\$ (1.31)
Market capitalization (TSX)	75,458	69,934	76,542	5,524	(1,084)
Business information from continuing operations (number of)					
Employees (full-time equivalent) (FTE)	68,337	68,480	68,371	(143)	(34)
Bank branches	1,345	1,338	1,340	7	5
Automated teller machines (ATMs)	4,704	4,626	4,571	78	133
Period average US\$ equivalent of C\$1.00 (6)	\$.987	\$.992	\$.992	\$ (.005)	\$ (.005)
Period-end US\$ equivalent of C\$1.00	\$.997	\$ 1.003	\$.999	\$ (.006)	\$ (.002)

(1) Average amounts are calculated using methods intended to approximate the average of the daily balances for the period. This includes ROE, RORC, Average common equity, and Average risk capital. For further details, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section.

(2) These measures may not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For further details, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section and Key performance and non-GAAP measures section of our 2011 Annual Report.

(3) Comparative amounts were determined under Canadian GAAP.

(4) Represents the total AUA of the joint venture, of which we have a 50% ownership interest, reported on a one-month lag.

(5) Defined as dividends per common share divided by the average of the high and low share price in the relevant period.

(6) Average amounts are calculated using month-end spot rates for the period.

Economic, market and regulatory review and outlook – data as at February 29, 2012

Canada

The Canadian economy slowed in the fourth calendar quarter of 2011, to an estimated growth rate of 1.5%, driven by moderating business spending and exports, reflecting global economic uncertainty. The unemployment rate increased to 7.6% in January as labour markets slowed after prior periods of higher than expected employment growth. We expect improved economic growth in 2012 of 2.3%, slightly lower than our previously forecasted estimate of 2.5%. Improved growth is expected to be driven by stronger U.S. activity and higher business investment as the global economy stabilizes. Given high consumer debt ratios, we expect home equity product volume growth to moderate partly offset by higher wholesale loan growth reflecting increased business spending. Due to continued global economic uncertainty, we now expect future interest rate increases to be delayed until early 2013, which will put further pressure on net interest margins.

United States

The U.S. economy grew in the fourth calendar quarter of 2011 at a rate of 2.8%, reflecting inventory rebuilding and slightly higher consumer spending. Continued growth is expected in 2012 at a rate of 2.4%, although at a lower rate than our previously forecasted estimate of 2.5%. Moderate growth is expected to be mainly driven by higher business investment reflecting the low interest rate environment. Concerns relating to the negative economic impact from market uncertainty and sovereign debt issues remain heightened. As a result, the Federal Reserve announced a new commitment to extend interest rates at historically low levels until the latter half of 2014.

Europe

The Eurozone economy contracted in the fourth calendar quarter of 2011, declining at an estimated rate of -.3% as sovereign debt concerns continued to weaken consumer and business spending. Overall for 2012, we expect contraction to continue in 2012 at a rate of -.1%, weaker than our previously forecasted growth estimate of 0.9%. Contraction is expected in the first half of calendar 2012 with moderate economic growth returning in the second half driven by increased business activity. Concerns remain heightened relating to the economic impact of government fiscal austerity plans. Interest rates decreased further to 1.0% in early 2012 and are expected to remain low for the remainder of 2012 in order to provide additional economic stimulus.

Financial markets

Global capital markets remained fragile in the first fiscal quarter as client uncertainty over the global economy remained heightened. Market conditions improved slightly, mainly in fixed income, reflecting tightening credit spreads, lower market volatility and improved client volumes. Equity markets improved moderately during the latter part of the quarter mainly reflecting improved corporate earnings. Funding costs for financial institutions remained under pressure although coordinated efforts by global central banks to provide additional liquidity eased global funding concerns and improved market conditions. Loan growth, mainly in wholesale, is expected to increase driven by the low interest rate environment while origination activity is expected to moderate reflecting lower issuance volumes, particularly in debt.

Regulatory environment

We continue to respond to global regulatory developments such as capital and liquidity requirements under the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision global standards (Basel III), Over-the-Counter Derivatives reform, new consumer protection measures and specific financial reforms such as the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act*. We continue to monitor these and other developments and are working to ensure business impacts, if any, are minimized.

For further details on risk factors resulting from global regulatory developments which may affect our business and financial results, refer to the Overview of other risks section of our 2011 Annual Report. For further details on our framework and activities to manage risks, refer to the Risk management and Capital management sections of our 2011 Annual Report.

Financial performance

Adoption of IFRS

Our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and are presented in compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended or as at January 31, 2012 reflect our first set of financial statements prepared under IFRS and include corresponding comparative IFRS financial information for the three-month periods ended January 31, 2011 and October 31, 2011. For further details on the impacts of the adoption of IFRS including the description of accounting policies selected, refer to the Accounting and control matters section, Note 2, 3 and 19 to our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, and the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards section in our 2011 Annual Report.

Overview

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

We reported net income of \$1,855 million, down \$93 million or 5% from a year ago. Diluted earnings per share (EPS) of \$1.21 decreased \$.06 and return on common equity (ROE) of 19.7% decreased 400 basis points (bps). Our Tier 1 capital ratio was 12.2% down 100 bps from last year. For further details on our Tier 1 capital ratio, refer to the Capital management section.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income increased \$284 million or 18% from the prior quarter. Diluted EPS increased \$.19 and ROE was up 260 bps from last quarter.

Continuing operations

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011 and Q4 2011

Net income from continuing operations was \$1,876 million, down \$120 million or 6% from a year ago. Diluted EPS from continuing operations of \$1.23 decreased \$.08 and ROE from continuing operations was 20.0%, down 440 bps from the prior year. Strong business growth and improved credit quality across most businesses in Canadian Banking, higher earnings in Insurance reflecting net gains on investments and business growth and a lower effective tax rate were more than offset by solid but lower earnings in Capital Markets compared to record earnings last year. Lower results in International Banking reflecting the continuing unfavourable economic conditions in the Caribbean and lower transaction volumes in Wealth Management reflecting continued investor uncertainty also contributed to the decrease.

Compared to the prior quarter, net income from continuing operations was up \$267 million, or 17%, largely due to significantly higher fixed income trading revenue in Capital Markets reflecting improved market conditions compared to the challenging market conditions of last quarter, and solid volume growth across most businesses in Canadian Banking. Improved results in Wealth Management, and International Banking, reflecting lower provision for credit losses (PCL) in our Caribbean banking business, also contributed to the increase. The increase was partially offset by slightly lower earnings in Insurance due to higher claims costs and lower U.K. annuity reinsurance earnings.

Canadian Banking net income was \$994 million, up \$61 million or 7% from last year, reflecting strong volume growth across most businesses, improved credit quality as well as a lower effective tax rate. These factors were partially offset by spread compression and higher costs in support of business growth. Compared to the prior quarter, net income was up \$46 million or 5% mainly due to solid volume growth across most businesses, as well as a lower effective tax rate and seasonally lower marketing costs. Non-interest expense decreased despite strong volume growth, as a result of our ongoing focus on cost management.

Wealth Management net income was \$188 million, down \$25 million or 12% from last year, mainly due to lower transaction volumes reflecting continued investor uncertainty and higher costs in support of business growth. These factors were partially offset by higher average fee-based client assets. Compared to the prior quarter, net income was up \$9 million or 5%, relatively flat given the continued market and investor uncertainty in the early part of the quarter.

Insurance net income was \$190 million, up \$54 million or 40% from last year, mainly due to net investment gains as compared to net losses last year. The impact of a new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract and lower claims costs in disability and home and auto products also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by higher claims costs in reinsurance products and unfavourable life policyholder experience. Compared to the prior quarter, net income was down \$10 million or 5% mainly due to higher claims costs in reinsurance and home and auto products, and a lower impact this quarter from the U.K. annuity reinsurance contracts. These factors were partially offset by favourable actuarial adjustments and higher net investment gains this quarter.

International Banking net income was \$24 million, down \$44 million or 65% from last year, mainly driven by lower results in Caribbean banking reflecting spread compression and higher staff costs. These factors were partially offset by lower PCL in Caribbean banking. In addition, the prior year included a partial reversal of litigation provisions in Caribbean banking that favourably impacted results in that year. Compared to the prior quarter, net income was up \$14 million, primarily due to lower PCL and lower costs in Caribbean banking. These factors were partially offset by taxes paid on intercompany transfers in Caribbean banking and lower earnings at RBC Dexia. In addition, the prior quarter included favourable net stamp tax and accounting adjustments in Caribbean banking.

Capital Markets net income was \$448 million, down \$189 million or 30% from last year, mainly due to lower trading results and decreased debt and equity origination compared to record earnings last year. Trading revenue in the prior year also reflected gains related to MBIA Inc. (MBIA) and a consolidated special purpose entity (SPE) from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter. Compared to the prior quarter, net income was up \$294 million driven by significantly higher fixed income trading results. Solid growth in debt and equity origination and loan syndication fees also contributed to the increase. Our fixed income trading business benefitted from improved market conditions as compared to the challenging market conditions of last quarter. Last quarter, trading results also reflected a loss related to a consolidated SPE from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter.

Corporate Support net income was \$32 million largely due to our asset/liability management activities undertaken by Corporate Treasury reflecting earnings from positioning for changes in interest rates, partially offset by an unfavourable tax adjustment.

Discontinued operations

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net loss from discontinued operations was \$21 million compared to a net loss of \$48 million a year ago, largely due to lower PCL in our U.S. commercial real estate and builder finance portfolios reflecting stabilizing asset quality.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net loss from discontinued operations improved from a net loss of \$38 million in the previous quarter, largely due to gains on certain securities compared to a loss in the previous quarter and lower professional fees and marketing costs, partially offset by higher PCL.

Balance sheet adjustments related to discontinued operations are made prospectively from the date of classification as discontinued operations. The classification of our U.S. retail banking operations as discontinued operations was reflected beginning in the third quarter ending July 31, 2011. The sale of Liberty Life Insurance Company announced in October 2010 was reflected as discontinued operations from the Transition date as at November 1, 2010.

Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations related to the announced sale of our U.S. regional retail banking operations were \$26,324 million (October 31, 2011 – \$27,152 million) and \$19,488 million (October 31, 2011 – \$20,076 million) respectively. These items are presented as assets or liabilities of discontinued operations in our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations related to Liberty Life as at January 31, 2012 were \$nil (January 31, 2011 – \$5,555 million; October 31, 2011 – \$nil) and \$nil (January 31, 2011 – \$4,822 million; October 31, 2011 – \$nil) respectively.

Estimated impact of foreign currency translation on our consolidated financial results

Our foreign currency-denominated results are impacted by exchange rate fluctuations. Revenue, PCL, insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisitions expense (PBCAE), non-interest expense and net income denominated in foreign currency are translated at the average rate of exchange for the period.

For the three month periods ended Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011 and Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011, the estimated impact of foreign currency translations on key income statement items was minimal.

Changes in the relevant average exchange rates that impact our business are shown in the following table:

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
(Average foreign currency equivalent of C\$ 1.00) (1)			
U.S. dollar	.987	.992	.992
British pound	.630	.622	.631
Euro	.750	.716	.743

(1) Average amounts are calculated using month-end spot rates for the period.

Certain of our business segment results are impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates in the previous table. For further details, refer to the Business segment results section.

Results from continuing operations

The following provides a discussion of our reported results from continuing operations.

Total revenue

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011(1)
Interest income	\$5,171	\$5,216	\$5,250
Interest expense	2,168	2,259	2,455
Net interest income	3,003	2,957	2,795
Investments (1)	1,283	1,333	1,295
Insurance (1)	1,550	1,214	825
Trading	396	(219)	721
Banking (1)	905	918	918
Underwriting and other advisory	294	277	495
Other (1)	143	212	169
Non-interest income	\$4,571	\$3,735	\$4,423
Total revenue	\$7,574	\$6,692	\$7,218
Additional information			
Total trading revenue			
Net interest income	\$ 388	\$ 386	\$ 283
Non-interest income	396	(219)	721
Total trading revenue	\$ 784	\$ 167	\$1,004
Total trading revenue by product			
Interest rate and credit	\$ 536	\$ (6)	\$ 705
Equities	110	79	199
Foreign exchange and commodities	138	94	100
Total trading revenue	\$ 784	\$ 167	\$1,004
Trading revenue (teb) by product			
Interest rate and credit	\$ 536	\$ (6)	\$ 705
Equities	231	163	343
Foreign exchange and commodities	138	94	100
Total trading revenue (teb)	\$ 905	\$ 251	\$1,148
Trading revenue (teb) by product – Capital Markets			
Interest rate and credit	\$ 495	\$ (36)	\$ 656
Equities	216	156	336
Foreign exchange and commodities	136	93	100
Total Capital Markets trading revenue (teb)	\$ 847	\$ 213	\$1,092

(1) Refer to the Financial Performance section of our 2011 Annual Report for the definition of these categories.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total revenue increased \$356 million or 5% from last year.

Net interest income increased \$208 million or 7%, mainly due to higher trading-related net interest income reflecting higher structured products positions and higher dividend income. Volume growth across most businesses in Canadian Banking also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by spread compression in our banking businesses.

Investment-related revenue decreased \$12 million or 1%, mainly due to lower transaction volumes reflecting continued investor uncertainty and lower fees in our infrastructure finance businesses in Capital Markets. These factors were partially offset by higher average fee-based client assets including the impact of the full quarter of revenue from our BlueBay acquisition.

Insurance revenue increased \$725 million, mainly due to the change in fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, which was largely offset in PBCAE. Net investment gains as compared to net losses in the prior year, the impact of a new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract and volume growth in European life products also contributed to the increase.

Trading revenue in Non-interest income decreased \$325 million or 45%. Total trading revenue, which comprises trading-related revenue recorded in Net interest income and Non-interest income, was \$784 million, down \$220 million or 22%, mainly due to lower fixed income and equity trading revenue. Fixed income trading revenue was lower as the prior year included gains related to MBIA of \$102 million (\$49 million after-tax and compensation adjustments) mainly due to the termination of credit default swaps insured by MBIA, and the prior year also included a gain related to a consolidated SPE from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter.

Banking revenue decreased \$13 million or 1%, mainly reflecting lower foreign exchange revenue as the prior year included a few large transactions in International Banking, partially offset by higher service fees and higher credit card transaction volumes in the current year.

Underwriting and other advisory revenue decreased \$201 million, primarily reflecting lower origination activity across all geographies as compared to the robust issuance activity in the prior year.

Other revenue decreased \$26 million or 15%, mainly due to changes in the fair value of certain derivatives used to economically hedge our funding activities, partially offset by gains on certain available-for-sales (AFS) securities.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total revenue increased \$882 million, mainly due to significantly higher fixed income trading revenue reflecting tightening credit spreads and improved client volumes in the U.S. and Europe. Additionally, the prior quarter also included a loss on a consolidated SPE from which we exited all third party transactions during the current quarter. Higher insurance revenue reflecting the change in fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, largely offset in PBCAE, as well as volume growth across most insurance businesses also contributed to the increase. Volume growth across most Canadian banking businesses, including seasonally higher credit card transactions also favourably impacted our results. These factors were partially offset by losses on credit default swaps used to economically hedge our corporate loan portfolio in Capital Markets and the change in fair value of certain derivatives used to economically hedge our funding activities in Corporate Support.

Provision for credit losses

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total PCL of \$267 million was relatively flat from the prior year as lower PCL in our credit card, Canadian business lending and Caribbean retail portfolios was offset by PCL in our corporate portfolio in Capital Markets as compared to recoveries in the prior year.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total PCL decreased \$9 million or 3% from the prior quarter, largely reflecting lower PCL in our Caribbean wholesale and retail portfolios. These factors were partially offset by higher PCL in our corporate portfolio in Capital Markets and Canadian residential mortgage and secured personal lending portfolios.

Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisition expense

For the three months ended January 31, 2012, PBCAE increased \$644 million from a year ago, and increased \$344 million or 40% from the prior quarter. For further details, refer to the Insurance section.

Non-interest expense

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Salaries	\$1,060	\$1,060	\$ 999
Variable compensation	911	684	1,045
Benefits and retention compensation	311	276	291
Stock-based compensation	47	12	82
Human resources	\$2,329	\$2,032	\$2,417
Other expenses	1,342	1,498	1,252
Non-interest expense	\$3,671	\$3,530	\$3,669

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Non-interest expense was flat compared to the prior year as lower variable compensation reflecting lower trading results in Capital Markets and cost reductions from our cost management programs were mostly offset by higher costs in support of business growth including increased staff and benefits costs, higher infrastructure costs, and the impact of the full quarter of non-interest expense from our BlueBay acquisition.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Non interest expense increased \$141 million or 4%, mainly due to higher variable compensation resulting from improved trading results in Capital Markets and increased benefits costs. These factors were partially offset by lower professional fees, a decrease in sundry losses, seasonally lower marketing costs in Canadian Banking and cost reductions from our cost management programs.

Income taxes

(C\$ millions, except percentage amounts)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net income before income taxes from continuing operations	\$ 2,425	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,718
Income taxes	549	410	722
Effective income tax rate from continuing operations (1)	22.6%	20.3%	26.6%

(1) Income taxes as a percentage of net income before income taxes.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Income tax expense decreased \$173 million or 24% from a year ago due to lower earnings before income taxes. The effective income tax rate of 22.6%, decreased 4.0% from the prior year, mainly due to a reduction in statutory Canadian corporate income tax rates, and lower earnings in higher tax jurisdictions.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Income tax expense increased \$139 million or 34% from the prior quarter due to higher earnings before income tax. The effective income tax rate of 22.6% increased 2.3% from the prior quarter, as a reduction in statutory Canadian corporate income tax rates was more than offset by net favourable tax adjustments in the previous quarter.

Business segment results

How we measure and report our business segments

The key methodologies and assumptions used in our management reporting framework remain unchanged from October 31, 2011, except as noted below. These are periodically reviewed by management to ensure they remain valid. For further details, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section of our 2011 Annual Report.

Q1 2012

Effective the first quarter of 2012, we prospectively revised our capital allocation methodology to further align our allocation processes with evolving increased regulatory capital requirements. The revised methodology replaced the pro-rata allocation of unallocated capital that was used in 2011 and the impacts are being phased-in over fiscal 2012 in anticipation of our requirement to report under Basel III requirements in 2013. The revised methodology resulted in a reduction in attributed capital for Canadian Banking and an increase in attributed capital for Capital Markets.

Return on common equity and Return on risk capital

We measure and evaluate the performance of our consolidated operations and each business segment using a number of financial metrics such as net income, ROE and return on risk capital (RORC). We use ROE and RORC, at both the consolidated and business segment levels, as measures of return on total capital invested in our business. The business segment ROE and RORC measures are viewed as useful measures for supporting investment and resource allocation decisions because they adjust for certain items that may affect comparability between business segments and certain competitors. RORC does not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For further details, refer to the Key performance and non-GAAP measures section of our 2011 Annual Report.

The following table provides a summary of our ROE and RORC calculations:

(C\$ millions, except percentage amounts) (1)	For the three months ended							October 31 2011	January 31 2011
	Canadian Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	International Banking	Capital Markets	Corporate Support	Total		
Net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 975	\$ 179	\$ 187	\$ 16	\$ 428	\$ 2	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,519	\$ 1,905
Net income available to common shareholders from discontinued operations							(21)	(38)	(48)
Net income available to common shareholders							\$ 1,766	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,857
Average risk capital from continuing operations (2)	\$ 8,450	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,250	\$ 10,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 24,250	\$ 22,900	\$ 17,550
add: Goodwill and intangible capital	2,150	3,800	150	1,950	1,050	600	9,700	9,750	8,900
Under attribution of capital						400	400	350	900
Average common equity from discontinued operations							1,250	1,400	3,650
Total average common equity (3)	\$ 10,600	\$ 5,150	\$ 1,550	\$ 3,200	\$ 11,450	\$ 2,400	\$ 35,600	\$ 34,400	\$ 31,000
ROE from continuing operations	36.6%	13.8%	48.5%	2.0%	14.9%	n.m.	20.0%	17.5%	24.4%
ROE							19.7%	17.1%	23.7%
RORC from continuing operations	45.8%	51.9%	53.1%	5.1%	16.4%	n.m.	29.3%	26.3%	43.1%
RORC							27.5%	24.2%	37.5%

(1) Average risk capital, Goodwill and intangible capital, and Average common equity represent rounded figures. ROE and RORC are based on actual balances before rounding. These are calculated using methods intended to approximate the average of the daily balances for the period.

(2) Average risk capital includes Credit, Market (trading and non-trading), Operational and Business and fixed assets, and Insurance risk capital. For further details, refer to the Capital management section.

(3) The amounts for the segments are referred to as attributed capital.
n.m. not meaningful

Non-GAAP measures

Economic profit on a continuing operations basis

Economic profit is net income from continuing operations excluding the after-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles less a capital charge for use of attributed capital. It measures the return generated by our businesses in excess of our cost of capital, thus enabling users to identify relative contributions by each segment to shareholder value. Economic profit is a non-GAAP measure and does not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions.

The capital charge includes a charge for common equity and preferred shares. We prospectively revised our cost of equity in the first quarter of 2012 to 9.5% from 10% in 2011.

The following table provides a summary of our Economic profit on a continuing basis:

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended							October 31 2011	January 31 2011
	January 31, 2012								
	Canadian Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	International Banking	Capital Markets	Corporate Support	Total	Total	Total
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 994	\$ 188	\$ 190	\$ 24	\$ 448	\$ 32	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,996
add: Non-controlling interests	–	–	–	(2)	1	(24)	(25)	(25)	(26)
After-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles	–	15	–	12	1	1	29	31	29
Cash net income	\$ 994	\$ 203	\$ 190	\$ 34	\$ 450	\$ 9	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,999
less: Capital charge	275	133	40	82	297	55	882	892	747
Economic profit from continuing operations	\$ 719	\$ 70	\$ 150	\$ (48)	\$ 153	\$ (46)	\$ 998	\$ 723	\$ 1,252

Canadian Banking

(C\$ millions, except number of and percentage amounts and as otherwise noted)	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net interest income	\$ 2,064	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,991
Non-interest income	821	815	811
Total revenue	2,885	2,851	2,802
PCL	243	234	272
Non-interest expense	1,294	1,303	1,237
Net income before income taxes	1,348	1,314	1,293
Net income	994	948	933
Revenue by business			
Personal Financial Services	1,575	1,571	1,552
Business Financial Services	721	708	683
Cards and Payment Solutions	589	572	567
Selected average balances and other information			
ROE	36.6%	33.3%	43.7%
RORC	45.8%	41.5%	57.7%
NIM ⁽¹⁾	2.75%	2.75%	2.80%
Efficiency ratio	44.9%	45.7%	44.1%
Operating leverage	(1.6)%	n.a.	n.a.
Effective income tax rate	26.3%	27.9%	27.8%
Average total earning assets ⁽²⁾	298,600	294,300	282,400
Average loans and acceptances ⁽²⁾	300,600	295,800	280,500
Average deposits	225,500	219,500	201,200
AUA	\$ 161,500	\$ 158,000	\$ 154,600
PCL on impaired loans as a % of average net loans and acceptances	0.32%	0.31%	0.38%

(1) NIM is calculated as Net interest income divided by Average total earning assets.

(2) Average total earnings assets and average loans and acceptances include average securitized residential mortgages and credit card loans for the three months ended January 31, 2012 of \$42.2 billion and \$3.9 billion, respectively (October 31, 2011 – \$41.5 billion and \$3.9 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$40 billion and \$2 billion).

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income increased \$61 million or 7% compared to the prior year, reflecting strong volume growth across most businesses, improved credit quality as well as a lower effective tax rate. These factors were partially offset by spread compression and higher costs in support of business growth.

Total revenue increased \$83 million or 3% from the previous year.

Personal Financial Services revenue increased \$23 million or 1%, reflecting strong volume growth in personal deposits, home equity products and personal loans, largely offset by lower spreads on deposits and loans and lower brokerage volumes.

Business Financial Services revenue increased \$38 million or 6%, reflecting strong volume growth in business deposits and loans, partially offset by lower spreads on deposits and loans.

Cards and Payment Solutions revenue increased \$22 million or 4%, primarily reflecting higher credit card transaction volumes and improved credit card spreads as a result of a lower level of promotional pricing. These factors were largely offset by lower loan balances.

Net interest margin decreased by 5 bps mainly due to spread compression reflecting the continuing low interest rate environment.

PCL decreased \$29 million or 11%, mainly due to lower PCL in our credit card portfolio driven by fewer bankruptcies and lower PCL in our business lending portfolio. For further details, refer to the Credit quality performance section.

Non-interest expense increased \$57 million or 5%, mainly due to an increase in performance-related compensation and higher costs in support of business growth. These factors were partially offset by our ongoing focus on cost management.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income increased \$46 million or 5% from the prior quarter, mainly due to solid volume growth across most businesses, as well as a lower effective tax rate and seasonally lower marketing costs.

Total revenue increased \$34 million or 1%, primarily reflecting solid volume growth across most business, including seasonally higher credit card transactions.

Net interest margin remained relatively flat compared to last quarter as a favourable shift in product mix was offset by the impact of the continued low interest rate environment.

PCL increased \$9 million or 4%, mainly due to higher PCL in our residential mortgages and secured personal lending portfolio, partially offset by lower PCL in our business lending portfolio.

Non-interest expense decreased \$9 million or 1%, despite strong volume growth, primarily reflecting seasonally lower marketing costs and our ongoing focus on cost management, largely offset by an increase in performance-related compensation.

Wealth Management

	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
(C\$ millions, except number of and percentage amounts and as otherwise noted)			
Net interest income	\$ 102	\$ 96	\$ 90
Non-interest income			
Fee-based revenue	721	726	659
Transactional and other revenue	365	329	436
Total revenue	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,185
Non-interest expense	939	893	884
Net income before income taxes	\$ 249	\$ 258	\$ 301
Net income	\$ 188	\$ 179	\$ 213
Revenue by business			
Canadian Wealth Management	\$ 422	\$ 426	\$ 433
U.S. & International Wealth Management	486	466	519
U.S. & International Wealth Management (US\$ millions)	480	464	516
Global Asset Management ⁽¹⁾	280	259	233
Selected average balances and other information			
ROE	13.8%	12.7%	19.5%
RORC	51.9%	47.9%	82.9%
Pre-tax margin ⁽²⁾	21.0%	22.4%	25.4%
Number of advisors ⁽³⁾	4,220	4,281	4,237
AUA – Total	\$ 534,200	\$ 527,200	\$ 543,000
– U.S. & International Wealth Management	318,000	317,500	333,300
– U.S. & International Wealth Management (US\$ millions)	317,158	318,600	332,800
AUM	313,200	305,700	305,200
Average AUA	531,800	526,800	527,500
Average AUM	311,800	310,600	278,600

(1) Includes BlueBay results which are reported on a one-month lag.

(2) Pre-tax margin is defined as net income before income taxes divided by total revenue.

(3) Represents client-facing advisors across all our wealth management businesses.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income decreased \$25 million or 12% from a year ago mainly due to lower transaction volumes reflecting continued investor uncertainty and higher costs in support of business growth. These factors were partially offset by higher average fee-based client assets.

Canadian Wealth Management revenue decreased \$11 million or 3%, mainly due to lower transaction volumes, largely offset by higher average fee-based client assets resulting from capital appreciation and net sales.

U.S. & International Wealth Management revenue decreased \$33 million or 6%. In U.S. dollars, revenue decreased \$36 million or 7%, mainly due to lower transaction volumes.

Global Asset Management revenue increased \$47 million or 20%, reflecting higher average fee-based client assets including the impact of the full quarter of revenue from our BlueBay acquisition.

Non-interest expense increased \$55 million or 6%, primarily due to higher costs in support of business growth including the impact of the full quarter of non-interest expense from our BlueBay acquisition.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income increased \$9 million or 5%, relatively flat as compared to the prior quarter given the continued market and investor uncertainty in the early part of the quarter.

Total revenue increased \$37 million or 3%, mainly due to the increase in fair value of our U.S. stock-based compensation plan.

Non-interest expense increased \$46 million or 5%, mainly due to the increase in fair value of our U.S. stock-based compensation plan liability, and the prior quarter also included a favourable accounting adjustment related to our deferred compensation liability.

Insurance

	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
(C\$ millions, except number of and percentage amounts and as otherwise noted)			
Non-interest income			
Net earned premiums	\$ 957	\$ 897	\$ 881
Investment income (1)	532	254	(116)
Fee income	61	64	60
Total revenue	1,550	1,215	825
Insurance policyholder benefits and claims (1)	1,065	720	409
Insurance policyholder acquisition expense	146	147	158
Non-interest expense	129	129	122
Net income before income taxes	\$ 210	\$ 219	\$ 136
Net income	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 136
Revenue by business			
Canadian Insurance	\$ 1,054	\$ 757	\$ 392
International and Other Insurance	\$ 496	\$ 458	\$ 433
Selected average balances and other information			
ROE	48.5%	40.3%	40.5%
RORC	53.1%	43.3%	45.7%
Premiums and deposits (2)	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,147
Assets from segregated funds	343	320	277
Liabilities from segregated funds	343	320	277
Fair value changes on investments backing policyholder liabilities (1)	385	123	(243)

(1) Investment income can experience volatility arising from fluctuation in the fair value of Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) assets. The investments which support actuarial liabilities are predominantly fixed income assets designated as FVTPL. Consequently changes in the fair values of these assets are recorded in investment income in the consolidated statements of income and are largely offset by changes in the fair value of the actuarial liabilities, the impact of which is reflected in insurance policyholder benefits and claims.

(2) Premiums and deposits include premiums on risk-based insurance and annuity products, and individual and group segregated fund deposits, consistent with insurance industry practices.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income increased \$54 million or 40%, mainly due to net investment gains as compared to net losses last year. The impact of a new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract of \$17 million and lower claims costs in disability and home and auto products also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by higher claims costs in reinsurance products and unfavourable life policyholder experience.

Total revenue increased \$725 million or 88% compared to last year.

Canadian Insurance revenue increased \$662 million, mainly due to the change in fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, which was largely offset in PBCAE. Net investment gains as compared to net losses last year also contributed to the increase.

International and Other Insurance revenue increased \$63 million or 15%, mainly due to the impact of a new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract and volume growth in European life products.

PBCAE increased \$644 million, mainly due to the change in fair value of investments as noted above. The increase also reflected higher costs due to volume growth including the new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract and higher claims costs in reinsurance products, which were partially offset by lower claims costs in disability and home and auto products.

Non-interest expense increased \$7 million or 6%, mainly due to higher staff levels in support of business growth.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income decreased \$10 million or 5%, mainly due to higher claims costs in reinsurance and home and auto products, and a lower impact this quarter from the new U.K. annuity reinsurance contract as compared to the \$26 million impact last quarter. These factors were partially offset by favourable actuarial adjustments and higher net investment gains this quarter.

Total revenue increased \$335 million or 28%, mainly due to the change in fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, largely offset in PBCAE. Volume growth across most products also contributed to the increase.

PBCAE increased \$344 million or 40%, mainly due to the change in fair value of investments as noted above. Volume growth across most products and higher claims costs in reinsurance and home and auto products also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by favourable actuarial adjustments reflecting management actions and assumption changes.

Non-interest expense was flat as higher staff costs were offset by lower marketing costs.

International Banking

(C\$ millions, except number of and percentage amounts and as otherwise noted)	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net interest income	\$ 159	\$ 161	\$ 171
Non-interest income	214	224	236
Total revenue	\$ 373	\$ 385	\$ 407
PCL	8	36	14
Non-interest expense	326	339	292
Net income before income taxes	\$ 39	\$ 10	\$ 101
Net income	\$ 24	\$ 10	\$ 68
Revenue by business			
Banking (1)	\$ 201	\$ 197	\$ 233
RBC Dexia (1)	172	188	174
Selected average balances and other information			
ROE	2.0 %	0.3 %	7.7 %
RORC	5.1 %	0.6 %	20.9 %
Average loans and acceptances	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,500
Average deposits	28,000	29,800	24,800
AUA (2)	2,717,700	2,752,300	2,888,700
AUM (2)	2,800	2,700	2,600
Average AUA	2,706,100	2,835,700	2,776,200
Average AUM	2,800	2,800	2,600
PCL on impaired loans as a % of average net loans and acceptances	.36%	1.70%	.68%

(1) Caribbean banking units formerly operating as RBTT Financial Group (RBTT) and RBC Dexia IS results are reported on a one-month lag.

(2) These represent the AUA and AUM of RBTT and total AUA of RBC Dexia IS, reported on a one-month lag.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income decreased \$44 million or 65%, mainly driven by lower results in Caribbean banking reflecting spread compression and higher staff costs. These factors were partially offset by lower PCL in Caribbean banking. In addition, the prior year included a partial reversal of litigation provisions in Caribbean banking that favourably impacted results in that year.

Total revenue decreased \$34 million or 8%.

Banking revenue decreased \$32 million or 14%, mainly due to spread compression reflecting the low interest rate environment in the Caribbean and lower foreign exchange revenue due to a few large transactions in the prior year. In addition, the prior year included a gain on sale of certain securities in Caribbean banking, which favourably impacted our results in that year.

RBC Dexia IS (RBC Dexia) revenue decreased \$2 million or 1%, primarily reflecting lower foreign exchange revenue driven by lower spreads due to larger average trade sizes and change in business mix.

PCL decreased \$6 million or 43%, largely reflecting lower PCL in our Caribbean retail and wholesale portfolios. For further details, refer to the Credit quality performance section.

Non-interest expense increased \$34 million or 12%, mainly due to higher staffing levels. The write-off of software costs at RBC Dexia also contributed to the increase. In addition, the prior year included a partial reversal of litigation provisions in Caribbean banking as noted above.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income increased \$14 million, primarily due to lower PCL and lower costs in Caribbean banking. These factors were partially offset by taxes paid on intercompany transfers in Caribbean banking and lower earnings at RBC Dexia. In addition, the prior quarter included favourable net stamp tax and accounting adjustments in Caribbean banking.

Total revenue decreased \$12 million or 3%, primarily reflecting lower results at RBC Dexia due to lower foreign exchange revenue driven by lower spreads and change in business mix. Lower fee based revenue at RBC Dexia driven by lower average client assets and the unfavourable impact of the stronger Canadian dollar also contributed to the decrease.

PCL decreased \$28 million, largely reflecting lower PCL in our Caribbean wholesale and retail portfolios.

Non-interest expense decreased \$13 million or 4%, mainly due to lower common operating platform integration costs and professional fees, lower sundry losses in Caribbean banking and sales tax recoveries at RBC Dexia. The unfavourable impact of the stronger Canadian dollar also contributed to the decrease. In addition, the prior quarter included favourable net stamp tax and accounting adjustments in Caribbean banking.

Capital Markets

	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
<i>(C\$ millions, except percentage amounts)</i>			
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 764	\$ 702	\$ 655
Non-interest income	852	340	1,396
Total revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,042	\$ 2,051
PCL	17	5	(25)
Non-interest expense	978	838	1,121
Net income before income taxes	\$ 621	\$ 199	\$ 955
Net income	\$ 448	\$ 154	\$ 637
Revenue by business			
Global Markets	1,090	564	1,303
Corporate and Investment Banking	566	591	712
Other	(40)	(113)	36
Selected average balance sheet information			
ROE	14.9%	5.8%	30.7%
RORC	16.4%	6.5%	35.1%
Average trading securities	\$ 120,600	\$ 136,500	\$ 137,500
Average loans and acceptances	45,200	42,600	38,600
Average deposits	130,100	128,400	126,000
PCL on impaired loans as a % of average net loans and acceptances	0.15%	0.05%	(0.26)%

	For the three months ended	
	Q1,2012 vs. Q4,2011	Q1,2012 vs. Q1 2011
Estimated impact of US, British pound and Euro translation on key income statement items		
<i>Increase (decrease):</i>		
Total revenue (pre-tax)	\$ (10)	\$ 10
Non-interest expense (pre-tax)	-	5
Net income	(5)	-
Percentage change in average US\$ equivalent of C\$1.00	(1)%	(1)%
Percentage change in average British pound equivalent of C\$1.00	1%	0%
Percentage change in average Euro equivalent of C\$1.00	5%	1%

(1) Taxable equivalent basis (teb) – The teb adjustment for the three months ended January 31, 2012 was \$121 million (October 31, 2011 – \$85 million; January 31, 2011 – \$144 million). For further discussion, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section of our 2011 Annual Report.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income decreased \$189 million or 30%, mainly due to lower trading results and decreased debt and equity origination compared to record earnings last year. Trading revenue in the prior year also reflected gains related to MBIA and a consolidated SPE from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter.

Total revenue decreased \$435 million or 21%.

Global Markets revenue decreased \$213 million or 16%, mainly due to lower fixed income and equity trading revenue compared to the strong activity levels in the prior year. Fixed income trading revenue decreased as the prior year included a gain related to MBIA of \$102 million (\$49 million after-tax and compensation adjustments) mainly due to the termination of credit default swaps insured by MBIA. Decreased equity trading revenue across most geographies, and lower debt and equity origination, primarily in Canada and the U.S. also contributed to the decline as the prior year reflected strong levels of new issue activity.

Corporate and Investment Banking revenue decreased \$146 million or 21%, primarily reflecting lower origination activity across all geographies as compared to the robust issuance activity in the prior year. This was partially offset by higher lending revenue, primarily in the U.S., driven by volume growth.

Other loss of \$40 million compared to revenue of \$36 million last year mainly due to lower fixed income trading revenue as the prior year reflected a gain largely related to a consolidated SPE from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter. Lower losses on certain legacy portfolios partially offset the decrease.

During the current quarter, PCL of \$17 million mainly reflected a loss on a single account in our corporate portfolio as compared to a recovery of \$25 million in the prior year, mainly comprised of a recovery on a single account. For further details, refer to the Credit quality performance section.

Non-interest expense decreased \$143 million or 13%, largely due to decreased variable compensation on lower results.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income increased \$294 million driven by significantly higher fixed income trading results. Solid growth in debt and equity origination and loan syndication fees also contributed to the increase. Our fixed income trading business benefitted from improved market conditions as compared to the challenging market conditions of last quarter. Last quarter, trading results also reflected a loss related to a consolidated SPE from which we exited all of the third party transactions during the current quarter.

Total revenue increased \$574 million or 55%, largely due to significantly higher fixed income trading revenue reflecting tightening credit spreads and improved client volumes mainly in the U.S. and Europe. Solid growth in origination, largely in equity in the U.S., and loan syndication fees across most geographies also contributed to the increase. Higher revenue also reflected a loss in the prior quarter of \$105 million (\$77 million after-tax and compensation adjustments) related to a consolidated SPE as noted above. These factors were partially offset by losses on credit default swaps used to economically hedge our corporate loan portfolio and decreased merger and acquisition (M&A) activity mainly in Europe.

PCL increased \$12 million primarily reflecting a loss on a single account in our corporate portfolio.

Non-interest expense increased \$140 million or 17%, mainly due to higher variable compensation on improved results.

Corporate Support

(C\$ millions)	As at or for the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net interest (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (86)	\$ (38)	\$ (112)
Non-interest income	48	86	60
Total revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ (38)	\$ 48	\$ (52)
PCL	(1)	1	3
Non-interest expense	5	28	13
Net (loss) income before income taxes	\$ (42)	\$ 19	\$ (68)
Net income ⁽²⁾	\$ 32	\$ 118	\$ 9

(1) Teb adjusted.

(2) Net income reflects income attributable to both shareholders and NCI. Net income attributable to NCI for the three months ended January 31, 2012 was \$24 million (October 31, 2011 – \$23 million; January 31, 2011 – \$22 million).

Due to the nature of activities and consolidated adjustments reported in this segment, we believe that a comparative period analysis is not relevant. The following identifies material items affecting the reported results in each period.

Net interest loss and income taxes (recoveries) in each quarter in Corporate Support include the deduction of the teb adjustments related to the gross-up of income from Canadian taxable corporate dividends recorded in Capital Markets. The amount deducted from net interest income (loss) was offset by an equivalent increase in income taxes (recoveries). The teb amount for the three months ended January 31, 2012 was \$121 million as compared to \$85 million in the prior quarter and \$144 million in the prior year. For further discussion, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section of our 2011 Annual Report to Shareholders.

In addition to teb impacts noted above, the following identifies the other material items affecting the reported results in each quarter.

Q1 2012

Net income was \$32 million largely due to our asset/liability management activities undertaken by Corporate Treasury reflecting earnings from positioning for changes in interest rates, partially offset by an unfavourable tax adjustment.

Q4 2011

Net income was \$118 million largely due to our asset/liability management activities undertaken by Corporate Treasury reflecting earnings from positioning for changes in interest rates, gains of \$26 million (\$19 million after-tax) related to the change in the fair value of certain derivatives used to economically hedge our funding activities, gains related to the fair value adjustments of RBC debt and net favourable income tax adjustments. These factors were partially offset by losses of \$15 million after-tax attributed to an investment accounted for under the equity method.

Q1 2011

Net income was \$9 million largely due to our asset/liability management activities undertaken by Corporate Treasury reflecting earnings from positioning for changes in interest rates, partially offset by an unfavourable tax adjustment.

Quarterly results and trend analysis

Our quarterly earnings, revenue and expenses are impacted by a number of trends and recurring factors, which include seasonality, general economic and market conditions, and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The following table summarizes our results for the last eight quarters (the period):

	2012	2011				2010		
	IFRS	IFRS				CGAAP		
(C\$ millions, except for percentage amounts)	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Continuing operations								
Net interest income	\$ 3,003	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,889	\$ 2,716	\$ 2,795	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,588	\$ 2,528
Non-interest income	4,571	3,735	4,008	4,115	4,423	4,168	3,562	3,853
Total revenue	\$ 7,574	\$ 6,692	\$ 6,897	\$ 6,831	\$ 7,218	\$ 6,778	\$ 6,150	\$ 6,381
PCL	267	276	320	273	264	283	277	334
PBCAE	1,211	867	1,081	843	567	1,047	978	721
Non-interest expense	3,671	3,530	3,417	3,551	3,669	3,582	3,146	3,344
Net income before income taxes	\$ 2,425	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,079	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,718	\$ 1,866	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,982
Income taxes	549	410	396	482	722	467	344	538
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,444
Non-controlling interest in net income of subsidiaries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$ 27	\$ 26	\$ 23
Net income from continuing operations – CGAAP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$ 1,372	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,421
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (21)	\$ (38)	\$ (389)	\$ (51)	\$ (48)	\$ (251)	\$ (103)	\$ (92)
Net income (1)	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,948	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,329
EPS – basic	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.03	\$.84	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.30	\$.74	\$.85	\$.89
– diluted	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.02	\$.83	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.27	\$.74	\$.84	\$.88
EPS from continuing operations – basic	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.34	\$.92	\$.93	\$.96
– diluted	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.31	\$.91	\$.92	\$.95
Segment net income (loss) from continuing operations								
Canadian Banking	\$ 994	\$ 948	\$ 888	\$ 895	\$ 933	\$ 765	\$ 766	\$ 736
Wealth Management	188	179	192	227	213	175	185	90
Insurance	190	200	141	123	136	124	148	106
International Banking	24	10	18	46	68	(7)	36	51
Capital Markets	448	154	259	406	637	373	201	502
Corporate Support	32	118	185	(15)	9	(58)	43	(64)
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,372	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,421
Net income – total	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,948	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,329
Effective income tax rate	22.6%	20.3%	19.0%	22.3%	26.6%	25.0%	19.7%	27.1%
Period average US\$ equivalent of C\$1.00	\$.987	\$.992	\$ 1.039	\$ 1.039	\$.992	\$.963	\$.957	\$.973

(1) Net income from continuing operations reflects income attributable to both shareholders and NCI. Net income under IFRS is apportioned between our shareholders and NCI after the effects of all continuing and discontinued operations have been presented.

- In the third quarter of 2011 we recorded a net loss from discontinued operations of \$389 million due to the announced sale of our U.S. regional retail banking operations which included the loss on sale of \$310 million and a net operating loss of \$79 million. Refer to Discontinued operations in the Financial performance section for further details.
- In the first quarter of 2011 we recorded a gain of \$102 million (\$49 million after-tax and compensation adjustments) due to a legal settlement with MBIA on the termination of our direct monoline insurance protection with them.
- In the fourth quarter of 2010 we recorded a loss of \$116 million relating to the sale of Liberty Life.
- Certain market and credit related items adversely affected our results, mainly in the third quarter of 2010.
- Fluctuations in the Canadian dollar relative to other foreign currencies have affected our consolidated results over the period.

Continuing operations Trend analysis

Economic conditions have moderately improved over the period, although capital market conditions remained uncertain reflecting concerns over the global economy and continued European sovereign debt concerns.

Net income in 2011 and current quarter was up over 2010 with solid performance over the period reflecting solid volume growth in Canadian Banking, improved results in Insurance and lower PCL. Results in Capital Markets fluctuated over the period due to market volatility. Results in Wealth Management have been impacted by capital market conditions and investor uncertainty over the past eight quarters.

Revenue generally trended up over the period but experienced some fluctuations. Trading revenue generally moderated from the strong performance in the first quarter of 2011 and fluctuated due to market conditions, with solid results experienced in the first quarter of 2012 as a result of tightening credit spreads and improved client volumes mainly in the U.S. and Europe. Revenue also fluctuated due to the change in fair value of investment backing our policyholder liabilities in Insurance, largely offset in PBCAE. Solid volume growth in Canadian Banking, growth in our investment banking businesses and higher revenue in Wealth Management due to higher average-fee based client assets contributed to the increase in revenue over the period. Net interest income generally trended up over the period although it was unfavourably impacted by spread compression in our banking and wealth management businesses as a result of the continuing low interest rate environment.

PCL generally decreased over the period, reflecting continued stabilizing asset quality.

PBCAE has been subject to quarterly fluctuations. Generally over the period there have been movements in the fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, largely offset in revenue, which can cause volatility quarter to quarter, higher costs due to volume growth, actuarial liability adjustments and generally lower claims costs during the period.

Non-interest expense has generally trended upward mainly due to increased costs in support of business growth as well as overall higher variable compensation in Capital Markets and Wealth Management driven by higher revenue. Pension expense, primarily in Canadian Banking, decreased under IFRS. For further details on employee benefits costs refer to Note 3 to our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our effective income tax rate has generally fluctuated over the period, reflecting a varying portion of income being reported by our subsidiaries operating in jurisdictions with differing income tax rates, a fluctuating level of income from tax-advantaged sources (Canadian taxable corporate dividends), and tax adjustments. The reduction in statutory Canadian corporate income tax rates over the period has generally lowered our effective income tax rate.

Results by geographic segment ⁽¹⁾

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended											
	January 31 2012				October 31 2011				January 31 2011			
	Canada	U.S.	Other International	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other International	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other International	Total
Total revenue	\$5,185	\$1,096	\$ 1,293	\$7,574	\$4,728	\$788	\$ 1,176	\$6,692	\$4,619	\$1,269	\$ 1,330	\$7,218
Net income from continuing operations	\$1,493	\$ 174	\$ 209	\$1,876	\$1,394	\$ 64	\$ 151	\$1,609	\$1,388	\$ 229	\$ 379	\$1,996
Net loss from discontinued operations	–	(21)	–	(21)	–	(38)	–	(38)	–	(48)	–	(48)
Net income – total	\$1,493	\$ 153	\$ 209	\$1,855	\$1,394	\$ 26	\$ 151	\$1,571	\$1,388	\$ 181	\$ 379	\$1,948

(1) For geographic reporting, our segments are grouped into Canada, U.S. and Other International. For further details, refer to Note 28 to our 2011 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Continuing operations

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net income in Canada was up \$105 million, or 8% from the prior year. The increase was largely due to strong volume growth in Canadian Banking and net investment gains in Insurance as compared to losses in the prior year. Lower PCL and a lower effective tax rate in Canadian Banking also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by lower trading results in our fixed income businesses, lower origination and M&A activity and increased costs in support of business growth.

U.S. net income was down \$28 million, or 15%, from the prior year, largely due to lower trading results, decreased origination and lower transaction volumes in Wealth Management. Lower recovery of credit losses as compared to the prior year also contributed to the decrease. These factors were partially offset by a decrease in fair value of our U.S. stock-based compensation plan liability and a favourable accounting adjustment related to our deferred compensation liability.

Other International net income decreased \$170 million, or 45% from the previous year primarily due to lower trading results and lower origination activity. In addition, the prior year included a gain related to MBIA, which favourably impacted the results in that year. Higher costs in support of business growth and higher PCL also contributed to the decrease.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net income in Canada was up \$99 million, or 7%, from last quarter, mainly driven by significantly higher fixed income trading results, solid volume growth across most businesses in Canadian Banking, as well as a lower effective tax rate and seasonally lower marketing costs. These factors were partially offset by continued spread compression in Canadian Banking and higher PCL.

U.S. net income increased by \$127 million from last quarter, largely due to significantly higher fixed income trading revenue reflecting tightening credit spreads and improved client volumes, and solid growth in our origination business. Lower PCL also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by an increase in the fair value of our U.S. stock-based compensation plan liability.

Other International net income increased \$58 million, or 38%, from last quarter, mainly due to significantly higher fixed income trading results and lower common operating platform integration costs and professional fees in International Banking. Lower PCL as compared to last quarter also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by a lower impact this quarter from the new U.K. annuity reinsurance contracts and lower earnings at RBC Dexia IS.

U.S. net loss from discontinued operations

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Net loss from discontinued operations was \$21 million compared to a net loss of \$48 million a year ago, largely due to lower PCL in our U.S. commercial real estate and builder finance portfolios reflecting stabilizing asset quality.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Net loss from discontinued operations improved from a net loss of \$38 million in the previous quarter, largely due to gains on certain securities in the current quarter compared to a loss in the previous quarter and lower professional fees and marketing costs, partially offset by higher PCL.

Financial condition

Condensed balance sheets ⁽¹⁾

(C\$ millions)	As at		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,005	\$ 12,428	\$ 7,888
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	11,135	12,181	11,342
Securities	165,186	167,022	202,705
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	96,212	84,947	79,259
Loans			
Retail loans	287,164	284,745	274,792
Wholesale loans	78,448	68,711	71,625
Allowance for loan losses	(1,965)	(1,967)	(2,784)
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	343	320	277
Other – Derivatives	103,341	99,650	73,461
– Assets of discontinued operations ⁽²⁾	26,324	27,152	5,555
– Other	36,823	38,644	37,852
Total assets	\$ 815,016	\$ 793,833	\$ 761,972
Liabilities			
Deposits	\$ 502,046	\$ 489,691	\$ 485,194
Insurance and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders	343	320	277
Other – Derivatives	106,763	100,522	76,789
– Liabilities of discontinued operations ⁽²⁾	19,488	20,076	4,822
– Other	134,002	132,118	145,705
Subordinated debentures	8,744	8,749	9,035
Trust capital securities	900	894	1,635
Total liabilities	772,286	752,370	723,457
Equity attributable to shareholders	40,972	39,702	36,462
Non-controlling interests	1,758	1,761	2,053
Total equity	42,730	41,463	38,515
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 815,016	\$ 793,833	\$ 761,972

- (1) Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are translated to Canadian dollars. For further details, refer to Note 2 of the unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Balance sheet adjustments related to discontinued operations are made prospectively from the date of classification as discontinued operations. The classification of our U.S. retail banking operations as discontinued operations was reflected beginning in the third quarter ending July 31, 2011. The sale of Liberty Life Insurance Company announced in October 2010 was reflected as discontinued operations from the Transition date as at November 1, 2010.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total assets were up \$53 billion or 7% from the previous year.

Securities were down \$38 billion or 19% compared to the prior year, primarily due to a reduction in our corporate and government debt instruments as part of our management of market and interest rate risk. Securities related to our U.S. retail banking operations which are now classified as discontinued operations were \$6 billion as at January 31, 2011 and were reflected in the Securities balance. As at January 31, 2012, these securities are reflected in Assets of discontinued operations.

Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos) and securities borrowed increased \$17 billion or 21%, mainly attributable to new business activity and higher client activity in certain businesses.

Loans were up \$19 billion or 6%, predominantly due to solid volume growth in Canadian home equity products and growth in wholesale loans. Loans related to our U.S. retail banking operations which are now classified as discontinued operations were \$19 billion as at January 31, 2011 and were reflected in the Loans balance. As at January 31, 2012, these loans are reflected in Assets of discontinued operations.

Derivative assets were up \$30 billion or 41%, mainly attributable to higher fair values on interest rate swaps due to a declining rate environment. This increase was partially offset by higher netting amounts reflecting the increased interest rate swap asset and liability positions with a central clearing counterparty.

Total liabilities were up \$49 billion or 7% from the previous year.

Deposits increased \$17 billion or 3%, mainly reflecting an increase in fixed term deposits due to an increase in our internal funding requirements, to support our loan growth and demand for our high-yield savings and other product offerings in our retail business. Deposits related to our U.S. retail banking operations which are now classified as discontinued operations were \$19 billion as at January 31, 2011 and were reflected in the Deposits balance. As at January 31, 2012, these deposits were reflected as Liabilities of discontinued operations.

Derivative liabilities were up \$30 billion or 39%, mainly attributable to higher fair values on interest rate swaps, offset by increased positions with a central clearing counterparty.

Other liabilities decreased \$12 billion or 8%, mainly resulting from a decrease in obligations related to securities sold short as part of our management of market risk. This was partly offset by an increase in repurchase agreements partly due to increased volume and higher market activity.

Total equity increased \$4 billion or 11%, largely reflecting earnings, net of dividends.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total assets increased \$21 billion or 3% from the prior quarter largely due to higher loan balances and assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos) due to the reasons noted above. Higher derivative assets mainly attributable to higher fair values of interest rate swaps due to a declining rate environment, partially offset by increased positions with a central clearing counterparty and lower fair values on foreign exchange forward contracts and equity derivatives due to improved market stability also contributed to the increase. These factors were partially offset by a decrease in our securities largely due to the reasons noted above.

Total liabilities increased \$20 billion or 3% from the prior quarter largely due to higher deposits due to the reasons noted above. Higher derivative liabilities mainly attributable to higher fair values on interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps, partially offset by increased positions with a central counterparty also contributed to the increase.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

In the normal course of business, we engage in a variety of financial transactions that, for accounting purposes, are not recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Off-balance sheet transactions are generally undertaken for risk, capital and funding management purposes which benefit us and our clients. These include transactions with SPEs and may include issuance of guarantees and give rise to, among other risks, varying degrees of market, credit, liquidity and funding risk, which are discussed in the Risk management section.

We use SPEs to securitize our financial assets as well as assist our clients in securitizing their financial assets. These entities are not operating entities, typically have no employees, and may or may not be recorded on our balance sheets.

Securitizations of our financial assets

Securitization can be used as a cost-effective fund raising technique compared to the relative cost of issuing unsecured wholesale debt.

We periodically securitize our credit card receivables, residential and commercial mortgage loans and participate in bond securitization activities primarily to diversify our funding sources, enhance our liquidity position and for capital purposes. We also securitize residential and commercial mortgage loans for sales and trading activities. Refer to Note 19C and 19D to our Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a complete description of our securitization activities, our involvement with the transferred assets, and related risk by major product types.

We securitize our credit card receivables through an SPE, on a revolving basis, which we are required to consolidate under IFRS. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the SPE are recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We also securitize residential mortgage loans under the National Housing Act MBS program (NHA MBS program) and sell them primarily to Canada Housing Trust (CHT), a government sponsored SPE, under the Canada Mortgage Bond (CMB) program. We do not control this SPE, and therefore do not consolidate it. We do not hold any significant interest in the SPE and therefore it is not included in the unconsolidated SPE table below. The securitized residential mortgages loans transferred to the SPE do not meet the derecognition requirements under IFRS and hence have been recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and accounted for as secured borrowings. We also sell securitized residential mortgage loans to third party investors through the Canadian social housing program.

Securitized Canadian social housing mortgages, commercial mortgage loans, and our bond securitization transactions continue to be derecognized under IFRS as we have no continuing involvement in the transferred assets. We did not securitize Canadian social housing mortgages, commercial mortgages, or bond participation certificates during the quarter.

Involvement with unconsolidated Special Purpose Entities

In the normal course of business, we engage in a variety of financial transactions with SPEs to support our customers' financing and investing needs, including securitization of client financial assets, creation of investment products, and other types of structured financing. The following table summarizes SPEs in which we have significant financial interests, but have not been consolidated.

(C\$ millions)	As at					
	January 31 2012		October 31 2011		January 31 2011	
	Total assets	Maximum exposure (1)	Total assets (2)	Maximum exposure (1), (2)	Total assets	Maximum exposure (1)
Unconsolidated SPEs						
Multi-seller conduits (3)	\$ 25,623	\$ 25,992	\$ 24,271	\$ 24,614	\$ 21,816	\$ 22,111
Structured finance SPEs	5,288	1,541	4,988	1,340	5,196	1,550
Investment funds	1,196	1,023	1,374	1,125	1,451	1,076
Credit investment product SPEs	240	16	253	17	483	19
Third-party securitization vehicles	3,683	786	1,090	214	—	—
Other (4)	376	125	242	60	208	40
	\$ 36,406	\$ 29,483	\$ 32,218	\$ 27,370	\$ 29,154	\$ 24,796

- (1) The maximum exposure to loss resulting from significant financial interests in these SPEs consists mostly of investments, loans, liquidity and credit enhancement facilities and fair value of derivatives. The maximum exposure to loss may exceed the total assets in the multi-seller conduits, as our liquidity facilities may sometimes be extended for up to 102% of the total value of the assets in the conduits.
- (2) Total assets and maximum exposure to loss corresponds to disclosures provided in Note 19C to our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Represents multi-seller conduits that we administer.
- (4) Primarily includes various entities, such as tax credit funds, and mutual and pooled funds that we sponsor.

We have the ability to use credit mitigation tools such as third party guarantees, credit default swaps, and collateral to mitigate risks assumed through securitization and re-securitization exposures. The process in place to monitor the credit quality of our

securitization and re-securitization exposures involves reviewing the performance data of the underlying assets. We affirm our ratings each quarter and formally confirm or assign a new rating at least annually. For further details on our activities to manage risks, refer to the Risk management section.

Approximately 84% of assets in unconsolidated SPE's in which we have significant financial interests were internally rated A or above, compared to 88% in the prior year and 91% in the prior quarter. For multi-seller conduits, 99% of assets were internally rated A or above compared to 97% in the prior year and 99% in the prior quarter. All transactions funded by the unconsolidated multi-seller conduits are internally rated using a rating system which is largely consistent with that of the external rating agencies.

The assets in unconsolidated SPEs as at January 31, 2012 have varying maturities and a remaining expected weighted average life of approximately 3.9 years.

RBC-administered multi-seller conduits

We administer multi-seller conduits which are used primarily for the securitization of our clients' financial assets. There are no asset-backed securities in the Canadian multi-seller conduits and \$1.7 billion in our U.S. multi-seller conduits.

We are exposed to credit risk as a result of the backstop liquidity facilities and partial credit enhancements provided to the multi-seller conduits. Our backstop liquidity and credit enhancement facilities are explained in Note 6 and 31 to our 2011 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 19C to our Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As at January 31, 2012, the notional amount of backstop liquidity facilities we provide totalled \$26.1 billion, an increase of \$3.9 billion or 17% from the prior year and an increase of \$1.4 billion or 6% from the prior quarter. Total loans extended to the multi-seller conduits under the backstop liquidity facilities amounted to \$1.4 billion, a decrease of \$45 million from the prior year and an increase of \$6 million from the prior quarter due primarily to exchange rate fluctuations. The partial credit enhancement facilities we provide totalled \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$291 million from the prior year and an increase of \$135 million from the prior quarter. The increase in the amount of backstop liquidity facilities and partial credit enhancement facilities provided to the multi-seller conduits compared to the prior year and prior quarter primarily reflects improved business conditions during the period which has led to a slight expansion of the outstanding securitized assets of the multi-seller conduits.

Multiple independent debt rating agencies review all of the transactions in the multi-seller conduits. Transactions financed in our U.S. multi-seller conduits are reviewed by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch). Transactions in our Canadian multi-seller conduits are also reviewed by Dominion Bond Rating Services (DBRS). Each applicable rating agency also reviews ongoing transaction performance on a monthly basis and may publish reports detailing portfolio and program information related to the conduits.

As at January 31, 2012, the total asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) issued by the conduits amounted to \$16.8 billion, an increase of \$1.7 billion or 12% since the prior year and an increase \$487 million, or 3% from the prior quarter. The rating agencies that rate the ABCP rated 66% of the total amount issued within the top ratings category and the remaining amount in the second highest ratings category compared with 67% in the prior year and 68% in the prior quarter. The increase in the amount of ABCP issued by the multi-seller conduits compared to the prior year and prior quarter is primarily due to increased client usage.

We sometimes purchase ABCPs issued by the multi-seller conduits in our capacity as a placement agent in order to facilitate overall program liquidity. The fair value of our inventory was \$5 million, a decrease of \$29 million from the prior year and \$105 million from the prior quarter. The fluctuations in inventory held reflects normal trading activity. This inventory is classified as Securities – Trading on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Structured finance SPEs

We invest in U.S. auction rate securities (ARS) of entities which fund their long-term investments in student loans by issuing short-term senior and subordinated notes. As at January 31, 2012, the total assets of the unconsolidated ARS SPEs in which we have significant investments were \$4.9 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$4.9 billion). Our maximum exposure to loss in these ARS SPEs as at January 31, 2012 was \$1.3 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$1.3 billion). As at January 31, 2012, approximately 69% of these investments were AAA rated.

Investment funds

We enter into fee-based equity derivative transactions with third parties including mutual funds, unit investment trusts and other investment funds. These transactions provide their investors with the desired exposure to the referenced funds, and we economically hedge our exposure from these derivatives by investing in those third party managed referenced funds. The decrease in the total assets of these funds and our maximum exposure to loss relative to the prior quarter and prior year reflect the negative performance of the reference funds and redemptions of capital by RBC and third-party investors of the funds.

Third-party securitization vehicles

We hold significant interests in certain unconsolidated third-party securitization vehicles, which are SPEs. We, as well as other financial institutions, are obligated to provide funding up to our maximum commitment level and are exposed to credit losses on the underlying assets after various credit enhancements. The increases in the total assets of these funds and our maximum exposure to loss relative to the prior quarter and prior year reflect new investments made during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012.

Credit investment product SPEs and Others

We use SPEs to create customized credit products to meet investors' specific requirements and we manage assets in mutual and pooled funds and created tax credit funds. Refer to Note 19C to our Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more detail on these SPEs.

Guarantees

Our maximum potential amount of future payments in relation to our guarantee products as at January 31, 2012 amounted to \$72.6 billion compared to \$69 billion in the prior year and \$70.8 billion in the prior quarter. The increase compared to the prior year relates primarily to higher backstop liquidity facilities. For further details on Guarantees, refer to Note 15 to our Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risk management

Credit risk

Gross (excluding allowance for loan losses) credit risk exposure by portfolio and sector – consolidated basis

(C\$ millions)	As at						
	January 31 2012						October 31 2011
	Lending-related and other			Trading-related			Total exposure (2)
	Loans and acceptances			Repo-style transactions	Over-the-counter derivatives (1)	Total exposure (2)	
Outstanding	Undrawn commitments	Other	Total exposure (2)				Total exposure (2)
Residential mortgages	\$ 191,758	\$ 25	\$ 8			\$ 191,791	\$ 190,325
Personal (3)	86,437	67,119	45			153,601	160,590
Credit cards	12,971	25,031	–			38,002	40,230
Small business (4)	2,448	3,697	41			6,186	6,691
Retail	\$ 293,614	\$ 95,872	\$ 94	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 389,580	\$ 397,836
Business (4)							
Agriculture	\$ 5,127	\$ 657	\$ 29	\$ –	\$ 18	\$ 5,831	\$ 5,644
Automotive	3,616	2,464	203	–	477	6,760	6,400
Consumer goods	5,770	3,197	530	–	169	9,666	9,800
Energy	7,265	13,704	2,552	–	2,017	25,538	25,058
Non-bank financial services	2,184	6,106	10,289	114,243	6,913	139,735	114,857
Forest products	857	439	112	–	19	1,427	1,333
Industrial products	3,963	2,918	367	–	204	7,452	6,800
Mining & metals	967	2,281	687	–	137	4,072	3,922
Real estate & related	21,300	4,035	1,228	–	369	26,932	24,602
Technology & media	3,482	3,998	222	–	317	8,019	7,263
Transportation and environment	5,248	2,228	955	–	889	9,320	9,040
Other	22,183	7,071	6,989	11,447	4,203	51,893	54,490
Sovereign (4)	3,807	3,738	30,978	14,681	8,941	62,145	55,997
Bank (4)	1,469	327	53,842	85,189	31,697	172,524	162,003
Wholesale	\$ 87,238	\$ 53,163	\$ 108,983	\$ 225,560	\$ 56,370	\$ 531,314	\$ 487,209
Total exposure	\$ 380,852	\$ 149,035	\$ 109,077	\$ 225,560	\$ 56,370	\$ 920,894	\$ 885,045

(1) Credit equivalent amount after factoring in master netting agreements. Derivative exposure is measured at fair value.

(2) Gross credit risk exposure is before allowance for loan losses and represents consolidated (combined continuing and discontinued) operations. Exposure under Basel II asset classes of qualifying revolving retail and other retail are largely included within Personal and Credit cards, while home equity lines of credit are included in Personal.

(3) Home equity lines of credit reported primarily in Canadian Banking comprised \$42 billion or 48%, of our outstanding personal loan portfolio as at January 31, 2012 (October 31, 2011 – \$41 billion or 48%). More than 95% of home equity lines of credit (October 31, 2011 – 95%) are secured by a first lien on real estate. Of the clients that have home equity lines of credit, less than 7% (October 31, 2011 – 7%), pay the scheduled interest payment only.

(4) Refer to Note 4 of our 2011 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the definition of these terms.

Gross credit risk exposure is calculated based on the definitions provided under the Basel II framework. Under this method, risk exposure is calculated before taking into account any collateral and inclusive of an estimate of potential future changes to that credit exposure. Gross credit risk is categorized into Lending-related and other, and Trading-related.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total gross credit risk exposure increased \$36 billion, or 4% from the prior quarter, reflecting an increase in the wholesale portfolio, partially offset by a decrease in the retail portfolio. Wholesale exposure increased \$44 billion, or 9%, reflecting increases largely in repo-style transactions and other exposures. Repo-style transactions increased \$35 billion, largely in non-bank financial services and bank, attributable to new business activity and higher client activity in certain businesses. Other exposure increased \$9 billion largely due to higher guarantees and securities related exposures. Undrawn commitments increased \$2 billion with the largest increase in the technology & media, real estate and related and industrial products sectors, partially offset by a decrease in the energy sector. Wholesale loans and acceptances outstanding was flat with increases largely in the real estate & related and other sectors, offset by decreases in the non-bank financial services, bank and sovereign sectors. The loan utilization of 40% decreased 1% from the prior quarter. Retail exposure decreased \$8 billion, or 2%, largely driven by the implementation of updated risk parameters for undrawn commitments reflecting recent credit experience in the first quarter of 2012. The use of guarantees and collateral represents an integral part of our credit risk mitigation in our retail portfolio. Insured mortgages accounted for 41% of our residential mortgage portfolio as of January 31, 2012 as compared to 42% the prior quarter. Secured personal lending represented 56% of personal loans outstanding as of January 31, 2012, unchanged from the prior quarter.

Gross (excluding allowance for loan losses) credit risk exposure by geography

(C\$ millions)	As at						October 31 2011
	January 31 2012			October 31 2011			
	Lending-related and other			Trading-related			
	Loans and acceptances			Repo-style transactions			
Outstanding	Undrawn commitments	Other	Repo-style transactions	Over-the-counter derivatives (1)	Total exposure (2)	Total exposure (2)	
Canada	\$ 326,203	\$ 116,817	\$ 41,014	\$ 64,455	\$ 10,858	\$ 559,347	\$ 561,269
USA	33,564	23,154	23,563	72,589	12,406	165,276	147,324
Europe	8,140	6,968	27,536	72,767	26,780	142,191	129,212
Other International	12,945	2,096	16,964	15,749	6,326	54,080	47,240
Total exposure (3)	\$ 380,852	\$ 149,035	\$ 109,077	\$ 225,560	\$ 56,370	\$ 920,894	\$ 885,045

(1) Credit equivalent amount after factoring in master netting agreements. Derivative exposure is measured at fair value.

(2) Gross credit risk exposure is before allowance for loan losses and represents consolidated (combined continuing and discontinued) operations. Exposure under Basel II asset classes of qualifying revolving retail and other retail are largely included within Personal and Credit cards, while home equity lines of credit are included in Personal.

(3) Geographic profile is based on country of residence of the borrower.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

The geographic mix of our gross credit risk did not change significantly from the prior quarter with Canada, U.S., Europe and Other international reflecting 61%, 18%, 15% and 6% of our exposure respectively. Growth in our gross credit risk exposure reflected higher exposure in the U.S., Europe and Other international of \$18 billion, \$13 billion and \$7 billion respectively. Growth in Europe was largely driven by higher levels of repo-style transactions. Growth in the U.S. was driven by growth across all exposure types, largely repo-style transactions and undrawn commitments. Growth in Other international was largely driven by higher levels of repo-style transactions. Exposure in Canada decreased \$2 billion as increases in repo-style transactions and other exposures were more than offset by a decrease in undrawn commitments related to updated risk parameters as discussed above.

European exposure

(C\$ millions)	As at							October 31 2011
	January 31 2012				October 31 2011			
	Loans and Acceptances			Other				
	Outstanding	Undrawn commitments (1)	Securities (2)	Letters of credit and guarantees	Repo-style transactions	Over-the-counter derivatives (3)	Total European exposure	
Gross exposure to Europe	\$ 8,140	\$ 6,968	\$ 18,237	\$ 9,299	\$ 72,767	\$ 26,780	\$ 142,191	\$ 129,212
Less: Collateral held against repo-style transactions	-	-	-	-	71,353	-	71,353	58,379
Potential future credit exposure add-on amount	-	-	-	-	-	14,664	14,664	18,329
Undrawn commitments	-	6,968	-	9,299	-	-	16,267	15,616
Gross drawn exposure to Europe (4)	\$ 8,140	\$ -	\$ 18,237	\$ -	\$ 1,414	\$ 12,116	\$ 39,907	\$ 36,888
Less: Collateral applied against derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	7,879	7,879	5,461
Add: Trading securities	-	-	9,127	-	-	-	9,127	11,826
Net exposure to Europe (5)	\$ 8,140	\$ -	\$ 27,364	\$ -	\$ 1,414	\$ 4,237	\$ 41,155	\$ 43,253

(1) Comprised of undrawn commitments of \$5,163 million to corporate entities, \$1,743 million to financial entities and \$62 million to sovereign entities. On a country basis, exposure is comprised of \$3.1 billion to U.K., \$1.3 billion to France, \$492 million to Germany, \$198 million to Ireland, \$80 million to Spain and \$17 million to Italy. Of the undrawn commitments, over 90% are to investment grade entities.

(2) Securities include \$9 billion of AFS securities (October 31, 2011 - \$10 billion), \$9 billion of trading securities (October 31, 2011 - \$12 billion) and \$9 billion of deposits (October 31, 2011 - \$10 billion).

(3) Derivative exposures are measured at fair value.

(4) Based on our interpretation of gross funded exposures as reported by certain U.S. banks, which excludes undrawn commitments, potential future credit exposure amount and collateral.

(5) Excludes \$0.6 billion (October 31, 2011 - \$1.5 billion) of exposures to supra-national agencies.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

As noted above, our gross credit risk exposure is calculated based on the definitions provided under the Basel II framework whereby risk exposure is calculated before taking into account any collateral and inclusive of an estimate of potential future changes to that credit exposure. On that basis, our total European exposure as at January 31, 2012 was \$142 billion. Our gross drawn exposure to Europe was \$40 billion, after taking into account collateral held against repo-style transactions of \$71 billion, undrawn commitments for loans and letters of credit of \$16 billion and potential future credit exposure to OTC derivatives of \$15 billion. Our net exposure to Europe was \$41 billion, after taking into account \$8 billion of collateral (primarily cash) we hold against OTC derivatives and the addition of trading securities of \$9 billion held in our trading book, as these are addressed through market risk. Our net exposure to Europe also reflects \$0.6 billion of mitigation through credit default swaps, which are largely used to hedge single name exposure and market risk. This net exposure also includes our proportionate share of RBC Dexia IS exposures.

Net European exposure ⁽¹⁾

(C\$ millions)	As at						
	January 31 2012					October 31 2011	
	Loans outstanding	Securities ⁽²⁾	Repo-style transactions	Over-the-counter derivatives ⁽³⁾	Total	Total	
U.K.	\$ 5,194	\$ 6,989	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,926	\$ 15,148	\$ 15,339	
Germany	139	5,648	–	647	6,434	6,918	
France	124	3,674	237	348	4,383	4,189	
Total U.K., Germany, France	\$ 5,457	\$ 16,311	\$ 1,276	\$ 2,921	\$ 25,965	\$ 26,446	
Greece	\$ –	\$ 14	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 14	\$ 13	
Ireland	179	45	6	124	354	456	
Italy	52	66	–	58	176	241	
Portugal	–	6	–	7	13	28	
Spain	336	305	–	47	688	701	
Total Peripheral	\$ 567	\$ 436	\$ 6	\$ 236	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,439	
Luxembourg	206	1,609	–	141	1,956	2,086	
Netherlands	337	3,134	8	325	3,804	3,789	
Norway	244	1,018	–	–	1,262	921	
Sweden	–	2,204	90	52	2,346	2,260	
Switzerland	779	1,664	21	67	2,531	2,787	
Other	550	988	13	495	2,046	3,525	
Total Other Europe	\$ 2,116	\$ 10,617	\$ 132	\$ 1,080	\$ 13,945	\$ 15,368	
Total exposure to Europe ^{(4), (5)}	\$ 8,140	\$ 27,364	\$ 1,414	\$ 4,237	\$ 41,155	\$ 43,253	

(1) All numbers presented reflect our proportionate share of RBC Dexia IS exposures.

(2) Securities include \$9 billion of AFS securities (October 31, 2011 – \$10 billion), \$9 billion of trading securities (October 31, 2011 – \$12 billion) and \$9 billion of deposits (October 31, 2011 – \$10 billion).

(3) Derivative exposure is measured at fair value.

(4) Excludes \$0.6 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$1.5 billion) of exposures to supra-national agencies.

(5) Geographic profile is based on country of risk, which reflects our assessment of the geographic risk associated with a given exposure. Typically, this is the residence of the borrower.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total net credit risk exposure decreased \$2 billion, or 5% from the prior quarter, primarily reflecting a decrease in trading securities and in deposits; partially offset by increases in outstanding loans, repo-style transactions and OTC derivatives.

With respect to country exposure, our net exposure to larger European countries, including the U.K., Germany and France, represents 63% of our net European exposure and primarily relates to our Capital Markets and Wealth Management businesses, particularly fixed income, treasury services, derivatives, and corporate and individual lending. These are client-driven businesses where we transact with a range of European financial institutions, corporations and individuals. In addition, we engage in primary dealer activities in a number of jurisdictions, including the U.K., Germany and France, where we participate in auctions of government debt and act as a market maker and provide liquidity to clients. Our exposure to European banks is generally short-term in nature and may be additionally supported by collateral agreements.

Our net exposure to Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal remained minimal with total outstanding exposure of \$1 billion as at January 31, 2012, which was down \$194 million compared to the prior quarter. This exposure is predominantly investment grade, with limited direct sovereign exposure.

Our largest net exposure to other European countries primarily includes the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Luxembourg and Norway, with no other country representing greater than 2% of total net European exposure.

Loans outstanding of \$8 billion are largely to investment grade entities including large multinationals, with the majority of these corporate loans in the U.K. Our European corporate loan book is run on a global basis and the underwriting standards for this loan book reflect the same conservative approach to the use of our balance sheet as we have applied in both Canada and the U.S. The portfolio quality of this loan book remains sound; with a provision of \$23 million this quarter entirely related to one account in the transportation and environment sector in the U.K. The PCL on impaired loans as a percentage of average net loans and acceptances ratio and GIL ratio of this loan book were 1.20% and 0.89%, respectively.

Securities consist of AFS securities of \$9 billion largely reflecting our holdings of Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) securities for regulatory requirements and liquidity management and our trading securities related to both client market making activities and our funding and liquidity management needs. Deposits primarily include deposits with central banks or financial institutions, and also include deposits related to our Wealth Management business in the Channel Islands. All of our trading securities are marked to market on a daily basis.

Repo-style transactions of \$1 billion are primarily collateralized funding transactions which facilitate client activities. We manage our exposure by actively managing the collateral at the client level, which includes daily monitoring of the fair value of the collateral received and, as necessary, requesting additional collateral to ensure such transactions remain adequately over-collateralized. The degree of over-collateralization is determined by the underlying collateral, which is dominated by cash and government securities.

In addition, we actively monitor the collateral for excess concentrations and change the collateral we hold as required.

As a market-maker we also provide clients over-the-counter derivatives products, such as interest rate, foreign exchange and other derivative products, in order to provide liquidity and to facilitate the transfer and hedging of risk. In this capacity, we typically act as principal and are consequently required to commit capital to provide execution. To manage counterparty credit risk, we use collateral and master netting agreements, which provide us with the right to a single net settlement of all financial obligations in the event of default. Our counterparties on these transactions include well-rated financial institutions, with the vast majority domiciled in the U.K., Germany and France. Over 90% of the collateral for these transactions is in the form of cash. Our net mark to market

exposure to Europe is \$4 billion, primarily made up of exposure to the U.K., Germany and France, where we conduct business with highly rated banks, sovereigns and large corporations.

Net European exposure by client type

		As at												
		January 31											October 31	
		2012											2011	
(C\$ millions)		U.K.	Germany	France	Total U.K., Germany, France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Total Peripheral	Other Europe	Total Europe	Total Europe
Financials	\$	8,460	4,036	2,941	15,437	\$ –	\$ 158	\$ 79	\$ 9	\$ 322	\$ 568	\$ 9,763	\$ 25,768	\$ 27,256
Sovereign		1,374	1,857	919	4,150	–	120	54	–	102	276	1,536	5,962	7,150
Corporate		5,314	541	523	6,378	14	76	43	4	264	401	2,646	9,425	8,847
Total (1)	\$	15,148	6,434	4,383	25,965	14	354	176	13	688	1,245	13,945	41,155	43,253

(1) Geographic profile is based on country of risk, which reflects our assessment of the geographic risk associated with a given exposure. Typically, this is the residence of the borrower.

Our net exposure to Financials decreased approximately \$1 billion with decreases largely in Germany and the U.K., partially offset by an increase in France. Our net exposure to Sovereign also decreased \$1 billion with decreases largely in France and Other Europe.

Credit quality performance – continuing basis

Provision for (recovery of) credit losses

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Canadian Banking	\$ 243	\$ 234	\$ 272
International Banking	8	36	14
Capital Markets	17	5	(25)
Corporate Support and Other (1)	(1)	1	3
Canada (2)			
Residential mortgages	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ 12
Personal	107	101	108
Credit cards	104	101	115
Small business	8	6	9
Retail	230	212	244
Wholesale	10	13	25
PCL on impaired loans	240	225	269
United States (2)			
Retail	–	1	–
Wholesale	(2)	14	(21)
PCL on impaired loans	(2)	15	(21)
Other International (2)			
Retail	6	14	11
Wholesale	24	22	3
PCL on impaired loans	30	36	14
Total PCL on impaired loans	268	276	262
PCL on loans not yet identified as impaired	(1)	–	2
Total PCL	\$ 267	\$ 276	\$ 264
Individually assessed	20	28	(16)
Collectively assessed	247	248	280
Total PCL	\$ 267	\$ 276	\$ 264

(1) PCL in Corporate Support primarily comprises of PCL for loans not yet identified as impaired from continuing operations. For further information, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section of our 2011 Annual Report.

(2) Geographic information is based on residence of borrower.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total PCL of \$267 million increased \$3 million or 1% from a year ago.

PCL in Canadian Banking decreased \$29 million or 11%, mainly due to lower PCL in our credit card portfolio driven by fewer bankruptcies and lower PCL in our business lending portfolio reflecting fewer new impaired loans.

PCL in International Banking decreased \$6 million or 43%, largely reflecting lower PCL in our Caribbean retail and Caribbean wholesale portfolios.

During the current quarter, PCL in Capital Markets of \$17 million mainly reflected a loss on a single account in our corporate portfolio in the transportation and environment sector as compared to a recovery of \$25 million in the prior year, mainly comprised of a recovery on a single account.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total PCL decreased \$9 million or 3% from last quarter.

PCL in Canadian Banking increased \$9 million or 4%, mainly due to higher PCL in our residential mortgages and secured personal lending portfolio, partially offset by lower PCL in our business lending portfolio reflecting lower write-offs.

PCL in International Banking decreased \$28 million, largely reflecting lower PCL in our Caribbean wholesale and Caribbean retail portfolios.

PCL in Capital Markets increased \$12 million for the reasons noted above.

Gross impaired loans

(C\$ millions)	As at		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011 (1)
Canadian Banking	\$1,294	\$1,270	\$1,410
International Banking	800	784	2,272
Capital Markets	227	264	238
Corporate Support and Other	2	9	16
Canada			
Retail	\$ 828	\$ 795	\$ 831
Wholesale	483	513	662
United States			
Retail	6	6	238
Wholesale	106	116	1,511
Other International			
Retail	263	247	269
Wholesale	637	650	425
Total GIL	\$2,323	\$2,327	\$ 3,936

(1) The classification of our U.S. retail banking operations as discontinued operations was reflected beginning in the quarter ending July 31, 2011.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total gross impaired loans (GIL) decreased \$1,613 million or 41% from a year ago.

GIL in Canadian Banking decreased \$116 million or 8%, mainly due to lower impaired loans in our business lending portfolio.

GIL in International Banking decreased \$1,472 million or 65%, mainly as a result of our U.S. retail banking operations being classified as discontinued operations.

GIL in Capital Markets decreased \$11 million or 5%, primarily due to lower impaired loans in the industrial and forest products sector, mostly offset by a single impaired loan as noted above in the PCL section.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total GIL decreased \$4 million as compared to the prior quarter.

GIL in Canadian Banking increased \$24 million or 2%, mainly due to higher impaired loans in our residential mortgages and secured personal lending portfolio.

GIL in International Banking increased \$16 million or 2%, largely due to higher impaired loans in our Caribbean retail portfolio.

GIL in Capital Markets decreased \$37 million or 14%, largely due to lower impaired loans in our energy and non-bank financial services sectors.

Allowance for credit losses

(C\$ millions)	As at		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011 (1)
Allowance for impaired loans			
Canada	\$ 325	\$ 329	\$ 377
United States	21	26	270
Other International	259	250	224
Total allowance for impaired loans	605	605	871
Allowance for impaired loans			
Retail	241	231	293
Wholesale	364	374	578
Total allowance for impaired loans	605	605	871
Allowance for loans not yet identified as impaired	1,451	1,453	2,015
Total ACL	\$2,056	\$2,058	\$2,886
Individually assessed	253	252	342
Collectively assessed	1,803	1,806	2,544
Total ACL	\$2,056	\$2,058	\$2,886

(1) The classification of our U.S. retail banking operations as discontinued operations was reflected beginning in the quarter ending July 31, 2011.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Total allowance for credit losses (ACL) decreased \$830 million or 29% from a year ago, due to a \$266 million decrease in the allowance for impaired loans and a \$564 million decrease in the allowance for loans not yet identified as impaired. The decrease mainly reflects the classification of our U.S. retail banking operations as discontinued operations.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Total ACL decreased slightly from the prior quarter reflecting the same factors as previously discussed in the PCL section.

Market risk

In July 2009, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision announced an amendment to the current market risk framework, which is effective in the first quarter of 2012. In accordance with the Market Risk Amendment (MRA), a stressed VaR regulatory capital requirement was introduced this quarter. Stressed VaR is calculated using the same methodology as the regular trading VaR except that the historical data used in the stressed VaR calculation is taken from a one-year observation period of significant market volatility. Currently we use a historical window from September 2008 to August 2009, reflecting the volatility of the financial crisis. Regular trading VaR is based on the most recent two-year observation period.

For further details related to our approach to the management of trading market risk, refer to pages 49 -51 of our 2011 Annual Report.

The following table shows VaR and stressed VaR for trading activities under the internal models-based approach, for which we have been granted approval by OSFI. Regulatory capital for market risk is allocated based on VaR and stressed VaR only for those activities that have approval to use the internal models based approach. The table also shows the diversification effect, which is calculated as the difference between the VaR and the sum of the separate risk factor VaR values.

VaR for credit valuation adjustments and for products that are not considered part of the trading book are not captured under the internal models-based approach.

Internal models-based approach

(C\$ millions)	January 31, 2012				October 31, 2011		January 31, 2011	
	As at	For the three months ended			As at	For the three months ended	As at	For the three months ended
	Jan. 31	Average	High	Low	Oct. 31	Average	Jan. 31	Average
Equity	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 9	\$ 20	\$ 17
Foreign exchange	3	4	6	2	5	3	1	2
Commodities	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	2
Interest rate	18	20	24	17	22	23	31	33
Credit specific	8	9	10	8	15	17	20	20
Diversification	(15)	(20)	(25)	(16)	(23)	(26)	(39)	(36)
VaR	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ 26	\$ 17	\$ 26	\$ 29	\$ 37	\$ 38
Stressed VaR	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 45	\$ 31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Internal models-based approach

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Average VaR of \$21 million decreased by \$17 million compared to a year ago, largely due to the decrease in interest rate risk, equity risk and credit specific risk. The decrease in interest rate risk and equity risk was mainly driven by the ongoing risk reduction activities and the runoff of the historical scenarios from late 2008 from the VaR model. The decrease in credit specific risk was due to a change of methodology used to capture single name credit spread risk during the current quarter.

Stressed VaR, which includes the historical scenarios from late 2008, averaged \$38 million.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Average VaR decreased by \$8 million, primarily due to the ongoing interest rate and equity trading risk reduction activities. The decrease was also driven by the decrease of credit specific risk driven by the adoption of a new methodology used to capture single name credit spread risk this quarter.

Management VaR

In addition, for management purposes we calculate VaR for all of our trading positions, including those under the standardized approach for capital as prescribed by OSFI. Products subject to the standardized approach for regulatory capital that are captured under Management VaR include Agency and non-Agency mortgage-backed securities, Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI), certain commodity positions and certain structured equity and interest rate derivatives. VaR for these positions, and the diversification effects with the rest of the portfolio, can be subject to additional limitations and may not be calculated using the same techniques applied to positions under the internal models-based approach for regulatory capital purposes. Management VaR, therefore, includes all of our trading activities, regardless of capital treatment. It is being disclosed to ensure alignment between external disclosure and internal management measures that incorporate all trading activities.

As is the case for the internal models-based approach, VaR for credit valuation adjustments and for products that are not considered part of the trading book are not captured under the Management VaR.

(C\$ millions)	January 31, 2012				October 31, 2011		January 31, 2011	
	As at Jan. 31	For the three months ended			As at Oct. 31	For the three months ended Average	As at Jan. 31	For the three months ended Average
		Average	High	Low				
Equity	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 21	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 12
Foreign exchange	3	4	6	2	5	3	1	2
Commodities	4	3	4	2	3	3	6	4
Interest rate	34	34	42	31	36	39	53	52
Credit specific	8	9	10	8	15	17	20	20
Diversification	(21)	(20)	(36)	(21)	(22)	(26)	(31)	(30)
VaR	\$ 37	\$ 40	\$ 46	\$ 33	\$ 44	\$ 47	\$ 60	\$ 60
Stressed VaR	\$ 55	\$ 64	\$ 77	\$ 54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

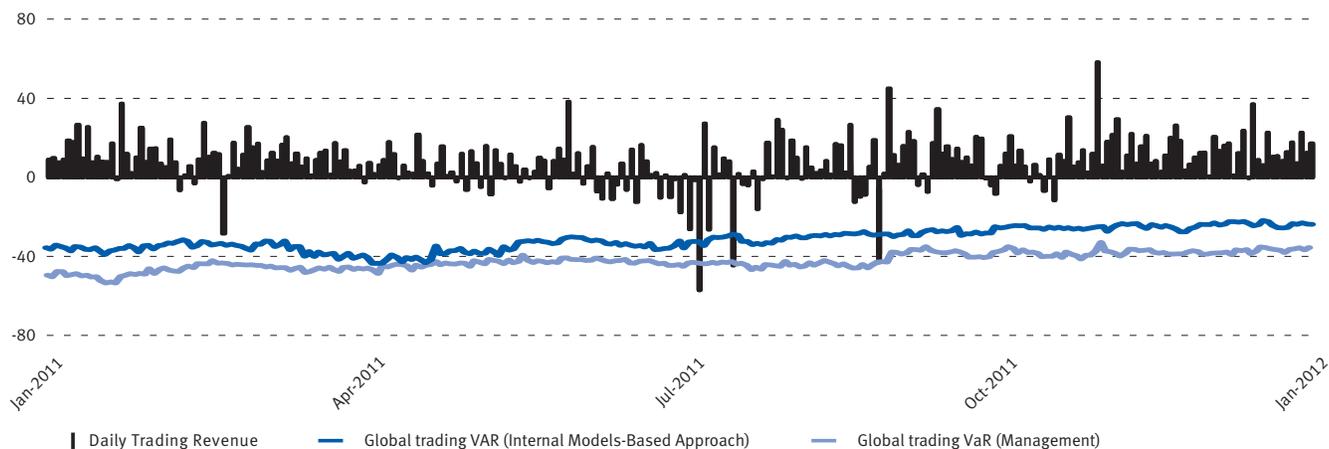
Average Management VaR of \$40 million decreased by \$20 million from the prior year largely due to the decrease in interest rate risk driven by the ongoing risk reduction activities and the impact of the runoff of the historical scenarios from late 2008 from the VaR model. Credit specific risk was down due to the change of methodology used to capture single name credit spread risk implemented in the current quarter.

Management stressed VaR was \$55 million at the end of the quarter, which was at the low end of the range mainly due to the risk reduction activities as noted above.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Average Management VaR was down \$7 million, mainly driven by the ongoing risk reduction activities. The decrease was also due to the change of methodology used to capture single name credit spread risk implemented this quarter.

Trading revenue and VaR ⁽¹⁾, (C\$ millions)



(1) Trading revenue on a tab excluding revenue related to consolidated VIEs.

During the quarter, there were five days with net trading loss, with no loss exceeding VaR. The largest loss occurred on November 17, 2011, totaling \$12 million. This was mainly driven by wider credit spreads, lower equity prices and the movement in interest rates. The largest gain occurred on November 30, 2011, totaling \$63 million. This was primarily driven by month-end credit valuation adjustments, including tighter counterparty credit spreads, a widening in our credit spread and other credit-related gains. This was also due to a favourable foreign exchange impact and movements in interest rates.

Incremental risk charge

Effective in the first quarter of 2012, as part of the revisions to the Basel framework, is a market risk capital requirement based on the incremental risk charge (IRC). The IRC is a supplemental market risk capital charge that is meant to capture the credit rating migration and default risk of the held for trading positions. We calculate the IRC for all cash and credit derivative positions that attract models-based regulatory capital including sovereign issuers. The implementation of the IRC increased risk weighted assets and reduced capital ratios in the quarter. For further details refer to the Capital management section.

Market risk measures – Non-trading banking activities

The following table provides the potential before-tax impact of an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates on net interest income and economic value of equity of our non-trading portfolio, assuming that no further hedging is undertaken. These measures are based upon assumptions made by senior management and validated by empirical research. All interest rate risk measures are based upon interest rate exposures at a specific time and continuously change as a result of business activities and our risk management actions. During the first quarter of 2012, our interest rate risk exposure was well within our target level.

(C\$ millions)	January 31 2012						October 31 2011		January 31 2011	
	Economic value of equity risk			Net interest income risk (2)			Economic value of equity risk	Net interest income risk (2)	Economic value of equity risk	Net interest income risk
	Canadian dollar impact	U.S. dollar impact (1)	Total	Canadian dollar impact	U.S. dollar impact (1)	Total				
Before-tax impact of:										
100bp increase in rates	\$ (412)	\$ 29	\$ (383)	\$ 276	\$ 55	\$ 331	\$ (454)	\$ 307	\$ (394)	\$ 122
100bp decrease in rates	371	(20)	351	(159)	(14)	(173)	412	(161)	309	(147)

(1) Represents the impact on the non-trading portfolios held in our U.S. banking operations, including both continuing and discontinued operations.

(2) Represents the 12-month Net interest income exposure to an instantaneous and sustained shift in interest rates.

Liquidity and funding management

There have been no material changes to our liquidity and funding management framework from that described in our 2011 Annual Report. We continue to monitor and, as appropriate, modify our risk practices to align with local regulatory developments and to position ourselves for the prospective Basel III regulatory liquidity standards planned for implementation between 2015 and 2018.

Core deposits, consisting of our own statistically derived estimates of the highly stable portions of all of our relational personal, commercial and institutional balances (demand, notice and fixed-term) together with wholesale funds maturing beyond one year, since last reported as at October 31, 2011, have increased by approximately 3% due to growth in relational deposits and represent 62% compared to 63% of our total deposits as reported at October 31, 2011.

Credit ratings

Our ability to access unsecured funding markets and to engage in certain collateralized business activities on a cost-effective basis is primarily dependent upon maintaining competitive credit ratings. A lowering of our credit rating may have potentially adverse consequences for our funding capacity or access to the capital markets, may also affect our ability, and the cost, to enter into normal course derivative or hedging transactions and may require us to post additional collateral under certain contracts.

On February 15, 2012 our long-term ratings were placed under review for possible downgrade by Moody's. Moody's also reaffirmed our short-term ratings. During its review Moody's will focus on gaining a better understanding of our capital markets business, our growth plans for the business and impact of increased regulatory requirements. Otherwise, our ratings and outlooks remain unchanged from December 1, 2011.

The following table presents our major credit ratings and outlooks as at February 29, 2012.

	As at February 29, 2012 (1)		
	Short-	Senior long-	Outlook
Moody's	P-1	Aa1	under review
Standard & Poor's	A-1+	AA-	stable
Fitch Ratings	F1+	AA	stable
Dominion Bond Rating Services	R-1(high)	AA	stable

(1) Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell or hold a financial obligation inasmuch as they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Ratings are determined by the rating agencies based on criteria established from time to time by them, and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization.

Contractual obligations

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts that give rise to commitments of future minimum payments that affect our liquidity. Depending on the nature of these commitments, the obligation may be recorded on- or off-balance sheet. The following table provides a summary of our future contractual funding commitments.

(C\$ millions) (1), (2)	January 31 2012					October 31 2011	January 31 2011
	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total	Total
Unsecured long-term funding	\$ 17,391	\$ 22,956	\$ 19,202	\$ 6,391	\$ 65,940	\$ 60,858	\$ 55,433
Secured long-term funding	4,251	16,193	10,351	5,468	36,263	37,218	38,723
Covered bonds	2,768	749	2,485	3,667	9,669	9,979	7,942
Subordinated debentures	84	246	–	8,498	8,828	8,878	9,124
	\$ 24,494	\$ 40,144	\$ 32,038	\$ 24,024	\$ 120,700	\$ 116,933	\$ 111,222

(1) The amounts presented above exclude accrued interest except for the category "Within 1 year".

(2) Obligations under leases are only disclosed on an annual basis.

Capital management

The following provides a discussion on our regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets (RWA) and capital ratios on a consolidated basis.

Regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets (RWA) and capital ratios

(C\$ millions, except percentage and multiple amounts)	IFRS		Canadian GAAP	
	As at			
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	
Capital				
Tier 1 capital	\$ 34,727	\$ 35,713	\$ 33,801	
Total capital	41,462	41,021	39,064	
Risk-weighted assets				
Credit risk	\$ 211,604	\$ 205,182	\$ 191,223	
Market risk	33,549	21,346	25,542	
Operational risk	40,355	40,283	39,244	
Transitional adjustment prescribed by OSFI (1)	–	969	–	
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 285,508	\$ 267,780	\$ 256,009	
Capital ratios and multiples				
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.2%	13.3%	13.2%	
Total capital ratio	14.5%	15.3%	15.3%	
Assets-to-capital multiple (2)	16.6X	16.1X	16.5X	
Gross-adjusted assets (\$ billions) (2)	717.5	684.6	668.0	
Tier 1 common ratio (3)	9.6%	10.6%	9.9%	

(1) Transitional adjustment as prescribed by OSFI Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline Section 1.7.

(2) As part of the IFRS transition, for Assets-to-capital multiple (ACM) calculation, the Gross-adjusted assets (GAA) excludes mortgages securitized through the CMHC program up to and including March 31, 2010 as approved by OSFI.

(3) Tier 1 common ratio does not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For further details, refer to the Key performance and non-GAAP measures section of our 2011 Annual Report.

Our capital position remained strong during the quarter with capital ratios well above OSFI regulatory targets.

Changes in regulatory capital

Commencing the first quarter of fiscal 2012, OSFI implemented changes to market risk framework as outlined in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), “Revisions to the Basel II market risk framework (July 2009)”. OSFI also implemented capital requirements for securitization transactions as outlined in the BCBS “Enhancements to the Basel II framework (July 2009)”. These regulatory capital changes, commonly referred to as Basel 2.5, contributed to higher RWA and lower capital ratios in the quarter.

Also effective the first quarter of fiscal 2012 was the application of the Basel II 50% Tier 1 and 50% Tier 2 capital deduction for investments in insurance entities that have been held since prior to January 1, 2007. As a Basel II transition measure, OSFI delayed the implementation of this rule change until fiscal 2012 and had allowed banks to deduct investments in insurance from Tier 2 capital only prior to this change.

Regulatory capital approach for securitization exposures

For our securitization exposures, we use an internal assessment approach (IAA) for exposures related to our asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) business and for other securitization exposures, we use a combination of approaches including a ratings-based approach and the standardized approach.

While our IAA rating methodologies are based in large part on criteria that are published by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) such as Standard & Poor’s (S&P) and therefore are similar to the methodologies used by these institutions, they are not identical. Our ratings process includes the comparison of the available credit enhancement in a securitization structure to a stressed level of projected losses. The stress level used is determined by the desired risk profile of the transaction. As a result, we stress the cash flows of a given transaction at a higher level in order to achieve a higher rating. Conversely, transactions that only pass lower stress levels achieve lower ratings.

Most of the other securitization exposures (non-ABCP) carry external ratings and we use the lower of our own rating or the lowest external rating for determining the proper capital allocation for these positions. We periodically compare our own ratings to the ECAIs ratings to ensure that the ratings provided by ECAIs are reasonable.

Group risk management (GRM) has responsibility for providing risk assessments for capital purposes in respect of all our banking book exposures. GRM is independent of the business originating the securitization exposures and performs its own analysis, sometimes in conjunction with but always independent of the applicable business. GRM has developed asset class specific criteria guidelines which provide the rating methodologies for each asset class. The guidelines are reviewed periodically and are subject to the ratings replication process mandated by pillar I of Basel II rules.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

As at January 31, 2012, our Tier 1 capital ratio was 12.2% and our Total capital ratio was 14.5%.

Our Tier 1 capital ratio was down 100 bps from last year largely due to higher RWA, partially offset by an increase in Tier 1 capital.

RWA increased \$29.5 billion largely due to growth in wholesale and retail exposures, the impact of Basel 2.5 implementation and a change in credit risk parameters used in the Advanced Internal Rating Based (AIRB) approach to credit risk partially offset by reduction in trading exposures.

Tier 1 capital was up \$0.9 billion largely due to internal capital generation, partially offset by the application of the Basel II regulatory capital treatment of investments in insurance entities to a 50% Tier 1 and 50% Tier 2 capital deduction, the redemption of innovative Tier 1 capital instruments in 2011 and the phase-in of the Tier 1 capital impact of the transition to IFRS.

Total capital ratio was down 80 bps mainly due to the factors noted above with the exception of the change in the regulatory treatment for investment in insurance entities which did not impact the Total capital ratio.

As at January 31, 2012, our Assets-to-capital multiple was 16.6 times compared to 16.5 times a year ago largely due to higher gross adjusted assets (GAA) including the impact of IFRS, partially offset by higher Total capital.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Our Tier 1 capital ratio was down 110 bps from last quarter due to higher RWA, and lower Tier 1 capital.

RWA increased \$17.7 billion largely due to the impact of Basel 2.5 implementation and a change in credit risk parameters used in the AIRB approach to credit risk.

Tier 1 capital was down \$1.0 billion due to the application of the Basel II regulatory capital treatment of investments in insurance entities to a 50% Tier 1 and 50% Tier 2 capital deduction and the phase-in of the Tier 1 capital impact of the transition to IFRS partially offset by internal capital generation.

Our Total capital ratio was down 80 bps for the factors noted above with the exception of the change in the regulatory treatment for investment in insurance entities which had no impact on the Total capital ratio.

Our Assets-to-capital multiple was 16.6 times compared to 16.1 times last quarter due to higher GAA including the impact of IFRS, partially offset by higher Total capital.

Selected capital management activity

(C\$ millions, except number of shares)	For the three months ended January 31, 2012	
	Number of shares (000s)	Amount
Tier 1		
Common shares issued		
Dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) ⁽¹⁾	1,329	\$59
Stock option exercised ⁽²⁾	1,152	44

(1) Our DRIP was funded through treasury shares for the three months ended January 31, 2012.

(2) Amounts include cash received for stock options exercised during the period and the fair value adjustments to stock options.

Selected share data ⁽¹⁾

(C\$ millions, except number of shares)	As at January 31, 2012	
	Number of shares (000s)	Amount
Common shares outstanding	1,440,857	\$14,113
First preferred shares outstanding		
Non-cumulative Series W ⁽²⁾	12,000	300
Non-cumulative Series AA	12,000	300
Non-cumulative Series AB	12,000	300
Non-cumulative Series AC	8,000	200
Non-cumulative Series AD	10,000	250
Non-cumulative Series AE	10,000	250
Non-cumulative Series AF	8,000	200
Non-cumulative Series AG	10,000	250
Non-cumulative Series AH	8,500	213
Non-cumulative Series AJ ⁽³⁾	16,000	400
Non-cumulative Series AL ⁽³⁾	12,000	300
Non-cumulative Series AN ⁽³⁾	9,000	225
Non-cumulative Series AP ⁽³⁾	11,000	275
Non-cumulative Series AR ⁽³⁾	14,000	350
Non-cumulative Series AT ⁽³⁾	11,000	275
Non-cumulative Series AV ⁽³⁾	16,000	400
Non-cumulative Series AX ⁽³⁾	13,000	325
Treasury shares – preferred	4	–
Treasury shares – common	295	15
Stock options		
Outstanding	14,421	
Exercisable	8,557	
Dividends		
Common		778
Preferred		64

(1) For further details about our capital management activity, refer to Note 11 to our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Effective February 24, 2010 we have the right to convert into common shares at our option, subject to certain restrictions.

(3) Dividend rate will reset every five years.

As at February 24, 2012, the number of outstanding common shares and stock options was 1,442,058,961 and 14,371,505, respectively. As at February 24, 2012, the number of Treasury shares – preferred and Treasury shares – common was 13,635 and 535,110, respectively.

Attributed capital

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Credit risk	\$ 8,750	\$ 8,350	\$ 7,300
Market risk (trading and non-trading)	3,850	3,250	3,000
Operational risk	3,650	3,300	3,600
Business and fixed asset risk	2,600	2,350	2,450
Insurance risk	450	450	400
Regulatory capital allocation	4,950	5,200	800
Risk capital	\$ 24,250	\$ 22,900	\$ 17,550
Goodwill and intangibles	9,700	9,750	8,900
Attributed capital	\$ 33,950	\$ 32,650	\$ 26,450
Under attribution of capital	400	350	900
Average common equity from discontinued operations	1,250	1,400	3,650
Average common equity	\$ 35,600	\$ 34,400	\$ 31,000

Effective the first quarter of 2012, we prospectively revised our capital allocation methodology to further align our allocation processes with evolving increased regulatory capital requirements. For further details, refer to the How we measure and report our business segments section.

The following provides a discussion of our attributed capital from continuing operations.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Attributed capital increased \$7.5 billion, largely due to a higher allocation of capital to align with regulatory capital requirements, higher Trading market risk due to changes in the market risk framework, higher Credit risk largely due to business growth and higher Goodwill & Intangibles due to the acquisition of BlueBay Asset Management Ltd. in the last year.

Q1 2012 vs. Q4 2011

Attributed capital increased \$1.3 billion mainly due to an increase in Trading market risk from changes in the market risk framework, higher Credit risk largely due to business growth and higher Operational risk largely due to an increase in revenue.

Additional financial information**Exposures to selected financial instruments****Exposure to U.S. subprime and Alt-A Residential Mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), and Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) and mortgages**

Certain activities and transactions we enter into expose us to the risk of default of U.S. subprime and Alt-A residential mortgages. Our net exposures to U.S. subprime and Alt-A represent .2% of our total assets as at January 31, 2012 unchanged from the prior year.

Q1 2012 vs. Q1 2011

Of our total holdings of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), holdings with a fair value of \$275 million (Q1 2011—\$466 million), may be exposed to U.S. subprime risk. U.S. subprime RMBS exposures were previously hedged with credit default swaps insured by MBIA. The decrease in our U.S. subprime RMBS exposure of \$191 million compared to last year was primarily due to the sale of securities. Of this potential exposure, over 26% of our related holdings are rated A and above, compared to over 38% in the prior year; the decrease was mainly due to the sale of securities. As at January 31, 2012, U.S. subprime RMBS holdings rated AAA, comprised 2% of total U.S. subprime RMBS holdings compared with 6% in the prior year. Exposure to U.S. subprime loans of \$157 million as at January 31, 2012, represented .02% of total assets.

Of our total holdings of RMBS, holdings with a fair value of \$287 million, may be exposed to U.S. Alt-A risk. U.S. Alt-A exposures decreased \$120 million from the prior year mainly due to the sale of our holdings during 2011. Less than 43% of these RMBS were issued during 2006 and onwards, similar to prior year. Our exposure to U.S. Alt-A loans was \$655 million as at January 31, 2012, representing .1% of total assets.

Of our total holdings of CDOs, holdings of \$16 million may be exposed to U.S. subprime or Alt-A risk. Our exposure reflects a decrease of \$6 million from the prior year, net of hedging. The fair value of our Corporate CDOs, net of hedging of \$2.3 billion as at January 31, 2012, was \$2.3 billion unchanged from the first quarter of 2011.

Net exposure to U.S. subprime and Alt-A through RMBS, CDOs and mortgages

(C\$ millions)	As at January 31, 2012			
	Subprime RMBS	Alt-A RMBS	CDOs that may contain subprime or Alt-A	Total
Fair value of securities before hedging	\$ 275	\$ 287	\$ 16	\$ 578
Fair value of securities net of hedging by rating				
AAA	\$ 5	\$ 26	\$ –	
AA	40	14	–	
A	28	35	–	
BBB	15	19	–	
Below BBB-	187	193	16	
Total	\$ 275	\$ 287	\$ 16	\$ 578
Fair value of securities net of hedging by vintage				
2003 (or before)	\$ 15	\$ 4	\$ –	
2004	52	54	–	
2005	139	107	16	
2006	55	57	–	
2007 and greater	14	65	–	
Total	\$ 275	\$ 287	\$ 16	\$ 578
Amortized cost of subprime/Alt-A mortgages (whole loans)	\$ 157	\$ 655	\$ –	\$ 812
Total subprime and Alt-A exposures, net of hedging	\$ 432	\$ 942	\$ 16	\$ 1,390
Sensitivities of fair value of securities, net of hedging, to changes in assumptions:				
100bp increase in credit spread			\$ (6)	\$ (6)
100bp increase in interest rates			(2)	(3)
20% increase in default rates			(8)	(2)
25% decrease in pre-payment rates			(5)	(4)

Off-balance sheet arrangements

For our off-balance sheet arrangements including multi-seller conduits, structured investment vehicles and other variable interest entities as at January 31, 2012, refer to the Off-balance sheet arrangements section.

Leveraged finance

Leveraged finance comprises infrastructure finance, essential services and other types of finance. It excludes investment grade financing and non-investment grade financing where there is no private equity sponsor involvement. Our total commitments, combined funded and unfunded, as at January 31, 2012 were \$7,004 million which was .9% of our total assets.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities disclosure

The fair value of our total direct holdings of commercial mortgage-backed securities was \$215 million as at January 31, 2012.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

There were significant transfers in or out of levels 1, 2 or 3 in the current quarter, as classified by the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. For further details, refer to Note 4 to our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(C\$ millions, except percentage amounts)	As at January 31, 2012				
	Fair value (1)	Level 1 (1)	Level 2 (1)	Level 3 (1)	Total
Financial assets					
Securities at FVTPL	\$123,565	45%	54%	1%	100%
Available-for-sale	41,124	17%	64%	19%	100%
Loans – Wholesale	4,543	0%	84%	16%	100%
Derivatives	130,156	1%	98%	1%	100%
Other assets	518	73%	27%	0%	100%
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 71,218	0%	90%	10%	100%
Derivatives	132,863	1%	97%	2%	100%

(1) Fair value of assets and liabilities as a percentage of total assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for categories presented in the table above and does not reflect the impact of netting.

Accounting and control matters

Critical accounting policies and estimates

Our unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. We have adopted IFRS effective November 1, 2011 and the date of our transition is November 1, 2010. Previously, our Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP).

The significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to our unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The following summarizes our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments classified or designated as at FVPTL and AFS are measured at fair value, defined as the amount at which the financial instrument could be exchanged in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties under no compulsion to act. The best evidence of fair value of a financial instrument is quoted prices in the most advantageous active market for that instrument, or in the absence of an active market, based on quoted prices for instruments with similar characteristics and risk profiles.

The determination of fair value for actively traded financial instruments, including derivative instruments, that have quoted market prices or readily observable model input parameters requires minimal subjectivity. Management's judgment is required when the observable market prices do not exist, and in determining the value of over-the-counter derivatives using either industry standard or internally developed valuation models. Management is also responsible for establishing our valuation methodologies and policies which address the use and calculation of valuation adjustments. On an ongoing basis, management reviews our valuation methodologies and the calculation of valuation adjustments, including liquidity adjustment for financial instruments with inactive markets and adjustment for the credit risk of our derivative portfolios, to ensure that they remain appropriate. Management's oversight in the valuation process also includes ensuring all significant financial valuation models are strictly controlled and regularly recalibrated and vetted to provide an independent perspective.

At each reporting date or more frequently when conditions warrant, we evaluate our AFS securities to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment, such as a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost or when an adverse effect on future cash flows from the security can be reliably estimated. If an AFS security is impaired, the cumulative unrealized losses previously recognized in Other components of equity are recognized directly in income under Non-interest income.

For further information on the fair value and impairment assessment of our financial instruments, refer to Note 2 and Note 4 to our unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Securitization

We periodically securitize loans or packaged mortgage-backed securities (MBS) to special purpose entities (SPEs) or trusts that issue securities to investors. When we transfer substantially all of the risk and rewards of the transferred assets or when we neither retain nor transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset but control over the asset is relinquished, the assets are derecognized. Otherwise, the securitizations are accounted for as secured financing transactions in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether we have transferred or retained substantially all risk and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset.

Most of our securitization activities do not qualify for derecognition; as a result, we continue to record the associated transferred assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and no gains or losses are recognized for these securitization activities. Otherwise, a gain or loss is recognized on securitization by comparing the carrying amount of the transferred asset with its fair value at the date of the transfer.

Allowance for credit losses

We maintain allowance for credit losses relating to on-balance sheet exposures, such as loans and acceptances, and off-balance sheet items such as letters of credit, guarantees and unfunded commitments, at levels that management considers appropriate to cover credit related losses incurred as at the balance sheet date.

Allowances are determined individually for loans that are individually significant, and collectively for loans that are not individually significant and loans which are significant but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment, using current and historical credit information in both quantitative and qualitative assessments. The process inherently requires the use of certain assumptions and judgments including: (i) assessing the impaired status and risk ratings of loans; (ii) estimating cash flows and collateral values; (iii) developing default and loss rates based on historical and industry data; (iv) adjusting loss rates and risk parameters based on the relevance of historical data given changes in credit strategies, processes and policies; (v) assessing the current credit quality of the portfolio based on credit quality trends in relation to impairments, write-offs and recoveries, portfolio characteristics and composition; and (vi) determining the current position in the economic and credit cycles. Changes in these assumptions or using other inputs can materially affect the allowance level and thereby our net income.

Additional information on our policy and approach on assessment of allowance for credit losses and write-off of loans is included in Note 2 to our unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Special Purpose Entities

A special purpose entity is defined as an entity created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective with limited decision-making powers and pre-established or limited activities. We consolidate an SPE if an assessment of the relevant factors indicates that we control the SPE including the following: (i) whether the activities of the SPE are conducted on our behalf according to our specific business needs so that we obtain benefits from the SPE's operation; (ii) whether we have the decision-making powers to obtain a majority of the benefits; (iii) whether we will obtain the majority of the benefits of the activities of the SPE; and (iv) whether we retain the majority of the residual ownership risks related to the assets or SPEs in order to obtain the benefits from its activities. Management's judgment is required to determine whether an SPE is required to be consolidated.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

We allocate goodwill to groups of cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred, by comparing the recoverable amount of a CGU with its carrying value. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and the present value of the expected future cash flows (value in use). Management's judgment is applied in estimating the recoverable amount of our CGUs, including the determination of future cash flows and discount rate, and the terminal growth rate for the CGUs. The carrying value of a CGU comprises the carrying amount of its net assets, including goodwill. When the carrying value of a CGU exceeds the recoverable amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment charge is recognized in income in the period it is identified. Subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment are prohibited.

Other intangibles with a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, generally not exceeding 20 years. They are also tested for impairment by comparing their carrying values to their recoverable amounts. We do not have any intangibles with indefinite lives. If an impairment is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is revised to the lower of the asset's recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization) had there been no prior impairment.

Employee benefits

We sponsor a number of benefit plans to eligible employees, including registered pension plans, supplemental pension plans, and health, dental, disability and life insurance plans. The pension plans provide benefits based on years of service, contributions and average earnings at retirement.

The calculation of benefit expenses and obligations depends on various assumptions such as discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, healthcare cost trend rates, projected salary increases, retirement age, and mortality and termination rates. The discount rate assumption is determined using a yield curve of AA corporate debt securities. All other assumptions are determined by management and are reviewed by the actuaries. Actual experience that differs from the actuarial assumptions will affect the amounts of benefits obligations and expenses that we recognize.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income tax laws in various jurisdictions where we operate, and the complex tax laws are potentially subject to different interpretations by us and the relevant taxation authority. Management's judgment is applied in the interpretation of the relevant tax laws and in estimating of the provision for current and deferred income taxes. A deferred tax asset or liability is determined for each temporary difference based on the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period that the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Where the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, no deferred tax amount is recognized.

On a quarterly basis, we review whether it is probable that the benefits associated with our deferred tax assets will be realized, using both positive and negative evidence.

Disclosure controls and procedures

As at January 31, 2012, management evaluated, under the supervision of and with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined under the rules adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at January 31, 2012.

Internal control over financial reporting

No changes were made in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 31, 2012, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Related party transactions

Our policies and procedures for related party transactions have not changed materially from October 31, 2011. For further information, refer to Note 27 to our 2011 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

(C\$ millions)	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,005	\$ 12,428	\$ 7,888	\$ 8,763
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	11,135	12,181	11,342	13,252
Securities (Note 5)				
Trading	123,565	128,128	150,343	129,839
Available-for-sale	41,621	38,894	52,362	49,244
	165,186	167,022	202,705	179,083
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	96,212	84,947	79,259	72,698
Loans				
Retail	287,164	284,745	274,792	271,927
Wholesale	78,448	68,711	71,625	71,327
	365,612	353,456	346,417	343,254
Allowance for loan losses (Note 6)	(1,965)	(1,967)	(2,784)	(2,867)
	363,647	351,489	343,633	340,387
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	343	320	277	257
Other				
Customers' liability under acceptances	7,980	7,689	7,499	7,371
Derivatives (Note 7)	103,341	99,650	73,461	106,109
Premises and equipment, net	2,614	2,490	2,582	2,501
Goodwill	7,608	7,610	7,705	6,553
Other intangibles	2,124	2,115	2,093	1,925
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 8)	26,324	27,152	5,555	5,723
Investments in associates	153	142	134	131
Prepaid pension benefit cost	302	311	252	266
Other assets	16,042	18,287	17,587	20,353
	166,488	165,446	116,868	150,932
Total assets	\$ 815,016	\$ 793,833	\$ 761,972	\$ 765,372
Liabilities				
Deposits (Note 9)				
Personal	\$ 172,104	\$ 166,030	\$ 161,633	\$ 161,693
Business and government	308,266	304,004	301,176	292,575
Bank	21,676	19,657	22,385	24,143
	502,046	489,691	485,194	478,411
Insurance and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders	343	320	277	257
Other				
Acceptances	7,980	7,689	7,499	7,371
Obligations related to securities sold short	37,358	44,284	56,440	46,597
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	53,562	42,735	47,226	36,006
Derivatives (Note 7)	106,763	100,522	76,789	108,077
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	7,681	7,119	6,740	6,867
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 8)	19,488	20,076	4,822	5,012
Accrued pension and other post-employment benefit expense	1,609	1,639	1,580	1,576
Other liabilities	25,812	28,652	26,220	28,420
	260,253	252,716	227,316	239,926
Subordinated debentures	8,744	8,749	9,035	7,676
Trust capital securities	900	894	1,635	1,627
Total liabilities	\$ 772,286	\$ 752,370	\$ 723,457	\$ 727,897
Equity attributable to shareholders				
Preferred shares	4,813	4,813	4,813	4,813
Common shares (shares issued—1,440,856,913, 1,438,376,317, 1,425,900,642 and 1,424,921,817) (Note 11)	14,113	14,010	13,419	13,378
Treasury shares – preferred (shares held – (3,793), 6,341, 59,702 and 86,400)	–	–	(2)	(2)
– common (shares held – (295,128), (146,075), 1,304,867 and 1,719,092)	15	8	(59)	(81)
Retained earnings	21,364	20,381	18,415	17,287
Other components of equity	667	490	(124)	(14)
	40,972	39,702	36,462	35,381
Non-controlling interests	1,758	1,761	2,053	2,094
Total equity	42,730	41,463	38,515	37,475
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 815,016	\$ 793,833	\$ 761,972	\$ 765,372

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited)

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Interest income			
Loans	\$ 3,907	\$ 3,874	\$ 3,889
Securities	1,031	1,124	1,162
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	217	200	171
Deposits with banks	16	18	28
	5,171	5,216	5,250
Interest expense			
Deposits	1,544	1,527	1,682
Other liabilities	527	635	670
Subordinated debentures	97	97	103
	2,168	2,259	2,455
Net interest income	3,003	2,957	2,795
Non-interest income			
Insurance premiums, investment and fee income	1,550	1,214	825
Trading revenue (Note 12)	396	(219)	721
Investment management and custodial fees	497	497	505
Mutual fund revenue	499	505	441
Securities brokerage commissions	287	331	349
Service charges	334	343	327
Underwriting and other advisory fees	294	277	495
Foreign exchange revenue, other than trading	146	181	169
Card service revenue	237	221	234
Credit fees	188	173	188
Securitization revenue	(1)	(1)	–
Net gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities (Note 5)	15	(2)	(16)
Share of profit in associates	10	(12)	–
Other	119	227	185
Non-interest income	4,571	3,735	4,423
Total revenue	7,574	6,692	7,218
Provision for credit losses (Note 6)	267	276	264
Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisition expense	1,211	867	567
Non-interest expense			
Human resources	2,329	2,032	2,417
Equipment	258	264	243
Occupancy	264	268	240
Communications	177	203	161
Professional fees	154	213	163
Outsourced item processing	65	64	66
Amortization of other intangibles	129	126	112
Other	295	360	267
	3,671	3,530	3,669
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	2,425	2,019	2,718
Income taxes (Note 13)	549	410	722
Net income from continuing operations	1,876	1,609	1,996
Net loss from discontinued operations (Note 8)	(21)	(38)	(48)
Net income	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948
Net income attributable to:			
Shareholders	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,922
Non-controlling interests	25	25	26
	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948
Basic earnings per share (in dollars) (Note 14)	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.30
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (in dollars)	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.34
Basic loss per share from discontinued operations (in dollars)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted earnings per share (in dollars) (Note 14)	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.27
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (in dollars)	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.31
Diluted loss per share from discontinued operations (in dollars)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)
Dividends per common share (in dollars)	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net income	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes (Note 13)			
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	57	(52)	(198)
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities to income	(14)	(2)	33
	43	(54)	(165)
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses)	51	1,132	(496)
Net foreign currency translation (losses) gains from hedging activities	(3)	(647)	484
Reclassification of losses (gains) on foreign currency translation to income	1	(1)	–
	49	484	(12)
Net change in cash flow hedges			
Net gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	67	142	42
Reclassification of losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to income	19	47	25
	86	189	67
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	178	619	(110)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2,033	\$ 2,190	\$ 1,838
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders	\$ 2,007	\$ 2,164	\$ 1,813
Non-controlling interests	26	26	25
	\$ 2,033	\$ 2,190	\$ 1,838

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

	Other components of equity										Total equity
	Preferred shares	Common shares	Treasury shares - preferred	Treasury shares - common	Retained earnings	Available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation	Cash flow hedges	Total	Non-controlling interests	
Balance at November 1, 2010	\$ 4,813	\$ 13,378	\$ (2)	\$ (81)	\$ 17,287	\$ 277	\$ (20)	\$ (271)	\$ 35,381	\$ 2,094	\$ 37,475
Changes in equity											
Issues of share capital	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41
Sales of treasury shares	-	-	30	1,152	-	-	-	-	1,182	-	1,182
Purchases of treasury shares	-	-	(30)	(1,130)	-	-	-	-	(1,160)	-	(1,160)
Share-based compensation awards	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(778)	-	-	-	(778)	(46)	(824)
Other	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	(23)	(25)
Net change in non-controlling interests arising on acquisitions, disposals and capital issuances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,922	-	-	-	1,922	26	1,948
Other components of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	(166)	-	-	(166)	-	(166)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	(1)	(13)
Net change in cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	68	-	68
Balance at January 31, 2011	\$ 4,813	\$ 13,419	\$ (2)	\$ (59)	\$ 18,415	\$ 111	\$ (32)	\$ (203)	\$ 36,462	\$ 2,053	\$ 38,515
Balance at October 31, 2011	\$ 4,813	\$ 14,010	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 20,381	\$ 259	\$ 71	\$ 160	\$ 39,702	\$ 1,761	\$ 41,463
Changes in equity											
Issues of share capital	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	103
Sales of treasury shares	-	-	29	1,795	-	-	-	-	1,824	-	1,824
Purchases of treasury shares	-	-	(29)	(1,788)	-	-	-	-	(1,817)	-	(1,817)
Share-based compensation awards	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(842)	-	-	-	(842)	(46)	(888)
Other	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	16	12
Net change in non-controlling interests arising on acquisitions, disposals and capital issuances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,830	-	-	-	1,830	25	1,855
Other components of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	43	1	44
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	1	49
Net change in cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	86	-	86
Balance at January 31, 2012	\$ 4,813	\$ 14,113	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 21,364	\$ 302	\$ 119	\$ 246	\$ 40,972	\$ 1,758	\$ 42,730

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

(C\$ millions)	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948
Adjustments for non-cash items and others			
Provision for credit losses	350	291	375
Depreciation	108	109	98
Deferred income taxes	178	(300)	47
Amortization of other intangibles	144	141	131
Loss on sale of premises and equipment	7	8	27
Gain on securitizations	(7)	(4)	(6)
Gain on available-for-sale securities	(50)	(41)	(66)
Writedown of available-for-sale securities	16	50	80
Share of profit in associates	(9)	13	(1)
Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	562	(252)	(307)
Net change in accrued interest receivable and payable	(429)	277	(363)
Current income taxes	(814)	248	518
Derivative assets	(3,694)	(14,470)	32,628
Derivative liabilities	6,241	13,025	(31,286)
Trading securities	4,079	16,643	(20,823)
Proceeds from securitizations	264	197	438
Change in loans, net of securitizations	(11,808)	(11,711)	(3,132)
Change in assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	(11,265)	(8,047)	(6,561)
Change in deposits	11,877	6,391	6,783
Change in obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	10,781	5,562	11,220
Change in obligations related to securities sold short	(6,926)	(6,282)	9,843
Net change in brokers and dealers receivable and payable	883	(1,451)	410
Other	(1,115)	(4)	245
Net cash from operating activities	1,228	1,964	2,246
Cash flows from investing activities			
Change in interest-bearing deposits with banks	1,046	(633)	1,910
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	1,856	2,565	2,676
Proceeds from maturity of available-for-sale securities	11,990	10,494	6,572
Proceeds from maturity of held-to-maturity securities	131	88	3
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(15,169)	(11,470)	(12,422)
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	(155)	(54)	(807)
Net acquisitions of premises and equipment and other intangibles	(371)	(443)	(321)
Net cash used in acquisitions	–	–	(1,300)
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	(672)	547	(3,689)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of subordinated debentures	–	–	1,500
Repayment of subordinated debentures	–	–	(4)
Issue of common shares	44	13	40
Sales of treasury shares	1,824	1,800	1,182
Purchase of treasury shares	(1,817)	(1,731)	(1,160)
Dividends paid	(783)	(784)	(776)
Dividends/distributions paid to non-controlling interests	(46)	–	(46)
Change in short-term borrowings of subsidiaries	(13)	34	(134)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	(791)	(668)	602
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash resources	51	277	(44)
Net change in cash resources	(184)	2,120	(885)
Cash resources at beginning of period	15,144	13,024	8,765
Cash resources at end of period (1)	\$ 14,960	\$ 15,144	\$ 7,880
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,005	\$ 12,428	\$ 7,888
Cash and due from banks included in Assets of discontinued operations	2,955	2,716	(8)
Cash resources at end of period (1)	\$ 14,960	\$ 15,144	\$ 7,880
Net cash from operating activities include:			
Amount of interest paid	\$ 2,599	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,887
Amount of interest received	5,184	5,120	5,327
Amount of dividend received	317	328	381
Amount of income taxes paid	1,326	116	439

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(1) We are required to maintain balances with central banks and other regulatory authorities. The total balances were \$2,074 million as at January 31, 2012 (October 31, 2011– \$1,716 million; January 31, 2011– \$2,035 million).

Note 1 General information

Royal Bank of Canada and its subsidiaries operate under the master brand name RBC. We provide diversified financial services including personal and commercial banking, wealth management, insurance, corporate and investment banking and transaction processing on a global basis. Refer to Note 16 for further details on our business segments.

The parent bank, Royal Bank of Canada, is a Schedule I Bank under the *Bank Act* (Canada) incorporated and domiciled in Canada. Our corporate headquarters are located at Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada and our head office is located at 1 Place Ville-Marie, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. We are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) with the ticker symbol RY.

Our unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Consolidated Financial Statements) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and are presented in compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are stated in Canadian dollars and have been prepared in accordance with all IFRS issued and outstanding as at January 31, 2012. These financial statements are condensed because they do not include all of the information required by the IASB for our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

These are our first Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Previously, our Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Reporting Standards* (IFRS 1), has been applied. The accounting policies set out below were consistently applied to all periods presented, including our Consolidated Balance Sheets as at November 1, 2010 (the Transition date) for the purpose of transition to IFRS as required by IFRS 1. The main differences between our IFRS and Canadian GAAP accounting policies, relevant exceptions and exemptions, and reconciliations on how our transition to IFRS from Canadian GAAP has affected our assets, liabilities, equity, comprehensive income and cash flows are included in Note 3.

On February 29, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the financial statements for issue.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

General

Basis of consolidation

Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the assets and liabilities and results of operations of the parent company, Royal Bank of Canada, and its subsidiaries including certain Special Purpose Entities (SPEs), after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances.

Continuing operations

As described in Note 8, during the second quarter in 2011, we completed the sale of Liberty Life Insurance Company (Liberty Life), our U.S. life insurance business and during the third quarter in 2011, we announced the sale of substantially all of our U.S. regional retail banking operations. The sale of Liberty Life is reflected as discontinued operations on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Income for all periods presented. The sale of our U.S. regional retail operations and other assets are reflected as discontinued operations on our Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the third quarter of 2011 and in our Consolidated Statements of Income for all periods presented.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is satisfied when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, management is committed to the sale, and it is highly probable to occur within 1 year. Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately from other non-current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

A disposal group is classified as a discontinued operation if it meets the following conditions: (a) it is a component that can be distinguished operationally and financially from the rest of our operations, and (b) it represents either a separate major line of business or is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations. Disposal groups classified as discontinued operations are presented separately from our continuing operations in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Subsidiaries and SPEs

Subsidiaries are those entities over which we have control, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities. We consolidate our subsidiaries from the date control is transferred to us, and cease consolidation when they are no longer controlled by us.

We also consolidate SPEs that are controlled by us. These include SPEs that are sponsored for various reasons, including those which were formed to allow clients to invest in alternative assets, for asset securitization transactions, and for buying and selling credit protection. In assessing whether we have control over an SPE, we consider the following factors: (a) whether the activities of the SPE are conducted according to our specific business needs so that we obtain the benefits from the SPE's operations, (b) whether we have the decision-making powers to obtain majority of the benefits, (c) whether we will obtain the majority of the benefits of the activities of the SPE, and (d) whether we retain the majority of the residual ownership risks related to the assets or SPE in order to obtain the benefits from its activities. The exercise of judgment is required in determining control based on these factors. We consolidate an SPE if, based on an assessment of the relevant factors and management's judgment, we determine that we control the SPE.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries and SPEs that we consolidate are shown on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as a separate component of equity which is distinct from our shareholders' equity. The net income attributable to non-controlling interests is separately disclosed on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Investments in associates

The equity method is used to account for investments in associated corporations and limited partnerships over which we have significant influence. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are initially recorded at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize our share of the investee's net profit or loss (including net profit or loss recognized directly in equity) subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Interests in joint ventures

The proportionate consolidation method is used to account for our interests in jointly controlled entities, whereby our pro rata share of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is consolidated.

Use of estimates and assumptions

In preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements, management is required to make subjective estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, net income and related disclosures. Estimates made by management are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable. Key sources of estimation uncertainty include; the allowance for credit losses, determination of fair value of financial instruments, litigation provisions, insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities, pensions and other post-employment benefits, carrying value of goodwill and finite-life intangible assets, deferred revenue under the credit card customer loyalty reward program, income taxes, consolidation of SPEs and derecognition of financial assets. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these and other estimates thereby impacting our future Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to the relevant accounting policies in this Note for details on our use of estimates and assumptions.

Critical judgments

In preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, management is required to make critical judgments that affect the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses recorded during the period. Critical judgments have been made in the following areas: SPEs, securities impairment, fair value of financial instruments, securitization, the allowance for credit losses, employee benefits, income taxes, and goodwill. Refer to the relevant accounting policies in this Note for details on our critical judgments.

Financial instruments – Recognition and measurement**Securities**

Securities are classified at inception, based on management's intention, as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available-for-sale (AFS) or held-to-maturity. Certain debt securities with fixed or determinable payments and which are not quoted in an active market may be classified as loans and receivables.

Trading securities include securities purchased for sale in the near term which are classified as at FVTPL by nature and securities designated as at FVTPL under the fair value option. Obligations to deliver trading securities sold but not yet purchased are recorded as liabilities and carried at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these securities are recorded as Trading revenue in Non-interest income. Dividends and interest income accruing on Trading securities are recorded in Interest income. Interest and dividends accrued on interest-bearing and equity securities sold short are recorded in Interest expense.

AFS securities include: (i) securities which may be sold in response to or in anticipation of changes in interest rates and resulting prepayment risk, changes in foreign currency risk, changes in funding sources or terms, or to meet liquidity needs; and (ii) loan substitute securities which are client financings that have been structured as after-tax investments rather than conventional loans in order to provide the clients with a borrowing rate advantage. AFS securities are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in Other components of equity. Changes in foreign exchange rates for AFS equity securities are recognized in Other components of equity, while changes in foreign exchange rates for AFS debt securities are recognized in Foreign exchange revenue, other than trading in Non-interest income. When the security is sold the cumulative gain or loss recorded in Other components of equity is included as Net gain (loss) on AFS securities in Non-interest income. Purchase premiums or discounts on AFS debt securities are amortized over the life of the security using the effective interest method and are recognized in Net interest income.

At each reporting date, and more frequently when conditions warrant, we evaluate our AFS securities to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. Such evidence includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost, or when an adverse effect on future cash flows from the asset or group of assets can be reliably estimated. Significant judgment is required in assessing whether certain events or circumstances constitute objective evidence of impairment, including whether a significant or prolonged decline in fair value constitutes an impairment and the estimation and timing of future cash flows. If an AFS security is impaired, the cumulative unrealized loss previously recognized in Other components of equity is removed from equity and recognized in Net gain (loss) on AFS securities under Non-interest income. This amount is determined as the difference between the amortized cost and current fair value of the security less any impairment loss previously recognized. Subsequent to impairment, further declines in fair value are recorded in Non-interest income, while increases in fair value are recognized in Other components of equity until sold. For AFS debt securities, reversal of previously recognized impairment losses is recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Income if the recovery is objectively related to a specific event occurring after recognition of the impairment loss.

Held-to-maturity securities are debt securities where we have the intention and the ability to hold the investment until its maturity date. These securities are initially recorded at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest

method, less any impairment losses which we assess using the same impairment model as for loans. Interest income and amortization of premiums and discounts on debt securities are recorded in Net interest income. We hold a nominal amount of held-to-maturity securities. All held-to-maturity securities have been included with AFS securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We account for all of our securities using settlement date accounting and changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are reflected in income for securities classified or designated as at FVTPL, and changes in the fair value of AFS securities between the trade and settlement dates are recorded in Other comprehensive income (OCI) except for changes in foreign exchange rates on debt securities, which are recorded in Non-interest income.

Fair value option

A financial instrument can be designated as at FVTPL (the fair value option) on its initial recognition even if the financial instrument was not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. An instrument that is designated as at FVTPL by way of this fair value option must have a reliably measurable fair value and satisfy one of the following criteria: (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing gains and losses on them on a different basis; (ii) it belongs to a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both that are managed, evaluated, and reported to senior management on a fair value basis in accordance with our risk management strategy, and we can demonstrate that significant financial risks are eliminated or significantly reduced or (iii) there is an embedded derivative in the financial or non-financial host contract and the derivative is not closely related to the host contract.

Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL are recorded at fair value and any unrealized gain or loss arising due to changes in fair value is included in Trading revenue or Other. These instruments cannot be reclassified out of the FVTPL category while they are held or issued.

To determine the fair value adjustments on our debt designated as at FVTPL, we calculate the present value of the instruments based on the contractual cash flows over the term of the arrangement by using our effective funding rate at the beginning and end of the period with the change in present value recorded in Trading revenue or Other.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the financial instrument could be exchanged in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties under no compulsion to act. Fair values of identical instruments traded in active markets are determined by reference to last quoted prices in the most advantageous active market for that instrument. In the absence of an active market, we determine fair values based on quoted prices for instruments with similar characteristics and risk profiles.

Fair values of financial instruments not traded in active markets are determined using information from pricing services or valuation models that require the use of inputs. Valuation model inputs are either observable or unobservable. We look primarily to external, readily observable market inputs, when available. Observable inputs to valuation models for financial instruments include certain prices and rates for shorter dated G7 (Canada, U.S., U.K., Italy, France, Germany and Japan) and non-G7 interest-rate-yield curves, currency rates and price and rate volatilities. Unobservable inputs include certain prices and rates for longer dated G7 and non-G7 interest-rate-yield curves, prepayment rates, credit spreads, probability of defaults, recovery rates, equity volatility and correlations of probability of defaults or baskets of common stock. In some circumstances, we may adjust model values to reflect the valuation uncertainty (model and parameter valuation adjustments) in order to determine fair value based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument.

The majority of our financial instruments classified as at FVTPL (other than derivatives) and as AFS comprise actively traded debt and equity securities and are carried at fair value based on available quoted prices. All of our derivative transactions are accounted for on a fair value basis. Fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are based on last exchange prices. Over-the-counter derivatives are valued using either industry standard or internally developed valuation models. Valuation model inputs are either observable or unobservable.

For some securities that are not quoted in an active market, we may record valuation adjustments for liquidity when we believe that the amount realized on sale may be less than the estimated fair value due to insufficient liquidity in the market over a reasonable amount of time. We also include valuation adjustments calculated when market prices are not observable due to insufficient trading volume or a lack of recent trades in an inactive market.

We also make valuation adjustments for the credit risk of our derivative portfolios in order to arrive at their fair values. These adjustments take into account our own creditworthiness and that of our counterparties, the current and potential future mark-to-market of the transactions, and the effects of credit mitigants such as master netting agreements and collateral agreements. Credit valuation adjustments are frequently updated due to the changes in derivative values and counterparty performance risk. Changes to credit valuation adjustments are recorded in current-period income.

For financial liabilities, including deposits designated as at FVTPL, fair values are based on present value of the instruments' contractual cash flows discounted at the appropriate market interest rates. Appropriate market interest rates comprise observable benchmark interest rates and credit spreads which are either observable or unobservable.

We have documented our internal policies that detail our processes for determining fair value, including the methodologies used in establishing our valuation adjustments. These methodologies are consistently applied and periodically reviewed by Finance and Group Risk Management. Significant judgment is required where we apply unobservable inputs in valuation models and in application of valuation adjustments. A breakdown of fair values of financial instruments measured on the basis of quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1), valuation techniques reflecting market observable inputs (Level 2), and valuation techniques reflecting significant non-market-observable inputs (Level 3) is provided in Note 4. A discussion of the aspects of valuation that require the most significant judgments, including changes in our fair value hierarchy, developing our reasonably possible alternative assumptions, and unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities is included in Note 4 and Note 5.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**Transaction costs**

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified or designated as at FVTPL. For other financial instruments, transaction costs are capitalized on initial recognition. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, capitalized transaction costs are amortized through Net income over the estimated life of the instrument using the effective interest method. For AFS financial assets measured at fair value that do not have fixed or determinable payments and no fixed maturity, capitalized transaction costs are recognized in Net income when the asset is derecognized or becomes impaired.

Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and sold under repurchase agreements

We purchase securities under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreement) and take possession of these securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized lending transactions whereby we monitor the market value of the securities purchased and additional collateral is obtained when appropriate. We have the right to liquidate the collateral held in the event of counterparty default. We also sell securities under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), which are treated as collateralized borrowing transactions. The securities received under reverse repurchase agreements and securities delivered under repurchase agreements are not recognized on, or derecognized from, our Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively, unless the risks and rewards of ownership are obtained or relinquished.

Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are carried on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at the amounts at which the securities were initially acquired or sold plus accrued interest, except when they are designated as at FVTPL and are recorded at fair value. Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements is included in Interest income, and interest incurred on repurchase agreements is included in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Changes in fair value for reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements designated as at FVTPL are included in Trading revenue or Other in Non-interest income.

Securitizations

Our various securitization activities generally consist of the transfer of financial assets such as loans or packaged mortgage-backed securities (MBS) to independent SPEs or trusts that issue securities to investors.

We apply the policies for basis of consolidation and derecognition, respectively, in determining whether the respective SPE should be consolidated and whether the transferred assets qualify for derecognition in full or in part. The assets are derecognized from our Consolidated Balance Sheets when we transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. When we retain control over substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and are accounted for as secured financing transactions. When we neither retain nor transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, we derecognize the financial asset if control over the asset is relinquished. Significant judgment is applied in determining whether we have transferred or retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer, such as servicing assets and liabilities, are recognized separately as assets and liabilities, as appropriate.

We remove a financial liability from our Consolidated Balance Sheets when our obligation specified in the contract expires, or is discharged or cancelled. We recognize the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability transferred and the consideration paid in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Acceptances

Acceptances are short-term negotiable instruments issued by our clients to third parties which we guarantee. The potential liability under acceptances is reported in Other – Acceptances on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The recourse against our clients in the case of a call on these commitments is reported as a corresponding asset of the same amount in Other – Customers' liability under acceptances. Fees earned are reported in Non-interest income.

Derivatives

Derivatives are primarily used in sales and trading activities. Derivatives are also used to manage our exposure to interest, currency, credit and other market risks. The most frequently used derivative products are interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, interest rate options, foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps, foreign currency futures, foreign currency options, equity swaps and credit derivatives. All derivative instruments are recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value, including those derivatives that are embedded in financial or non-financial contracts and are not closely related to the host contracts.

When derivatives are embedded in other financial instruments or host contracts, such combinations are known as hybrid instruments with the effect that some of the cash flows of a hybrid instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. If the host contract is not carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported in our Consolidated Statements of Income, the embedded derivative is generally required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for separately at FVTPL if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract. All embedded derivatives are presented on a combined basis with the host contracts although they are separated for measurement purposes when conditions requiring separation are met.

When derivatives are used in sales and trading activities, the realized and unrealized gains and losses on these derivatives are recognized in Trading revenue in Non-interest income. Derivatives with a positive fair value are reported as Derivative assets and derivatives with a negative fair value are reported as Derivative liabilities. In accordance with our policy for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, as outlined below, the net fair value of certain derivative assets and liabilities are reported as an asset or liability, as appropriate. Market and credit valuation adjustments, and premiums paid are also included in Derivative assets, while premiums received are shown in Derivative liabilities.

When derivatives are used to manage our own exposures, we determine for each derivative whether hedge accounting can be applied, as discussed in the Hedge accounting section below.

Hedge accounting

We use derivatives and non-derivatives in our hedging strategies to manage our exposure to interest rate, currency, credit and other market risks. Where hedge accounting can be applied, a hedge relationship is designated and documented at inception to detail the particular risk management objective and the strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction. The documentation identifies the specific asset, liability or anticipated cash flows being hedged, the risk that is being hedged, the type of hedging instrument used and how effectiveness will be assessed. We assess, both at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments have been 'highly effective' in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged items. A hedge is regarded as highly effective only if the following criteria are met: (i) at inception of the hedge and throughout its life, the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, and (ii) actual results of the hedge are within a pre-determined range. In the case of hedging a forecast transaction, the transaction must have a high probability of occurring and must present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the reported net profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when it is determined that the hedging instrument is no longer effective as a hedge, the hedging instrument is terminated or sold, upon the sale or early termination of the hedged item, or when the forecast transaction is no longer deemed highly probable. Refer to Note 7 for the fair value of derivatives and non-derivative instruments categorized by their hedging relationships, as well as derivatives that are not designated in hedging relationships.

Fair value hedges

In a fair value hedging relationship, the carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk and recognized in Non-interest income. Changes in fair value of the hedged item, to the extent that the hedging relationship is effective, are offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative, which are also recognized in Non-interest income. When hedge accounting is discontinued, the carrying value of the hedged item is no longer adjusted and the cumulative fair value adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged items are amortized to Net income over the remaining life of the hedged items.

We predominantly use interest rate swaps to hedge our exposure to the changes in a fixed interest rate instrument's fair value caused by changes in interest rates.

Cash flow hedges

In a cash flow hedging relationship, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging derivative, net of taxes, is recognized in OCI while the ineffective portion is recognized in Non-interest income. When hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in Other components of equity are reclassified to Net interest income during the periods when the variability in the cash flows of the hedged item affects Net interest income. Gains and losses on derivatives are reclassified immediately to Net income when the hedged item is sold or terminated early. We predominantly use interest rate swaps to hedge the variability in cash flows related to a variable-rate asset or liability.

Net investment hedges

In hedging a foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of foreign exchange gains and losses on the hedging instruments, net of applicable taxes, is recognized in OCI and the ineffective portion is recognized in Non-interest income. The amounts, or a portion thereof, previously recognized in Other components of equity are recognized in Net income on the disposal, or partial disposal, of the foreign operation.

We use foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency-denominated liabilities to manage our foreign currency exposures to net investments in foreign operations having a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar.

Loans

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as AFS. Loans are initially recognized at fair value. When the loan is issued at a market rate, fair value is represented by the cash advanced to the borrower plus direct and incremental costs. Loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment, unless we intend to sell them in the near future upon origination or they have been designated as at FVTPL, in which case they are carried at fair value.

We assess at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that the loans are impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, as well as measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows evidenced by the adverse changes in the payments status of the borrower or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Whenever a payment is 90 days past due, loans other than credit card balances and loans guaranteed or insured by a Canadian government (Federal or Provincial) or a Canadian government agency (collectively, Canadian government) are classified as impaired unless they are fully secured and collection efforts are reasonably expected to result in repayment of debt within 180 days of the loans becoming past due. Credit card balances are written off when a payment is 180 days in arrears. Loans guaranteed by a Canadian government are classified as impaired when the loan is contractually 365 days in arrears.

Assets acquired in respect of problem loans are recorded at their fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined based on either current market value where available or discounted cash flows. Any excess of the carrying value of the loan over the recorded fair value of the assets acquired is recognized by a charge to Impairment losses on loans and other off-balance sheet items.

Interest on loans is included in Interest income—Loans and is recognized on an accrual basis. Fees that relate to activities such as originating, restructuring or renegotiating loans are deferred and recognized as Interest income over the expected term of such loans using the effective interest method. Where there is reasonable expectation that a loan will result, commitment and standby fees are also recognized as interest income over the expected term of the resulting loans using the effective interest method. Otherwise, such fees are recorded as other liabilities and amortized into non-interest income over the commitment or standby period.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**Allowance for credit losses**

An allowance for credit losses is established if there is objective evidence that we will be unable to collect all amounts due on our loans portfolio according to the original contractual terms or the equivalent value. This portfolio includes on-balance sheet exposures, such as loans and acceptances, and off-balance sheet items such as letters of credit, guarantees and unfunded commitments.

The allowance is increased by the impairment losses recognized and decreased by the amount of write-offs, net of recoveries. The allowance for credit losses for on-balance sheet items is included as a reduction to assets, and the allowance relating to off-balance sheet items is included in Other liabilities.

We assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans that are individually significant and collectively for loans that are not individually significant. If we determine that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan, whether significant or not, the loan is included in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Loans that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Individually assessed loans

Loans which are individually significant are assessed individually for objective indicators of impairment. A loan is considered impaired when management determines that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms or the equivalent value.

Credit exposures of individually significant loans are evaluated based on factors including the borrower's overall financial condition, resources and payment record, and where applicable, the realizable value of any collateral. If there is evidence of impairment leading to an impairment loss, then the amount of the loss is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan, including accrued interest, and the estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is measured as the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, including cash flows that may result from the realization of collateral less costs to sell. Significant judgment is required in assessing evidence of impairment, and once a loan is determined to be impaired, the timing and amount of future cash flows related to the loan and collateral. The carrying amount of the loan is reduced by the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in Provision for credit losses in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Following impairment, interest income is recognised on the unwinding of the discount from the initial recognition of impairment.

Collectively assessed loans

Loans which are not individually significant, or which are individually assessed and not determined to be impaired, are collectively assessed for impairment. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account loan type, industry, geographic location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors.

The collective impairment allowance is determined by reviewing factors including: (i) historical loss experience in portfolios of similar credit risk characteristics, and (ii) management's judgment on the level of impairment losses based on historical experience relative to the actual level as reported at the balance sheet date, taking into consideration the current portfolio credit quality trends, business and economic and credit conditions, the impact of policy and process changes, and other supporting factors. Future cash flows for a group of loans are collectively evaluated for impairment on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Significant judgment is required in assessing historical loss experience and its relationship to current portfolios (including delinquency, loan balances, and credit scores) and current business, economic and credit conditions (including industry specific performance, unemployment and country risks).

Allowances from collective assessment of impairment are recognized as an offset to the aggregated loan position and as Provision for credit losses.

Write-off of loans

Loans and the related impairment allowance accounts are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, they are generally written off after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of the collateral. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write off may be earlier. For credit cards, the balances and related allowances are written off when payment is 180 days in arrears. Personal loans are generally written off at 150 days past due.

Guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that contingently require us to make specified payments (in cash, other assets, our own shares or provision of services) 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. Liabilities are recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at the inception of a guarantee for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. Financial guarantees are subsequently remeasured at the higher of (a) the amount initially recognized and (b) our best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

If the financial guarantee meets the definition of a derivative, it is measured at fair value at each balance sheet date and reported under Derivatives on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented net when we have a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intend to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Insurance

Premiums from long-duration contracts, primarily life insurance, are recognized when due in Non-interest income – Insurance premiums, investment and fee income. Premiums from short-duration contracts, primarily property and casualty, and fees for administrative services are recognized in Insurance premiums, investment and fee income over the related contract period. Unearned premiums of the short-duration contracts, representing the unexpired portion of premiums, are reported in Other liabilities. Investments made by our insurance operations are classified as AFS or loans and receivables, except for investments supporting the policy benefit liabilities on life and health insurance contracts and a portion of property and casualty contracts. These are designated as at FVTPL with changes in fair value reported in Insurance premiums, investment and fee income.

Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities represent current claims and estimates for future insurance policy benefits. Liabilities for life insurance contracts are determined using the Canadian Asset Liability Method (CALM), which incorporates assumptions for mortality, morbidity, policy lapses and surrenders, investment yields, policy dividends, operating and policy maintenance expenses, and provisions for adverse deviation. These assumptions are reviewed at least annually and updated in response to actual experience and market conditions. Liabilities for property and casualty insurance represent estimated provisions for reported and unreported claims. Liabilities for life and property and casualty insurance are included in Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities. Changes in Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities are included in the Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisition expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which the estimates changed.

Premiums ceded for reinsurance and reinsurance recoveries on policyholder benefits and claims incurred are reported in income and expense as appropriate. Reinsurance recoverables, which relate to paid benefits and unpaid claims, are included in Other assets.

Acquisition costs for new insurance business consist of commissions, premium taxes, certain underwriting costs and other costs that vary with the acquisition of new business. Deferred acquisition costs for life insurance products are implicitly recognized in insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities by CALM. For property and casualty insurance, these costs are classified as Other assets and amortized over the policy term.

Segregated funds are lines of business in which we issue an insurance contract where the benefit amount is directly linked to the market value of the investments held in the underlying fund. The contractual arrangement is such that the underlying segregated fund assets are registered in our name but the segregated fund policyholders bear the risks and rewards of the funds' investment performance. Liabilities for these contracts are calculated based on contractual obligations using actuarial assumptions and are at least equivalent to the surrender or transfer value calculated by reference to the value of the relevant underlying funds or indices. Segregated funds' assets and liabilities are separately presented on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Fee income from segregated funds includes management fees, mortality, policy, administration and surrender charges. We provide minimum death benefit and maturity value guarantees on segregated funds. The liability associated with these minimum guarantees is recorded in Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities.

Liability adequacy tests are performed for all insurance contract portfolios at each balance sheet date to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities. Current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration costs, and investment returns from the assets backing the liabilities are taken into account in the tests. When the test results indicate that there is a deficiency in liabilities, the deficiency is charged immediately to our Consolidated Statements of Income by writing down the deferred acquisition costs in Other assets and/or increasing Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities.

Employee benefits – Pensions and other post-employment benefits

We offer a number of benefit plans which provide pension and other benefits to eligible employees. These plans include registered defined benefit pension plans, supplemental pension plans, defined contribution plans and health, dental, disability and life insurance plans.

Investments held by the pension funds primarily comprise equity and fixed income securities and are valued at fair value. Defined benefit pension costs and the present value of accrued pension and other post-employment benefit obligations are calculated by the plans' actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Our defined benefit pension expense, which is included in Non-interest expense – Human resources, consists of the cost of employee pension benefits for the current year's service, interest cost on the liability, and expected return on plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss using the deferral (corridor) approach. Past service costs are charged immediately to income to the extent that the benefits have vested, and are otherwise recognised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits vest. Gains and losses on curtailment or settlement of defined benefit plans are recognized in income when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

For each defined benefit plan, we recognize the present value of our defined benefit obligations less the fair value of the plan, together with adjustments for any unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service costs, as a defined benefit liability reported in Accrued pension and other post-employment benefits on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. For plans where the defined benefit liability is negative (i.e. defined benefit asset), the amount is reported as an asset in Prepaid pension benefit cost. The measurement of the asset is limited to the lower of (a) the defined benefit asset and (b) the sum of actuarial losses and past service costs not yet recognized, and the present value of any refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The calculation of defined benefit expenses and obligations depends on various assumptions such as discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, healthcare cost trend rates, projected salary increases, retirement age, and mortality and termination rates. The discount rate assumption is determined using a yield curve of AA corporate debt securities. All other assumptions are determined by management, applying significant judgment, and are reviewed by actuaries. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates and assumptions are subject to significant uncertainty. Actual experience that differs from the actuarial assumptions will affect the amounts of benefits obligations and expenses that we recognize.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Our contribution to defined contribution plans are expensed when employees have rendered services in exchange for such contributions, generally in the year of contribution. Defined contribution plan expense is included in Non-interest expense – Human resources.

Share-based compensation

We offer share-based compensation plans to certain key employees and to our non-employee directors.

To account for stock options granted to employees, compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. Fair value is determined by using option valuation models, which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. When the options are exercised, the exercise price proceeds together with the amount initially recorded in equity are credited to common shares.

Our other compensation plans include performance deferred share plans and deferred share unit plans for key employees (the Plans). The Plans are settled in cash. The obligations for the Plans are accrued over their vesting periods. For share-settled awards, our accrued obligations are based on the fair value of our common shares at the date of grant. For cash-settled awards, our accrued obligations are adjusted to their fair value at each balance sheet date. Changes in our obligations under the Plans, net of related hedges, are recorded as Non-interest expense – Human resources in our Consolidated Statements of Income with a corresponding increase in Other liabilities or Share-based compensation awards in Retained earnings on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The compensation cost attributable to options and awards, granted to employees who are eligible to retire or will become eligible to retire during the vesting period, is recognized immediately if the employee is eligible to retire on the grant date or over the period between the grant date and the date the employee becomes eligible to retire.

Our contributions to the employee savings and share ownership plans are expensed as incurred.

Income taxes

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current income tax payable on profits is recognized as an expense based on the applicable tax laws in each jurisdiction in the period in which profits arise, calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes compared with tax purposes. A deferred income tax asset or liability is determined for each temporary difference, except for earnings related to our foreign operations and associates and interests in joint ventures and associates where the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future and we have the ability to control the timing of reversal. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period that the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. Both current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities within the same tax reporting group (which intends to settle on a net basis), and when there is a legal right to offset. Our Consolidated Statements of Income include items that are non-taxable or non-deductible for income tax purposes and, accordingly, caused the income tax provision to be different from what it would be if based on statutory rates.

Deferred income taxes accumulated as a result of temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are included in Other assets and Other liabilities. On a quarterly basis, we review our deferred income tax assets to determine whether it is probable that the benefits associated with these assets will be realized; this review involves evaluating both positive and negative evidence.

We are subject to income tax laws in various jurisdictions where we operate, and the complex tax laws are potentially subject to different interpretations by us and the relevant taxation authority. Significant judgment is required in the interpretation of the relevant tax laws and in estimating the provision for current and deferred income taxes due to uncertainty in timing of taxable income and in the design and ability to implement tax planning strategies.

Business combinations, goodwill and other intangibles

All business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill and included in Other intangibles. Goodwill represents the excess of the price paid for the business acquired over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired on the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (CGUs) for the purpose of impairment testing, which is undertaken at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Impairment testing is performed annually as at August 1, or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred, by comparing the recoverable amount of a CGU with its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell, and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the expected future cash flows from a CGU. Significant judgment is required in estimating the fair value and value in use of our CGUs, including the determination of future cash flows (uncertainty in timing and amount), discount rates (based on CGU-specific risks) and terminal growth rates. CGU-specific risks include country risk, business/operational risk, geographic risk (including political risk, devaluation risk, and government regulation), currency risk, and price risk (including product pricing risk and inflation). The carrying amount of a CGU includes the carrying amount of assets and goodwill allocated to the CGU. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment loss is charged to income in the period in which the impairment is identified. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment are prohibited.

Upon disposal of a portion of a CGU, the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the portion of CGU sold is included in the determination of gains or losses on disposal. The carrying amount is determined based on the relative fair value of the disposed portion to the total CGU.

Intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, and their fair value can be measured reliably. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, generally not exceeding 20 years, and are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. If there is an indication that a finite life intangible asset may be impaired, an impairment test is performed by comparing the asset's carrying amount to its recoverable amount. If any impairment is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is revised to the lower of the asset's recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization) had there been no prior impairment. Significant judgment is required in estimating the useful lives and recoverable amounts of our intangible assets, and assessing whether certain events or circumstances constitute objective evidence of impairment.

Other

Translation of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation and settlement of these items are recognized in Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars at historical rates. Non-monetary financial assets classified as AFS securities, such as equity instruments, that are measured at fair value are translated into Canadian dollars at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in Other components of equity until the asset is sold or becomes impaired.

Assets and liabilities of our foreign operations with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollars are translated into Canadian dollar at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and income and expenses of these foreign operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the reporting period.

Unrealized gains or losses arising as a result of the translation of our foreign operations along with the effective portion of related hedges are reported in Other components of equity on an after-tax basis. Upon disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation, an appropriate portion of the accumulated net translation gains or losses is included in Non-interest income.

Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment includes land, buildings, leasehold improvements, computer equipment, furniture, fixtures and other equipment, and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recorded principally on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are 25 to 50 years for buildings, 3 to 10 years for computer equipment, and 7 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures and other equipment. The amortization period for leasehold improvements is the lesser of the useful life of the leasehold improvements or the lease term plus the first renewal period, if reasonably assured of renewal, up to a maximum of 10 years. Land is not depreciated. Gains and losses on disposal are recorded in Non-interest income.

Premises and equipment are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, an impairment test is performed by comparing the asset's carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge is recorded to the extent the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is less than its carrying amount. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. After the recognition of impairment of an asset, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to reflect the asset's revised carrying amount. If an impairment is later reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is revised to the lower of the asset's recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had there been no prior impairment loss. The depreciation charge in future periods is adjusted to reflect the revised carrying amount.

Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognized when we have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reflected under Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, such as an insurer, a separate asset is recognized if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received.

Interest, commissions and fees

Interest

Interest is recognized in Interest income and Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income for all interest bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

Commission and fee income

Fees and commissions related to the acquisition of loans or securities are included in determination of their effective interest rate. However, if the financial instrument is carried at FVTPL, any associated fees are recognized in income when the instrument is initially recognized, provided there are no significant unobservable inputs used in determining fair value, in which case the fees are included as part of the cost of the instrument. Portfolio management and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts. Fees related to provision of services including asset management, wealth management, financial planning and custody services that cover a specified service period, are recognized over the period the service is provided. Fees such as underwriting fees and brokerage fees that are related to the provision of specific transaction type services are recognized when the service has been completed.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)*Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for listed equity securities, and usually the date when shareholders have approved the dividend for unlisted equity securities.

Leasing

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee the right to use an asset for an agreed upon period of time in return for a payment or series of payments. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee, where title may or may not eventually be transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Operating leases

When we are the lessee in an operating lease, we record rental payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term in Non-interest expense.

Finance leases

When we are the lessee in a finance lease, we initially record both the leased asset and the related lease obligation on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the date of inception of the lease. Initial direct costs directly attributed to the lease are recognized as an asset under the finance lease.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing Net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, net of treasury shares. Net income available to common shareholders is determined after deducting dividend entitlements of preferred shareholders, any gain (loss) on redemption of preferred shares net of related income taxes and the net income attributable to non-controlling interests.

Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if additional common shares are assumed to be issued under securities or contracts that entitle their holders to obtain common shares in the future, to the extent such entitlement is not subject to unresolved contingencies. For contracts that may be settled in cash or in common shares at our option, diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the assumption that such contracts will be settled in shares. Income and expenses associated with these types of contracts are excluded from the Net income available to common shareholders, and the additional number of shares that would be issued is included in the diluted earnings per share calculation. These contracts include our convertible Preferred Shares and Trust Capital Securities. For stock options whose exercise price is less than the average market price of our common shares, they are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The incremental number of common shares issued under stock options and repurchased from proceeds is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Share capital

We classify a financial instrument that we issue as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Our common shares held by us are classified as treasury shares in equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. Upon the sale of treasury shares, the difference between the sale proceeds and the cost of the shares is recognized in Retained earnings. Financial instruments issued by us are classified as equity instruments when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are included in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Financial instruments that will be settled by a variable number of our common shares upon their conversion by the holders as well as the related accrued distributions are classified as liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Dividends and yield distributions on these instruments are classified as Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Future accounting changes

We are currently assessing the impact of adopting the following standards on our consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9)

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 as part of their plan to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39). IFRS 9 requires financial assets, including hybrid contracts, to be measured at either fair value or amortized cost, on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset that is held by an entity for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates per contractual terms should be measured at amortized cost. All other financial assets should be measured at fair value. When the entity changes its business model, which is expected to be an infrequent occurrence, it is required to reclassify the affected financial assets prospectively. For equity instruments, management has an option on initial recognition to irrevocably designate on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the changes in their fair value directly in equity. There is no subsequent recycling of fair value gains and losses from equity to our Consolidated Statements of Income; however, dividends from such equity investments will continue to be recognized in profit or loss.

In October 2010, the IASB added to IFRS 9 the requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities previously included in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also eliminated the exception from fair value measurement for derivative liabilities that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument, and require the changes in own credit risk for financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL to be reported in other comprehensive income. In December 2011, the IASB amended the effective date of IFRS 9 to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Accordingly, IFRS 9 will be effective for us on November 1, 2015.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1)

In June 2010, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 regarding the presentation of OCI. The amendments will be effective for us on November 1, 2012.

IAS 12 Income Taxes (IAS 12)

In December 2010, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 regarding deferred tax and the recovery of underlying assets. The amendments will be effective for us on November 1, 2012.

Consolidation and disclosure standards

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* (IFRS 10), IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* (IFRS 11), and IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (IFRS 12). IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 *Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities* and amends IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 11 focuses on the classification of joint arrangements based on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form, and addresses reporting inconsistencies by requiring a single method (equity method) to account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 12 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. As a consequence of these new IFRSs, the IASB also issued amended and retitled IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. The new requirements are effective for us on November 1, 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13)

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, which defines fair value and sets out a framework for measuring fair value in a single IFRS. IFRS 13 also requires disclosures about fair value measurements for non-financial assets. The measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 apply when another IFRS requires or permits the item to be measured at fair value with limited exceptions. IFRS 13 will be effective for us on November 1, 2013.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (IAS 19)

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 19 regarding the recognition and measurement of defined benefit pension expense and termination benefits, including the elimination of the deferral and amortization of net actuarial gains or losses, and to the disclosures for all employee benefits. The amendments will be effective for us on November 1, 2013.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (IFRS 7)

In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 regarding disclosure of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments are intended to help investors and other users to better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on a company's financial position. The amendments will be effective for us on November 1, 2013.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (IAS 32)

In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 which clarify the existing requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments will be effective for us on November 1, 2014.

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS**Transition to IFRS**

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) has replaced Canadian GAAP with IFRS for all publically accountable enterprises for interim and annual financial statements relating to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. We have adopted IFRS effective November 1, 2011 and the date of transition is November 1, 2010.

Our accounting policies presented in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended January 31, 2012, the comparative information for the period ended January 31, 2011, the year ended October 31, 2011 and the opening IFRS financial statements as at November 1, 2010. In our transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS, we followed the provisions of IFRS 1. The effects of transition to IFRS were recognized directly through retained earnings, or another category of equity, where appropriate as presented in this note. References below in parentheses (Ref. x) refers to the corresponding columns in our reconciliations of our Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, presented below.

Principal exemptions under IFRS 1

IFRS 1 provides guidance to first-time adopters of IFRS on how to account for items on transition to IFRS. Generally, IFRS 1 requires an entity to apply IFRS retrospectively upon transition. It also offers some exemptions and requires certain exceptions from retrospective application. Our first-time adoption decisions regarding the exemptions are discussed below. Other exemptions available under IFRS 1, which are not discussed here, are either not material or not relevant to our business.

Mandatory exceptions***Derecognition***

The derecognition requirements of IAS 39 have been applied prospectively to transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2004.

Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting has been applied from the Transition date only to hedging relationships that satisfy the hedge accounting criteria in IAS 39, as described in Note 2, at that date.

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)*Estimates*

Estimates made in accordance with IFRS at the Transition date are consistent with estimates previously made under Canadian GAAP.

Optional exemptions*Designation of previously recognized financial instruments. (Ref. 1)*

On adoption of IFRS, an entity is required to retrospectively apply IAS 39, and classify their financial instruments as of the date that the financial instrument was originally acquired. Alternatively, an entity is permitted to designate a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability as a financial asset or financial liability at FVTPL or a financial asset as AFS at the Transition date. Differences between the fair value and carrying value are recorded in opening Retained earnings. We have applied this election and designated the following financial assets and financial liabilities at transition.

Financial instrument designation changes from previous Canadian GAAP

	Fair value at Transition date	Classification as previously reported	Carrying value as previously reported
Financial assets designated as available-for-sale	\$ 7,297	Held-for-trading	\$ 7,297
Financial assets designated as available-for-sale	3,232	Held-for-trading using fair value option	3,232
Financial assets designated as available-for-sale	564	Loans and receivables	629
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	128	Non-trading liabilities	138

Employee benefits (Ref. 2)

IFRS 1 provides the option to recognize cumulative actuarial gains and losses on employee benefit plans that are deferred under Canadian GAAP in opening Retained earnings at the Transition date. We have elected this option for all our employee defined pension benefit plans and other post-retirement benefits plans at the Transition date which results in a decrease to our opening Retained earnings of \$1.36 billion. Our cumulative actuarial gains and losses is the sum of our unrecognized net actuarial loss, transitional (asset) obligation and prior service cost.

Cumulative foreign currency translation differences (Ref. 3)

IFRS 1 provides the option to reset the cumulative foreign currency translation gains and losses recorded in equity related to foreign subsidiaries to zero at Transition date. We have elected this option and reset all the cumulative foreign currency translation gains and losses which arose from translation of our foreign operations to zero at the Transition date, with the impact recognized as a decrease to our opening Retained earnings of \$1.66 billion.

Business combinations

IFRS 1 provides the option to apply IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* (IFRS 3), from any date up to and including the Transition date. Applying IFRS 3 from a date prior to the Transition date would require restatement of all business combinations that occurred between that date and the Transition date. We have elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively from the Transition date; accordingly, business combinations completed prior to the Transition date have not been restated. This election has no impact on our opening Retained earnings.

Insurance contracts

IFRS 1 provides the option to apply the transitional provisions in IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4), which restricts changes in accounting policies for insurance contracts, including changes made by a first-time adopter of IFRS. We have elected to apply the transitional provisions in IFRS 4 which allow us to follow our previous Canadian GAAP accounting policies with respect to our insurance-related activities. This election has no impact on our opening Retained earnings.

Impact on transition to IFRS

A summary of the material differences that are applicable to us is presented below.

Item	Canadian GAAP	IFRS	Impact on Transition
Ref. 4	Goodwill IAS 36, <i>Impairment of Assets</i>		
	<p>Goodwill is allocated to reporting units (RUs) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination from which it arose. A RU is defined as an identified operating segment or one level below an identified operating segment. We had eight RUs under Canadian GAAP.</p> <p>For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is assessed first by comparing a RU's carrying amount to its fair value. If the carrying value of a RU exceeds its fair value, the fair value of the RU's goodwill is imputed by determining the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the RU and allocating the residual fair value to goodwill. An impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value of a RU's goodwill exceeds its imputed fair value. There is no reversal of an impairment loss.</p>	<p>Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units or groups of cash generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination from which it arose. We have 10 CGUs under IFRS.</p> <p>Goodwill is impaired when the carrying value of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment cannot be reversed. An impairment test must be performed as at the date of transition to IFRS.</p>	<p>Our goodwill allocation under Canadian GAAP, which was presented in Note 10 to our 2011 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, was realigned to the new CGUs we have identified. Our International Banking reporting unit resides in two CGUs, U.S. Banking and Caribbean Banking. Our Global Asset Management reporting unit also resides in two CGUs: Canadian Wealth Management and Global Asset Management.</p> <p>We performed our impairment test as at the Transition date on the basis of the CGUs identified. Our cash flow models calculated recoverable amounts using discount rates ranging from 9.5% to 11.5%, with ending terminal growth rates from 3.0% to 4.0%. The results indicated that the goodwill of our U.S. Banking CGU was impaired and accordingly was written down to zero. This reduced our opening Retained earnings by \$1.26 billion.</p>
Ref. 5	Securitization (Derecognition) IAS 39		
	<p>Derecognition of financial assets is primarily based on the legal form of the transaction and an analysis of whether the seller retains control of the assets and whether the assets are legally isolated from the seller and its creditors, even in the event of a bankruptcy.</p>	<p>Derecognition is based on transfer of risks and rewards; control is only considered when substantially all risks and rewards have been neither transferred nor retained.</p>	<p>Most assets transferred in our securitization transactions do not qualify for derecognition. As a result, the assets and associated liabilities are recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The gains previously recognized under Canadian GAAP were recorded as a transition adjustment which decreased our opening Retained earnings by \$415 million.</p> <p>Although this policy change significantly impacts our opening IFRS balance sheets and reduces our opening Retained earnings, we will recognize the net income generated by the assets over their remaining lives.</p>
Ref. 6	Consolidation of Specific Purpose Entities IAS 27, <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i> Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)-12, <i>Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities</i>		
	<p>Consolidation is based on a controlling financial interest model. For variable interest entities (VIEs), consolidation is assessed based on an analysis of economic risks and rewards, and is consolidated by the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses or has the right to receive a majority of the expected residual returns.</p>	<p>Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective are consolidated based on a control model, which is broader than the concepts applied under Canadian GAAP. Control encompasses both decision making ability and the economic consequence of those abilities (i.e. benefits and risks). IFRS does not have a concept of VIEs.</p>	<p>Certain entities which we previously did not consolidate are consolidated and others which we consolidated have been deconsolidated. The associated assets and liabilities were adjusted on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the profits (losses) previously recognized or unrecognized were included as a transition adjustment which decreased our opening Retained earnings by \$226 million.</p>

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Item	Canadian GAAP	IFRS	Impact on Transition
Ref. 7	Insurance contracts IFRS 4		
	<p>Financial statements of an insurance company must exclude the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of segregated funds, but include the fee income earned and the cost of any guarantees or other contract holder benefits borne by the insurer from the administration of those accounts.</p> <p>Life and health insurance providers are required to net reinsurance premiums, reinsurance paid claims and reinsurance recoverable against the premium incomes, paid claims and actuarial liabilities.</p>	<p>Investments held in segregated funds are recognized as assets of the insurance company as they are legally owned and are kept in a separate account. The insurance company also has a liability to the policy holders to sell the underlying assets and repay the policyholders when they redeem the segregated accounts.</p> <p>Insurers should not offset reinsurance assets against the related insurance liabilities, and similarly, should not offset income/expense from reinsurance against the expense/income from related insurance contracts.</p>	<p>Investments held in segregated funds, which were not recognized under Canadian GAAP, are recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets with a corresponding liability to the policy holders.</p> <p>Reinsurance recoverable and the related policy benefit liabilities, which were offset under Canadian GAAP, are presented separately as assets and liabilities, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.</p> <p>These policy changes affect the presentation of assets and liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets but do not impact our opening Retained earnings.</p>
Ref. 8	Discontinued Operations IFRS 5, <i>Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>		
	<p>The results of discontinued operations are reported as a separate component of income or loss for both current and prior periods. The assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale or that has been sold, are presented separately in the asset and liability sections, respectively, of the balance sheet for the current and all comparative periods.</p>	<p>Restatement of prior period balance sheets as a result of discontinued operations is not permitted. Balance sheet adjustments related to discontinued operations are made prospectively from the date of classification as discontinued operations. The results of discontinued operations are reported as a separate component of income or loss for both current and all comparative periods.</p>	<p>To reconcile our IFRS Consolidated Balance Sheets to Canadian GAAP as at January 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010, we reversed the impact of discontinued operations related to the sale of our US regional retail operations announced during the third quarter of 2011 for which prior period results were adjusted in accordance with Canadian GAAP at the time of the announcement.</p> <p>Under IFRS, the classification of our U.S. regional retail operations and other assets as discontinued operations is reflected on our Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the quarter ending July 31, 2011. The sale of Liberty Life Insurance Company announced in October 2010 and reflected as discontinued operations for Canadian GAAP beginning in Q4 2011, is reflected as discontinued operations under IFRS from the Transition date.</p>

Item	Canadian GAAP	IFRS	Impact on Transition
Ref. 9	Hedging and Other IAS 39		
	<p>In a qualifying hedge relationship, all or a portion of a recognized asset or liability can be designated as the hedged item. A portion of the hedged item is defined as either (a) a percentage of the entire recognized asset or liability, (b) all or a percentage of one or more selected cash flows, or (c) an embedded derivative that is not accounted for separately.</p>	<p>A portion of the cash flows of a financial asset or liability can be designated as the hedged item only if the selected cash flows are less than the total cash flows of the asset or liability.</p> <p>For liabilities whose effective interest rate is below the benchmark interest rate, we are not permitted to select benchmark-based cash flows as the hedged item because these cash flows would be greater than the total cash flows of the liability.</p>	<p>Hedge accounting has been applied only to hedging relationships that satisfy the hedge accounting criteria in IAS 39 at the Transition date. Certain cash flow hedges which qualify for hedge accounting under Canadian GAAP do not qualify under IFRS because the hedged items are portions of deposit liabilities whose cash flows are below the benchmark interest rate. The amounts accumulated in equity relating to these hedges have been reduced to zero with the impact recognized as a reduction to our opening Retained earnings of approximately \$350 million.</p> <p>Although this policy change significantly impacts our opening IFRS balance sheet and reduces our opening Retained earnings, the amortization of losses previously deferred in OCI will no longer be recognized in net income in future periods.</p>

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)

The tables below show the reconciliations from Canadian GAAP to IFRS for our Consolidated Balance Sheets as at October 31, 2011, January 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010, and our Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, and Cash Flows for the year ended October 31, 2011 and for the three months ended January 31, 2011.

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated Balance Sheet and Equity as at October 31, 2011

	Canadian GAAP	IFRS 1 Elections			Other Accounting Policy Differences					Total impact	IFRS
		Classification of financial instruments (Ref. 1)	Employee benefits (Ref. 2)	Cumulative translation differences (Ref. 3)	Goodwill (Ref. 4)	Securitization (Derecognition) (Ref. 5)	Special purpose entities (Ref. 6)	Insurance contracts (Ref. 7)	Hedging and other (Ref. 9)		
Assets											
Cash and due from banks	\$ 13,247	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (66)	\$ –	\$ (753)	\$ (819)	\$ 12,428
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	12,181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,181
Securities											
Trading	145,274	(4,713)	–	–	–	(12,644)	211	–	–	(17,146)	128,128
Available-for-sale	34,284	4,686	–	–	–	(830)	607	–	147	4,610	38,894
	179,558	(27)	–	–	–	(13,474)	818	–	147	(12,536)	167,022
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed											
	84,947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,947
Loans											
Retail	228,484	–	–	–	–	53,751	2,658	–	(148)	56,261	284,745
Wholesale	69,758	(28)	–	–	–	–	(1,019)	–	–	(1,047)	68,711
	298,242	(28)	–	–	–	53,751	1,639	–	(148)	55,214	353,456
Allowance for loan losses	(1,958)	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	(53)	(9)	(1,967)
	296,284	16	–	–	–	53,751	1,639	–	(201)	55,205	351,489
Investments for account of segregated fund holders											
	n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	–	320	320
Other											
Customers' liability under acceptances	7,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,689
Derivatives	100,013	–	–	–	–	32	(395)	–	–	(363)	99,650
Premises and equipment, net	2,490	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,490
Goodwill	7,703	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	(115)	(93)	7,610
Other intangibles	2,115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,115
Assets of discontinued operations	27,143	(2)	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	27,152
Investment in associates	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(47)	(47)	142
Prepaid pension benefit cost	1,697	–	(1,386)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,386)	311
Other assets	16,446	1	402	–	–	53	59	248	1,078	1,841	18,287
Total assets	\$751,702	\$ (12)	\$ (973)	\$ –	\$ 22	\$ 40,362	\$ 2,055	\$ 568	\$ 109	\$42,131	\$793,833
Liabilities											
Deposits											
Personal	\$ 166,030	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 166,030
Business and government	258,494	–	–	–	–	44,348	1,176	–	(14)	45,510	304,004
Bank	19,657	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,657
	444,181	–	–	–	–	44,348	1,176	–	(14)	45,510	489,691
Insurance and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders											
	n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	–	320	320
Other											
Acceptances	7,689	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,689
Obligations related to securities sold short	44,284	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,284
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	46,188	–	–	–	–	(3,453)	–	–	–	(3,453)	42,735
Derivatives	101,437	–	–	–	–	(915)	–	–	–	(915)	100,522
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	6,875	–	–	–	–	–	–	244	–	244	7,119
Liabilities of discontinued operations	20,071	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	20,076
Accrued pension and other post-employment benefit expense	1,531	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	1,639
Other liabilities	28,049	(6)	86	–	(34)	778	(491)	4	266	603	28,652
	256,124	(1)	194	–	(34)	(3,590)	(491)	248	266	(3,408)	252,716
Subordinated debentures	7,749	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	–	–	1,000	8,749
Trust capital securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	894	–	–	894	894
Total liabilities	\$708,054	\$ (1)	\$ 194	\$ –	\$ (34)	\$ 40,758	\$ 2,579	\$ 568	\$ 252	\$44,316	\$752,370
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	1,941	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	n.a.
Equity attributable to shareholders											
Preferred shares	4,813	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,813
Common shares	14,017	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)	14,010
Treasury shares— preferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
— common	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Retained earnings	24,494	(6)	(1,167)	(1,632)	(34)	(396)	(310)	–	(568)	(4,113)	20,381
Other components of equity	(1,625)	(5)	–	1,632	90	–	(34)	–	432	2,115	490
	41,707	(11)	(1,167)	–	56	(396)	(344)	–	(143)	(2,005)	39,702
Non-controlling interests	n.a.	–	–	–	–	–	(180)	–	–	(180)	1,761
Total equity	n.a.	(11)	(1,167)	–	56	(396)	(524)	–	(143)	(2,185)	41,463
Total liabilities and equity	\$751,702	\$ (12)	\$ (973)	\$ –	\$ 22	\$ 40,362	\$ 2,055	\$ 568	\$ 109	\$42,131	\$793,833

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated Balance Sheets and Equity as at January 31, 2011

	IFRS 1 Elections				Other Accounting Policy Differences							Total impact	IFRS
	Canadian GAAP	Classification of financial instruments (Ref. 1)	Employee benefits (Ref. 2)	Cumulative translation differences (Ref. 3)	Goodwill (Ref. 4)	Securitization (Derecognition) (Ref. 5)	Special purpose entities (Ref. 6)	Insurance contracts (Ref. 7)	Discontinued operations (Ref. 8)	Hedging and other (Ref. 9)			
Assets													
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,674	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (53)	\$ -	\$ 537	\$ (270)	\$ 214	\$ 7,888	
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	11,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,342	
Securities													
Trading	165,946	(3,592)	-	-	-	(12,863)	739	-	113	-	(15,603)	150,343	
Available-for-sale	40,561	4,114	-	-	-	676	1,495	-	5,405	111	11,801	52,362	
	206,507	522	-	-	-	(12,187)	2,234	-	5,518	111	(3,802)	202,705	
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	79,258	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	79,259	
Loans													
Retail	216,618	-	-	-	-	50,670	1,012	-	6,623	(131)	58,174	274,792	
Wholesale	60,752	(723)	-	-	-	-	(801)	-	12,397	-	10,873	71,625	
	277,370	(723)	-	-	-	50,670	211	-	19,020	(131)	69,047	346,417	
Allowance for loan losses	(1,993)	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	(914)	(52)	(791)	(2,784)	
	275,377	(548)	-	-	-	50,670	211	-	18,106	(183)	68,256	343,633	
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	(22)	-	277	277	
Other													
Customers' liability under acceptances	7,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7,499	
Derivatives	73,563	-	-	-	-	(118)	(32)	-	48	-	(102)	73,461	
Premises and equipment, net	2,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	347	2,582	
Goodwill	7,820	-	-	-	(1,378)	-	-	-	1,378	(115)	(115)	7,705	
Other intangibles	1,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	204	2,093	
Assets of discontinued operations	33,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,776)	-	(27,776)	5,555	
Investment in associates	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	(40)	134	
Prepaid pension benefit cost	1,905	-	(1,654)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1,653)	252	
Other assets	12,543	22	458	-	140	170	(121)	954	1,653	1,768	5,044	17,587	
Total assets	\$721,110	\$ (4)	\$ (1,196)	\$ -	\$(1,238)	\$ 38,535	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,253	\$ -	\$ 1,272	\$ 40,862	\$761,972	
Liabilities													
Deposits													
Personal	\$151,619	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,014	\$ -	\$ 10,014	\$161,633	
Business and government	245,113	-	-	-	-	45,585	2,577	-	7,883	18	56,063	301,176	
Bank	22,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	(105)	100	22,385	
	419,017	-	-	-	-	45,585	2,577	-	18,102	(87)	66,177	485,194	
Insurance and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	(22)	-	277	277	
Other													
Acceptances	7,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7,499	
Obligations related to securities sold short	56,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,440	
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	53,352	-	-	-	-	(6,501)	-	-	375	-	(6,126)	47,226	
Derivatives	77,357	-	-	-	-	(576)	6	-	2	-	(568)	76,789	
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	6,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	(368)	-	584	6,740	
Liabilities of discontinued operations	23,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,959)	-	(18,959)	4,822	
Accrued pension and other post-employment benefit expense	1,479	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1,580	
Other liabilities	24,945	(29)	4	(1)	-	704	(1,823)	2	863	1,555	1,275	26,220	
	251,002	(29)	105	(1)	-	(6,373)	(1,817)	954	(18,080)	1,555	(23,686)	227,316	
Subordinated debentures	8,041	-	-	-	-	-	994	-	-	-	994	9,035	
Trust capital securities	735	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	900	1,635	
Total liabilities	678,795	(29)	105	(1)	-	39,212	2,654	1,253	-	1,468	44,662	723,457	
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.	
Equity attributable to shareholders													
Preferred shares	4,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,813	
Common shares	13,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,419	
Treasury shares – preferred	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	
– common	(59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	
Retained earnings	23,988	(40)	(1,304)	(1,664)	(1,261)	(457)	(192)	-	-	(655)	(5,573)	18,415	
Other components of equity	(2,094)	65	3	1,665	23	(220)	(32)	-	-	466	1,970	(124)	
	40,065	25	(1,301)	1	(1,238)	(677)	(224)	-	-	(189)	(3,603)	36,462	
Non-controlling interests	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	(190)	-	-	(7)	(197)	2,053	
Total equity	n.a.	25	(1,301)	1	(1,238)	(677)	(414)	-	-	(196)	(3,800)	38,515	
Total liabilities and equity	\$721,110	\$ (4)	\$ (1,196)	\$ -	\$(1,238)	\$ 38,535	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,253	\$ -	\$ 1,272	\$ 40,862	\$761,972	

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated Balance Sheet and Equity as at November 1, 2010

	IFRS 1 Elections				Other Accounting Policy Differences							Total impact	IFRS	
	Canadian GAAP	Classification of financial instruments (Ref. 1)	Employee benefits (Ref. 2)	Cumulative translation differences (Ref. 3)	Goodwill (Ref. 4)	Securitization (Derecognition) (Ref. 5)	Special purpose entities (Ref. 6)	Insurance contracts (Ref. 7)	Discontinued operations (Ref. 8)	Hedging and Other (Ref. 9)				
Assets														
Cash and due from banks	\$ 8,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (30)	\$ -	\$ 888	\$ (535)	\$ 323	\$ 8,763		
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	13,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)		13,252		
Securities														
Trading	144,925	(3,274)	-	-	-	(12,550)	615	-	124	(1)	(15,086)	129,839		
Available-for-sale	38,594	3,795	-	-	-	817	821	-	5,076	141	10,650	49,244		
	183,519	521	-	-	-	(11,733)	1,436	-	5,200	140	(4,436)	179,083		
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	72,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,698		
Loans														
Retail	214,937	-	-	-	-	48,311	1,920	-	6,892	(133)	56,990	271,927		
Wholesale	60,107	(775)	-	-	-	-	(793)	-	12,789	(1)	11,220	71,327		
	275,044	(775)	-	-	-	48,311	1,127	-	19,681	(134)	68,210	343,254		
Allowance for loan losses	(2,038)	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	(958)	(50)	(829)	(2,867)		
	273,006	(596)	-	-	-	48,311	1,127	-	18,723	(184)	67,381	340,387		
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	(22)	-	257	257		
Other														
Customers' liability under acceptances	7,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,371		
Derivatives	106,155	-	-	-	-	(24)	(90)	-	68	-	(46)	106,109		
Premises and equipment, net	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	362	2,501		
Goodwill	6,660	-	-	-	(1,404)	-	-	-	1,404	(107)	(107)	6,553		
Other intangibles	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	(1)	215	1,925		
Assets of discontinued operations	34,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,641)	-	(28,641)	5,723		
Investment in associates	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	(40)	131		
Prepaid pension benefit cost	1,992	-	(1,740)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	(1,726)	266		
Other assets	14,727	(19)	474	-	143	116	(22)	977	1,804	2,153	5,626	20,353		
Total assets	\$ 726,206	\$ (94)	\$(1,266)	\$ -	\$(1,261)	\$ 36,670	\$ 2,421	\$ 1,256	\$ -	\$ 1,440	\$ 39,166	\$ 765,372		
Liabilities														
Deposits														
Personal	\$ 151,347	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,346	\$ -	\$ 10,346	161,693		
Business and government	239,233	-	-	-	-	42,820	2,568	-	7,964	(10)	53,342	292,575		
Bank	23,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	162	24,143		
	414,561	-	-	-	-	42,820	2,568	-	18,472	(10)	63,850	478,411		
Insurance and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	(22)	-	257	257		
Other														
Acceptances	7,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,371		
Obligations related to securities sold short	46,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,597		
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	41,207	-	-	-	-	(5,577)	-	-	376	-	(5,201)	36,006		
Derivatives	108,908	-	-	-	-	(843)	10	-	2	-	(831)	108,077		
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	6,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	977	(381)	(2)	594	6,867		
Liabilities of discontinued operations	24,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,442)	-	(19,442)	5,012		
Accrued pension and other post-employment benefit expense	1,477	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	99	1,576		
Other liabilities	26,743	(40)	-	-	-	758	(1,642)	-	995	1,606	1,677	28,420		
	263,030	(40)	98	-	-	(5,662)	(1,632)	977	(18,450)	1,605	(23,104)	239,926		
Subordinated debentures	6,681	-	-	-	-	-	995	-	-	-	995	7,676		
Trust capital securities	727	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	900	1,627		
Total liabilities	684,999	(40)	98	-	-	37,158	2,831	1,256	-	1,595	42,898	727,897		
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.		
Equity attributable to shareholders														
Preferred shares	4,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,813		
Common shares	13,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,378		
Treasury shares – preferred	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)		
– common	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81)		
Retained earnings	22,942	(57)	(1,364)	(1,664)	(1,261)	(415)	(226)	-	-	(668)	(5,655)	17,287		
Other components of equity	(2,099)	3	-	1,664	-	(73)	(29)	-	-	520	2,085	(14)		
	38,951	(54)	(1,364)	-	(1,261)	(488)	(255)	-	-	(148)	(3,570)	35,381		
Non-controlling interests	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	(155)	-	-	(7)	(162)	2,094		
Total equity	n.a.	\$ (54)	\$(1,364)	\$ -	\$(1,261)	\$ (488)	\$ (410)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (155)	\$ (3,732)	\$ 37,475		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 726,206	\$ (94)	\$(1,266)	\$ -	\$(1,261)	\$ 36,670	\$ 2,421	\$ 1,256	\$ -	\$ 1,440	\$ 39,166	\$ 765,372		

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended October 31, 2011

	Canadian GAAP	Reclassifications	Accounting Policy Differences				Other	IFRS
			Available-for- sale securities	Derivative designated as cash flow hedges	Currency translation adjustments			
Comprehensive income								
Net income	\$ 4,852	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,592	\$ 6,444
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes								
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities								
Net unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(128)	–	98	–	–	–	–	(30)
Reclassification of (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities to income	(7)	20	–	–	–	–	–	13
	(135)	20	98	–	–	–	–	(17)
Foreign currency translation adjustments								
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses)	(695)	–	–	–	70	–	–	(625)
Net foreign currency translation (losses) gains from hedging activities	725	–	–	–	(8)	–	–	717
Reclassification of losses (gains) on foreign currency translation to income	(8)	7	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
	22	7	–	–	62	–	–	91
Net change in cash flow hedges								
Net gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	309	–	–	(11)	–	–	–	298
Reclassification of losses (gains) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to income	278	(146)	–	–	–	–	–	132
	587	(146)	–	(11)	–	–	–	430
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	474	(119)	98	(11)	62	–	–	504
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,326	\$ (119)	\$ 98	\$ (11)	\$ 62	\$ 1,592	\$ 6,948	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:								
Shareholders	n.a.						\$ 6,847	
Non-controlling interests	n.a.						101	
	\$ 5,326						\$ 6,948	

Note 3 First time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended January 31, 2011

	Canadian GAAP	Reclassifications	Accounting Policy Differences				Other	IFRS
			Available -for-sale securities	Derivative designated as cash flow hedges	Currency translation adjustments			
Comprehensive income								
Net income	\$ 1,839	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 109	\$ 1,948
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes								
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities								
Net unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(93)	–	(105)	–	–	–	–	(198)
Reclassification of (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities to income	18	15	–	–	–	–	–	33
	(75)	15	(105)	–	–	–	–	(165)
Foreign currency translation adjustments								
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses)	(520)	–	–	–	24	–	–	(496)
Net foreign currency translation (losses) gains from hedging activities	492	–	–	–	(8)	–	–	484
Reclassification of losses (gains) on foreign currency translation to income	(6)	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	(34)	6	–	–	16	–	–	(12)
Net change in cash flow hedges								
Net gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	45	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	42
Reclassification of losses (gains) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to income	69	(44)	–	–	–	–	–	25
	114	(44)	–	(3)	–	–	–	67
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	5	(23)	(105)	(3)	16	–	–	(110)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 1,844	\$ (23)	\$ (105)	\$ (3)	\$ 16	\$ 109	\$ 1,838	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:								
Shareholders	n.a.						\$ 1,813	
Non-controlling interests	n.a.						25	
	\$ 1,844						\$ 1,838	

Significant adjustments to the statements of cash flows

On transition to IFRS, the following lines have been reclassified in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows from investing activities to operating activities: Change in loans, net of securitizations; Proceeds from securitizations; and Change in assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed. Additionally, the following lines have been reclassified from financing activities to operating activities: Change in deposits; Change in obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned; and Change in obligations related to securities sold short. The effects of these reclassifications on our net cash from (used in) operating, investing, and financing activities are presented in the table below:

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS - Consolidated statement of cash flows for the three-months ended January 31, 2011

	Three months ended January 31, 2011			
	Canadian GAAP	Reclassification adjustments	Other transition impacts	IFRS
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	\$ (15,860)	\$ 15,723	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,246
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(11,891)	10,352	(2,150)	(3,689)
Net cash from financing activities	26,671	(26,075)	6	602
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash resources	(47)	–	3	(44)
Net change in cash resources	(1,127)	–	242	(885)
Cash resources at beginning of period (1)	9,330	–	(565)	8,765
Cash resources at end of period	\$ 8,203	\$ –	\$ (323)	\$ 7,880

(1) Cash resources represent our total Cash and due from banks relating to continuing operations, as presented on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and Cash and due from banks relating to discontinued operations.

Reconciliation of Canadian GAAP and IFRS – Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended October 31, 2011

	Year ended October 31, 2011			
	Canadian GAAP	Reclassification adjustments	Other transition impacts	IFRS
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 10,338	\$ (9,475)	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,962
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	(32,936)	41,823	(3,395)	5,492
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	29,174	(32,348)	23	(3,151)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash resources	57	–	19	76
Net change in cash resources	6,633	–	(254)	6,379
Cash resources at beginning of year ⁽¹⁾	9,330	–	(565)	8,765
Cash resources at end of year	\$ 15,963	\$ –	\$ (819)	\$ 15,144

(1) Cash resources represent our total Cash and due from banks relating to continuing operations, as presented on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and Cash and due from banks relating to discontinued operations.

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments**Carrying value and fair value of selected financial instruments**

The following tables provide a comparison of the carrying and fair values for each classification of financial instruments.

	As at January 31, 2012								
	Carrying value and fair value of			Carrying value	Fair value			Total carrying amount	Total fair value
	Financial instruments required to be classified as at FVTPL by nature	Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL under the fair value option	Available-for-sale instruments measured at fair value	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortized cost			
Financial assets									
Securities									
Trading	\$ 113,230	\$ 10,335	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 123,565	\$ 123,565
Available-for-sale	–	–	41,138	–	–	–	483	41,621	41,621
Total securities	113,230	10,335	41,138	–	–	–	483	165,186	165,186
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	–	68,538	–	27,674	27,674	–	–	96,212	96,212
Loans									
Retail	–	–	–	285,998	284,573	–	–	285,998	284,573
Wholesale	319	4,224	–	73,106	71,673	–	–	77,649	76,216
Total loans	319	4,224	–	359,104	356,246	–	–	363,647	360,789
Other									
Derivatives	103,341	–	–	–	–	–	–	103,341	103,341
Other assets	–	518	–	16,908	16,908	–	–	17,426	17,426
Financial liabilities									
Deposits									
Personal	\$ –	\$ 5,127	\$ –	\$ 166,977	\$ 167,360	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 172,104	\$ 172,487
Business and government ⁽¹⁾	–	59,344	–	248,922	249,241	–	–	308,266	308,585
Bank ⁽²⁾	–	6,747	–	14,929	14,929	–	–	21,676	21,676
Total deposits	–	71,218	–	430,828	431,530	–	–	502,046	502,748
Other									
Obligations related to securities sold short	37,358	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,358	37,358
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	–	46,169	–	7,393	7,393	–	–	53,562	53,562
Derivatives ⁽³⁾	106,763	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,763	106,763
Other liabilities	84	9	–	31,293	31,293	–	–	31,386	31,386
Subordinated debentures	–	115	–	8,629	8,453	–	–	8,744	8,568
Trust capital securities	–	–	–	900	958	–	–	900	958

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	As at October 31, 2011								Total carrying amount	Total fair value
	Carrying value and fair value of			Carrying value		Fair value				
	Financial instruments required to be classified as at FVTPL by nature	Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL under the fair value option	Available-for-sale instruments measured at fair value	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortized cost				
Financial assets										
Securities										
Trading	\$ 117,986	\$ 10,142	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 128,128	\$128,128	
Available-for-sale	–	–	38,433	–	–	–	461	38,894	38,894	
Total securities	117,986	10,142	38,433	–	–	–	461	167,022	167,022	
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	–	63,870	–	21,077	21,077	–	–	84,947	84,947	
Loans										
Retail	–	–	–	283,586	282,277	–	–	283,586	282,277	
Wholesale	139	2,853	–	64,911	63,216	–	–	67,903	66,208	
Total loans	139	2,853	–	348,497	345,493	–	–	351,489	348,485	
Other										
Derivatives	99,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,650	99,650	
Other assets	–	516	–	19,394	19,394	–	–	19,910	19,910	
Financial liabilities										
Deposits										
Personal	\$ –	\$ 3,615	\$ –	\$ 162,415	\$ 162,949	\$ –	\$ –	\$166,030	\$166,564	
Business and government (1)	–	57,562	–	246,442	246,843	–	–	304,004	304,405	
Bank (2)	–	7,873	–	11,784	11,784	–	–	19,657	19,657	
Total deposits	–	69,050	–	420,641	421,576	–	–	489,691	490,626	
Other										
Obligations related to securities sold short	44,284	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,284	44,284	
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	–	35,442	–	7,293	7,293	–	–	42,735	42,735	
Derivatives (3)	100,522	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,522	100,522	
Other liabilities	68	12	–	32,720	32,720	–	–	32,800	32,800	
Subordinated debentures	–	111	–	8,638	8,514	–	–	8,749	8,625	
Trust capital securities	–	–	–	894	958	–	–	894	958	

	As at January 31, 2011								
	Carrying value and fair value of			Carrying value	Fair value		Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
	Financial instruments required to be classified as at FVTPL by nature	Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL under the fair value option	Available-for-sale instruments measured at fair value	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities				
Financial assets									
Securities									
Trading	\$ 140,583	\$ 9,760	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 150,343	\$ 150,343
Available-for-sale	–	–	50,905	–	–	–	1,457	52,362	52,362
Total securities	140,583	9,760	50,905	–	–	–	1,457	202,705	202,705
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	–	52,266	–	26,993	26,993	–	–	79,259	79,259
Loans									
Retail	–	–	–	273,262	271,550	–	–	273,262	271,550
Wholesale	–	2,277	–	68,094	64,682	–	–	70,371	66,959
Total loans	–	2,277	–	341,356	336,232	–	–	343,633	338,509
Other									
Derivatives	73,461	–	–	–	–	–	–	73,461	73,461
Other assets	–	324	–	16,884	16,789	–	–	17,208	17,113
Financial liabilities									
Deposits									
Personal	\$ –	\$ 3,190	\$ –	\$ 158,443	\$ 158,890	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 161,633	\$ 162,080
Business and government (1)	–	53,802	–	247,374	248,172	–	–	301,176	301,974
Bank (2)	–	10,220	–	12,165	12,165	–	–	22,385	22,385
Total deposits	–	67,212	–	417,982	419,227	–	–	485,194	486,439
Other									
Obligations related to securities sold short	56,440	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,440	56,440
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	–	30,263	–	16,963	16,963	–	–	47,226	47,226
Derivatives (3)	76,789	–	–	–	–	–	–	76,789	76,789
Other liabilities	(206)	129	–	30,017	30,025	–	–	29,940	29,948
Subordinated debentures	–	116	–	8,919	8,859	–	–	9,035	8,975
Trust capital securities	–	–	–	1,635	1,722	–	–	1,635	1,722

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	November 1, 2010								Total carrying amount	Total fair value
	Carrying value and fair value of			Carrying value	Fair value		Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortized cost	Total carrying amount		
	Financial instruments required to be classified as at FVTPL by nature	Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL under the fair value option	Available-for-sale instruments measured at fair value	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities	Loans and receivables and non-trading liabilities					
Financial assets										
Securities										
Trading	\$ 120,322	\$ 9,517	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	–	\$129,839	\$129,839	
Available-for-sale	–	–	48,588	–	–	–	656	49,244	49,244	
Total securities	120,322	9,517	48,588	–	–	–	656	179,083	179,083	
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	–	51,713	–	20,985	20,985	–	–	72,698	72,698	
Loans										
Retail	–	–	–	270,370	269,950	–	–	270,370	269,950	
Wholesale	–	2,899	–	67,118	65,647	–	–	70,017	68,546	
Total loans	–	2,899	–	337,488	335,597	–	–	340,387	338,496	
Other										
Derivatives	106,109	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,109	106,109	
Other assets	–	296	–	18,984	18,984	–	–	19,280	19,280	
Financial liabilities										
Deposits										
Personal	\$ –	\$ 3,237	\$ –	\$ 158,456	\$159,255	\$ –	–	\$161,693	\$162,492	
Business and government (1)	–	62,880	–	229,695	229,863	–	–	292,575	292,743	
Bank (2)	–	9,479	–	14,664	14,664	–	–	24,143	24,143	
Total deposits	–	75,596	–	402,815	403,782	–	–	478,411	479,378	
Other										
Obligations related to securities sold short	46,597	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,597	46,597	
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	–	25,695	–	10,311	10,311	–	–	36,006	36,006	
Derivatives (3)	108,077	–	–	–	–	–	–	108,077	108,077	
Other liabilities	(509)	127	–	32,756	32,435	–	–	32,374	32,053	
Subordinated debentures	–	119	–	7,557	7,522	–	–	7,676	7,641	
Trust capital securities	–	–	–	1,627	1,734	–	–	1,627	1,734	

(1) Business and government includes deposits from regulated deposit-taking institutions other than regulated banks.

(2) Bank refers to regulated banks.

(3) Includes stable value contracts for \$320 million (October 31, 2011 – \$283 million; January 31, 2011 – \$164 million; November 1, 2010 – \$170 million) of bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) policies and a nominal amount (October 31, 2011 – \$1 million; January 31, 2011 – a nominal amount; November 1, 2010 – \$2 million) of 401(k) plans.

The following tables present information on loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL, the maximum exposure to credit risk, the extent to which the risk is mitigated by credit derivatives and similar instruments, and changes in the fair value of these assets.

	As at January 31, 2012						
	Carrying amount of loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Change in fair value for the period attributable to changes in credit risk	Cumulative change in fair value since initial recognition attributable to changes in credit risk	Extent to which credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate credit risk	Change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments for the period	Cumulative change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments (1)
Loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL							
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 6,457	\$ 6,457	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	68,538	68,538	–	–	–	–	–
Loans – Wholesale	4,224	4,224	1	(12)	287	(1)	2
Other Assets	139	139	–	–	–	–	–
Total	\$79,358	\$79,358	\$ 1	\$ (12)	\$ 287	\$ (1)	\$ 2

Loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	As at October 31, 2011						
	Carrying amount of loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Change in fair value for the period attributable to changes in credit risk	Cumulative change in fair value since initial recognition attributable to changes in credit risk	Extent to which credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate credit risk	Change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments for the period	Cumulative change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments (1)
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 6,387	\$ 6,387	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	63,870	63,870	–	–	–	–	–
Loans – Wholesale	2,853	2,853	(15)	(15)	300	3	3
Other assets	177	177	–	–	–	–	–
Total	\$ 73,287	\$ 73,287	\$ (15)	\$ (15)	\$ 300	\$ 3	\$ 3

Loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	As at January 31, 2011						
	Carrying amount of loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Change in fair value for the period attributable to changes in credit risk	Cumulative change in fair value since initial recognition attributable to changes in credit risk	Extent to which credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate credit risk	Change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments for the period	Cumulative change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments (1)
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 5,320	\$ 5,320	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	52,266	52,266	–	–	–	–	–
Loans – Wholesale	2,277	2,277	2	2	336	1	1
Total	\$ 59,863	\$ 59,863	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 336	\$ 1	\$ 1

Loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	As at November 1, 2010						
	Carrying amount of loans and receivables designated as at FVTPL	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Change in fair value for the year attributable to changes in credit risk	Cumulative change in fair value since initial recognition attributable to changes in credit risk	Extent to which credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate credit risk	Change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments for the period	Cumulative change in fair value of credit derivatives or similar instruments (1)
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 6,193	\$ 6,193	n.a.	n.a.	\$ –	n.a.	n.a.
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	51,713	51,713	n.a.	n.a.	–	n.a.	n.a.
Loans – Wholesale	2,899	2,899	n.a.	n.a.	346	n.a.	n.a.
Total	\$ 60,805	\$ 60,805	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 346	\$ –	\$ –

(1) The cumulative change is measured from the later of November 1, 2010, or the initial recognition of the credit derivative or similar instruments.
n.a. not applicable.

The following tables present the changes in the fair value of our financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL as well as their contractual maturity and carrying amounts.

Liabilities designated as at FVTPL	As at January 31, 2012				
	Contractual maturity amount	Carrying value	Difference between carrying value and contractual maturity amount	Changes in fair value since November 1, 2011 attributable to changes in RBC credit spread	Cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in RBC credit spread (1)
Term deposits					
Personal	\$ 5,164	\$ 5,127	\$ (37)	\$ (2)	\$ (16)
Business and government (2)	59,323	59,344	21	(6)	(51)
Bank (3)	6,747	6,747	–	–	–
Total term deposits	\$ 71,234	\$ 71,218	\$ (16)	\$ (8)	\$ (67)
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	46,170	46,169	(1)	–	–
Other liabilities	9	9	–	–	–
Subordinated debentures	132	115	(17)	–	(7)
Total	\$ 117,545	\$ 117,511	\$ (34)	\$ (8)	\$ (74)

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	As at October 31, 2011			Changes in fair value since November 1, 2010 attributable to changes in RBC credit spread	Cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in RBC credit spread (1)
	Contractual maturity amount	Carrying value	Difference between carrying value and contractual maturity amount		
Liabilities designated as at FVTPL					
Term deposits					
Personal	\$ 3,598	\$ 3,615	\$ 17	\$ (14)	\$ (14)
Business and government (2)	57,733	57,562	(171)	(45)	(45)
Bank (3)	7,873	7,873	–	–	–
Total term deposits	\$ 69,204	\$ 69,050	\$ (154)	\$ (59)	\$ (59)
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	35,444	35,442	(2)	–	–
Other liabilities	12	12	–	–	–
Subordinated debentures	128	111	(17)	(7)	(7)
Total	\$ 104,788	\$ 104,615	\$ (173)	\$ (66)	\$ (66)

	As at January 31, 2011			Changes in fair value since November 1, 2010 attributable to changes in RBC credit spread	Cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in RBC credit spread (1)
	Contractual maturity amount	Carrying value	Difference between carrying value and contractual maturity amount		
Liabilities designated as at FVTPL					
Term deposits					
Personal	\$ 3,152	\$ 3,190	\$ 38	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
Business and government (2)	53,933	53,802	(132)	(25)	(25)
Bank (3)	10,220	10,220	–	–	–
Total term deposits	\$ 67,305	\$ 67,212	\$ (94)	\$ (26)	\$ (26)
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	30,264	30,263	(1)	–	–
Other liabilities	129	129	–	–	–
Subordinated debentures	122	116	(6)	4	4
Total	\$ 97,820	\$ 97,720	\$ (101)	\$ (22)	\$ (22)

	As at November 1, 2010			Changes in fair value since November 1, 2010 attributable to changes in RBC credit spread	Cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in RBC credit spread (1)
	Contractual maturity amount	Carrying value	Difference between carrying value and contractual maturity amount		
Liabilities designated as at FVTPL					
Term deposits					
Personal	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,237	\$ (63)	n.a.	n.a.
Business and government (2)	62,966	62,880	(86)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank (3)	9,479	9,479	–	n.a.	n.a.
Total term deposits	\$ 75,745	\$ 75,596	\$ (149)	n.a.	n.a.
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	25,697	25,695	(2)	n.a.	n.a.
Other liabilities	127	127	–	n.a.	n.a.
Subordinated debentures	127	119	(8)	n.a.	n.a.
Total	\$ 101,696	\$ 101,537	\$ (159)	n.a.	n.a.

(1) The cumulative change is measured from the later of November 1, 2010, or the initial recognition of the liabilities designated as at FVTPL.

(2) Business and government includes deposits from regulated deposit-taking institutions other than regulated banks.

(3) Bank refers to regulated banks.

n.a. not applicable.

Fair value of assets and liabilities classified using the fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the financial instruments measured at fair value classified by the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 7 – *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. IFRS 7 requires that all financial instruments measured at fair value be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, as described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the instruments.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

	As at January 31, 2012						As at October 31, 2011					
	Fair value measurements using (1)			Total gross fair value	Netting adjustments (2)	Assets/liabilities at fair value	Fair value measurements using (1)			Total gross fair value	Netting adjustments (2)	Assets/liabilities at fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Financial assets												
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ -	\$ 6,457	\$ -	\$ 6,457	\$ -	\$ 6,457	\$ -	\$ 6,387	\$ -	\$ 6,387	\$ -	\$ 6,387
Securities												
Trading												
Canadian government debt (3)												
Federal	8,171	9,200	-	17,371	-	17,371	8,165	9,267	-	17,432	-	17,432
Provincial and municipal	-	8,351	3	8,354	-	8,354	-	6,929	4	6,933	-	6,933
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	4,260	13,968	38	18,266	-	18,266	2,270	17,195	86	19,551	-	19,551
Other OECD government debt (4)	4,144	9,410	-	13,554	-	13,554	6,204	11,854	47	18,105	-	18,105
Mortgage-backed securities (3)	-	411	42	453	-	453	-	371	45	416	-	416
Asset-backed securities												
CDOs (5)	-	-	150	150	-	150	-	-	371	371	-	371
Non-CDO securities	-	656	102	758	-	758	-	780	138	918	-	918
Corporate debt and other debt	2,761	22,280	504	25,545	-	25,545	1,126	24,182	720	26,028	-	26,028
Equities	36,349	2,473	292	39,114	-	39,114	35,406	2,616	352	38,374	-	38,374
	55,685	66,749	1,131	123,565	-	123,565	53,171	73,194	1,763	128,128	-	128,128
Available-for-sale (6)												
Canadian government debt (3)												
Federal	852	10,357	-	11,209	-	11,209	1,058	8,473	-	9,531	-	9,531
Provincial and municipal	-	1,228	-	1,228	-	1,228	-	1,561	-	1,561	-	1,561
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	25	2,393	2,084	4,502	-	4,502	119	2,083	2,305	4,507	-	4,507
Other OECD government debt (4)	5,834	2,861	-	8,695	-	8,695	4,017	3,016	-	7,033	-	7,033
Mortgage-backed securities (3)	-	164	177	341	-	341	-	126	184	310	-	310
Asset-backed securities												
CDOs	-	-	2,161	2,161	-	2,161	-	-	1,932	1,932	-	1,932
Non-CDO securities	-	190	1,117	1,307	-	1,307	-	322	1,059	1,381	-	1,381
Corporate debt and other debt	-	8,659	1,467	10,126	-	10,126	-	9,080	1,478	10,558	-	10,558
Equities	158	331	845	1,334	-	1,334	158	372	863	1,393	-	1,393
Loan substitute securities	195	26	-	221	-	221	187	35	-	222	-	222
	7,064	26,209	7,851	41,124	-	41,124	5,539	25,068	7,821	38,428	-	38,428
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	-	68,538	-	68,538	-	68,538	-	63,870	-	63,870	-	63,870
Loans	-	3,811	732	4,543	-	4,543	-	2,429	563	2,992	-	2,992
Other												
Derivatives												
Interest rate contracts	7	99,758	592	100,357	-	100,357	5	85,149	666	85,820	-	85,820
Foreign exchange contracts	-	24,600	70	24,670	-	24,670	-	27,068	81	27,149	-	27,149
Credit derivatives	-	273	247	520	-	520	-	349	291	640	-	640
Other contracts	1,147	3,662	397	5,206	-	5,206	1,671	4,129	428	6,228	-	6,228
Valuation adjustments determined on a pooled basis	(47)	(263)	(287)	(597)	-	(597)	(48)	(248)	(451)	(747)	-	(747)
Total gross derivatives	1,107	128,030	1,019	130,156	-	130,156	1,628	116,447	1,015	119,090	-	119,090
Netting adjustments (2)	-	-	-	-	(26,815)	(26,815)	-	-	-	-	(19,440)	(19,440)
Total derivatives	1,107	128,030	1,019	130,156	(26,815)	103,341	1,628	116,447	1,015	119,090	(19,440)	99,650
Other assets	379	139	-	518	-	518	340	176	-	516	-	516
	\$64,235	\$299,933	\$10,733	\$374,901	\$ (26,815)	\$348,086	\$60,678	\$287,571	\$11,162	\$359,411	\$ (19,440)	\$339,971
Financial Liabilities												
Deposits												
Personal	\$ -	\$ 146	\$ 4,981	\$ 5,127	\$ -	\$ 5,127	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,615	\$ 3,615	\$ -	\$ 3,615
Business and government	-	57,056	2,288	59,344	-	59,344	-	54,127	3,435	57,562	-	57,562
Bank	-	6,747	-	6,747	-	6,747	-	7,873	-	7,873	-	7,873
Other												
Obligations related to securities sold short	24,382	12,976	-	37,358	-	37,358	31,416	12,868	-	44,284	-	44,284
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	-	46,169	-	46,169	-	46,169	-	35,442	-	35,442	-	35,442
Derivatives												
Interest rate contracts	2	91,908	863	92,773	-	92,773	2	78,274	841	79,117	-	79,117
Foreign exchange contracts	-	31,637	48	31,685	-	31,685	-	30,975	41	31,016	-	31,016
Credit derivatives	-	237	301	538	-	538	-	260	573	833	-	833
Other contracts	1,077	5,266	1,524	7,867	-	7,867	1,824	5,149	1,496	8,469	-	8,469
Total gross derivatives	1,079	129,048	2,736	132,863	-	132,863	1,826	114,658	2,951	119,435	-	119,435
Netting adjustments (2)	-	-	-	-	(26,100)	(26,100)	-	-	-	-	(18,913)	(18,913)
Total derivatives	1,079	129,048	2,736	132,863	(26,100)	106,763	1,826	114,658	2,951	119,435	(18,913)	100,522
Other liabilities	-	9	84	93	-	93	-	12	68	80	-	80
Subordinated debentures	-	-	115	115	-	115	-	-	111	111	-	111
	\$25,461	\$252,151	\$10,204	\$287,816	\$ (26,100)	\$261,716	\$33,242	\$224,980	\$10,180	\$268,402	\$ (18,913)	\$249,489

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	As at January 31, 2011					As at November 1, 2010						
	Fair value measurements using (1)			Total gross fair value	Netting adjustments (2)	Assets/liabilities at fair value	Fair value measurements using			Total gross fair value	Netting adjustments (2)	Assets/liabilities at fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Financial assets												
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ -	\$ 5,320	\$ -	\$ 5,320		\$ 5,320	\$ -	\$ 6,193	\$ -	\$ 6,193	\$ -	\$ 6,193
Securities												
Trading												
Canadian government debt (3)												
Federal	7,075	10,956	-	18,031	-	18,031	-	16,974	14	16,988	-	16,988
Provincial and municipal	-	6,454	-	6,454	-	6,454	-	7,243	5	7,248	-	7,248
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	2,455	16,636	129	19,220	-	19,220	-	12,353	41	12,394	-	12,394
Other OECD government debt (4)	10,399	10,473	-	20,872	-	20,872	-	17,899	42	17,941	-	17,941
Mortgage-backed securities (3)	-	945	75	1,020	-	1,020	-	10	416	426	-	426
Asset-backed securities												
CDOs (5)	-	-	2,149	2,149	-	2,149	-	-	2,460	2,460	-	2,460
Non-CDO securities	-	792	109	901	-	901	-	236	541	777	-	777
Corporate debt and other debt	89	33,358	1,316	34,763	-	34,763	30	31,732	1,482	33,244	-	33,244
Equities	43,725	2,865	343	46,933	-	46,933	35,767	221	2,373	38,361	-	38,361
	63,743	82,479	4,121	150,343	-	150,343	35,797	86,668	7,374	129,839	-	129,839
Available-for-sale (6)												
Canadian government debt (3)												
Federal	2,589	13,700	-	16,289	-	16,289	-	16,274	-	16,274	-	16,274
Provincial and municipal	-	1,448	-	1,448	-	1,448	-	1,536	-	1,536	-	1,536
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	990	1,914	2,199	5,103	-	5,103	-	3,246	2,404	5,650	-	5,650
Other OECD government debt (4)	3,960	3,478	-	7,438	-	7,438	1,451	3,629	-	5,080	-	5,080
Mortgage-backed securities (3)	-	1,329	113	1,442	-	1,442	-	-	1,545	1,545	-	1,545
Asset-backed securities												
CDOs	-	-	215	215	-	215	-	-	224	224	-	224
Non-CDO securities	-	1,855	1,406	3,261	-	3,261	-	1,956	1,325	3,281	-	3,281
Corporate debt and other debt	-	10,278	3,516	13,794	-	13,794	361	9,950	2,634	12,945	-	12,945
Equities	443	149	1,071	1,663	-	1,663	164	139	1,265	1,568	-	1,568
Loan substitute securities	204	36	-	240	-	240	-	228	-	228	-	228
	8,186	34,187	8,520	50,893	-	50,893	1,976	36,958	9,397	48,331	-	48,331
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed	-	52,266	-	52,266	-	52,266	-	51,713	-	51,713	-	51,713
Loans	-	1,777	500	2,277	-	2,277	-	2,307	592	2,899	-	2,899
Other												
Derivatives												
Interest rate contracts	-	47,776	670	48,446	-	48,446	3	66,734	779	67,516	-	67,516
Foreign exchange contracts	-	23,453	103	23,556	-	23,556	-	29,620	101	29,721	-	29,721
Credit derivatives	-	486	387	873	-	873	-	964	960	1,924	-	1,924
Other contracts	2,118	2,312	2,740	7,170	-	7,170	1,960	2,192	3,735	7,887	-	7,887
Valuation adjustments determined on a pooled basis	(28)	(223)	(383)	(634)	-	(634)	(1)	(202)	(482)	(685)	-	(685)
Total gross derivatives	2,090	73,804	3,517	79,411	-	79,411	1,962	99,308	5,093	106,363	-	106,363
Netting adjustments (2)					(5,950)	(5,950)					(254)	(254)
Total derivatives	2,090	73,804	3,517	79,411	(5,950)	73,461	1,962	99,308	5,093	106,363	(254)	106,109
Other assets	324	-	-	324	-	324	286	10	-	296	-	296
	\$74,343	\$249,833	\$16,658	\$340,834	\$ (5,950)	\$334,884	\$40,021	\$283,157	\$22,456	\$345,634	\$ (254)	\$345,380
Financial Liabilities												
Deposits												
Personal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,190	\$ 3,190	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,237	\$ 3,237	-	\$ 3,237
Business and government	-	50,309	3,493	53,802	-	53,802	-	59,500	3,380	62,880	-	62,880
Bank	-	10,220	-	10,220	-	10,220	-	9,479	-	9,479	-	9,479
Other												
Obligations related to securities sold short	36,340	20,100	-	56,440	-	56,440	14,780	31,577	240	46,597	-	46,597
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	-	30,263	-	30,263	-	30,263	-	25,695	-	25,695	-	25,695
Derivatives												
Interest rate contracts	-	43,971	314	44,285	-	44,285	1	60,840	415	61,256	-	61,256
Foreign exchange contracts	-	28,549	24	28,573	-	28,573	-	34,967	27	34,994	-	34,994
Credit derivatives	-	466	481	947	-	947	-	1,112	608	1,720	-	1,720
Other contracts	1,016	3,802	4,206	9,024	-	9,024	1,203	3,743	5,415	10,361	-	10,361
Total gross derivatives	1,016	76,788	5,025	82,829	-	82,829	1,204	100,662	6,465	108,331	-	108,331
Netting adjustments (2)					(6,040)	(6,040)					(254)	(254)
Total derivatives	1,016	76,788	5,025	82,829	(6,040)	76,789	1,204	100,662	6,465	108,331	(254)	108,077
Other liabilities	-	-	(77)	(77)	-	(77)	-	-	(382)	(382)	-	(382)
Subordinated debentures	-	-	116	116	-	116	-	-	119	119	-	119
	\$37,356	\$187,680	\$11,747	\$236,783	\$ (6,040)	\$230,743	\$15,984	\$226,913	\$13,059	\$255,956	\$ (254)	\$255,702

- (1) Certain government bonds of \$479 million reported in Trading and AFS Canadian government debt – Federal and U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt, and \$138 million included in Obligations related to securities sold short were classified as Level 2 as at January 31, 2012, whereas they were classified as Level 1 as at October 31, 2011. In addition, certain government bonds of \$179 million reported in Trading Canadian government debt – Federal and U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt, and \$802 million included in Obligations related to securities sold short were classified as Level 1 as at January 31, 2012 as opposed to Level 2 as at October 31, 2011. For year ended October 31, 2011, Level 1 balances of the Trading securities, the AFS securities and the Obligations related to securities sold short liabilities increased and the corresponding Level 2 balances decreased due to a change in levelling for highly liquid G7 issued debt as their fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for the identical bonds. As at January 31, 2011, the Level 1 asset balances of these bonds, which are included in Canadian government debt – Federal, U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt and Other OECD government debt of the Trading and AFS securities, totalled \$27.5 billion, representing the transfer-in amount and position changes during the period.
- (2) Refer to Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities section in Note 2.
- (3) As at January 31, 2012, residential and commercial MBS included in Trading securities were \$7,893 million and \$49 million (October 31, 2011 – \$7,190 million and \$43 million; January 31, 2011 – \$4,763 million and \$45 million; November 1, 2010 – \$5,110 million and \$96 million), respectively, and in AFS securities, \$1,290 million and \$52 million (October 31, 2011 – \$740 million and \$54 million; January 31, 2011 – \$3,203 million and \$113 million; November 1, 2010 – \$3,531 million and \$152 million), respectively.
- (4) OECD stands for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- (5) CDOs stand for Collateralized Debt Obligations.
- (6) Excludes \$14 million and \$483 million of AFS and held-to-maturity securities (October 31, 2011 – \$5 million and \$461 million; January 31, 2011 – \$12 million and \$1,457 million; November 1, 2010 – \$257 million and \$656 million), respectively, that are carried at cost.

Changes to fair value measurement for instruments categorized in Level 3

The following table presents the changes in fair value measurements included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. In the tables below, transfers in and out of Level 3 are assumed to occur at the end of the period. For an asset or a liability that transfers into Level 3 during the period, the entire change in fair value for the period is excluded from the "Total realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings" column of the reconciliation, whereas for transfers out of Level 3 during the period, the entire change in fair value for the period is included in the same column of the reconciliation.

	For the three months ended January 31, 2012								Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings for assets and liabilities for the period ended January 31, 2012 for positions still held
	Fair value November 1, 2011	Total realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	Total unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income (1)	Purchases of assets/ issuances of liabilities	Sales of assets/ settlements of liabilities and others (2)	Transfers into Level 3 (3)	Transfers out of Level 3 (4)	Fair value January 31, 2012	
Assets									
Securities									
Trading									
Canadian government debt									
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provincial and municipal	4	-	-	1	(2)	-	-	3	-
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	86	(6)	1	54	(55)	-	(42)	38	(3)
Other OECD government debt	47	-	-	-	-	-	(47)	-	-
Mortgage-backed securities	45	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	1	42	(2)
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	371	-	2	-	(223)	-	-	150	(2)
Non-CDO securities	138	-	-	637	(682)	19	(10)	102	-
Corporate debt and other debt	720	39	(2)	161	(422)	50	(42)	504	12
Equities	352	(48)	3	2	(9)	1	(9)	292	(15)
	\$ 1,763	\$ (17)	\$ 4	\$ 855	\$ (1,395)	\$ 70	\$ (149)	\$ 1,131	\$ (10)
Available-for-sale									
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	\$ 2,305	\$ (2)	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ (125)	\$ -	\$ (107)	\$ 2,084	n.a.
Other OECD government debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Mortgage-backed securities	184	-	3	-	(10)	-	-	177	n.a.
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	1,932	-	24	-	205	-	-	2,161	n.a.
Non-CDO securities	1,059	(3)	-	69	(8)	-	-	1,117	n.a.
Corporate debt and other debt	1,478	-	5	104	(120)	-	-	1,467	n.a.
Equities	863	(5)	(21)	17	(4)	-	(5)	845	n.a.
	\$ 7,821	\$ (10)	\$ 24	\$ 190	\$ (62)	\$ -	\$ (112)	\$ 7,851	\$ -
Loans – Wholesale	\$ 563	\$ (36)	\$ 1	\$ 218	\$ (14)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 732	\$ (35)
Other									
Derivatives, net of derivative related liabilities (5)	(1,936)	(16)	(9)	(58)	269	-	33	(1,717)	(97)
	\$ 8,211	\$ (79)	\$ 20	\$ 1,205	\$ (1,202)	\$ 70	\$ (228)	\$ 7,997	\$ (142)
Liabilities									
Deposits									
Personal	\$ (3,615)	\$ (105)	\$ (27)	\$ (1,275)	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,981)	\$ (102)
Business and government	(3,435)	(15)	(5)	(132)	570	(324)	1,053	(2,288)	(7)
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other									
Obligations related to securities sold short	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	(68)	(17)	-	-	1	-	-	(84)	(12)
Subordinated debentures	(111)	(1)	(3)	-	-	-	-	(115)	(1)
	\$ (7,229)	\$ (138)	\$ (35)	\$ (1,407)	\$ 612	\$ (324)	\$ 1,053	\$ (7,468)	\$ (122)

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

For the three months ended October 31, 2011

	Fair value August 1, 2011	Total realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	Total unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income (1)	Purchases of assets/ issuances of liabilities	Sales of assets/ settlements of liabilities and others (2)	Transfers into Level 3 (3)	Transfers out of Level 3 (4)	Fair value October 31, 2011	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included earnings for assets and liabilities for the period ended October 31, 2011 for positions still held
Assets									
Securities									
Trading									
Canadian government debt									
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provincial and municipal	5	-	-	1	(1)	-	(1)	4	-
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	128	(1)	6	179	(124)	4	(106)	86	-
Other OECD government debt	50	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	47	-
Mortgage-backed securities	146	(2)	4	784	(853)	7	(41)	45	-
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	2,154	(28)	91	-	(1,846)	-	-	371	-
Non-CDO securities	385	-	3	858	(1,042)	42	(108)	138	-
Corporate debt and other debt	1,454	(104)	10	119	(700)	8	(67)	720	(110)
Equities	363	(17)	16	3	(22)	14	(5)	352	(16)
	\$ 4,685	\$ (152)	\$ 130	\$ 1,944	\$ (4,591)	\$ 75	\$ (328)	\$ 1,763	\$ (126)
Available-for-sale									
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	\$ 2,738	\$ (1)	\$ 116	\$ 14	\$ (38)	\$ -	\$ (524)	\$ 2,305	\$ -
Other OECD government debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed securities	75	1	(1)	-	(21)	184	(54)	184	-
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	191	-	(55)	-	1,796	-	-	1,932	-
Non-CDO securities	1,076	(3)	28	16	(58)	-	-	1,059	-
Corporate debt and other debt	1,359	(1)	64	470	(423)	25	(16)	1,478	-
Equities	847	(8)	10	19	(10)	5	-	863	-
	\$ 6,286	\$ (12)	\$ 162	\$ 519	\$ 1,246	\$ 214	\$ (594)	\$ 7,821	\$ -
Loans – Wholesale	\$ 405	\$ 3	\$ 17	\$ 139	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 563	\$ 2
Other									
Derivatives, net of derivative related liabilities (5)	(1,420)	(194)	(48)	(12)	(239)	(11)	(12)	(1,936)	14
	\$ 9,956	\$ (355)	\$ 261	\$ 2,590	\$ (3,585)	\$ 278	\$ (934)	\$ 8,211	\$ (110)
Liabilities									
Deposits									
Personal	\$(3,271)	\$ 183	\$ (89)	\$ (904)	\$ 466	\$ -	\$ -	\$(3,615)	\$ 146
Business and government	(3,449)	85	(99)	(292)	321	-	(1)	(3,435)	34
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other									
Obligations related to securities sold short	-	-	-	(6)	6	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	11	(68)	-	-	-	-	(11)	(68)	(68)
Subordinated debentures	(119)	12	(4)	-	-	-	-	(111)	12
	\$(6,828)	\$ 212	\$ (192)	\$(1,202)	\$ 793	\$ -	\$ (12)	\$(7,229)	\$ 124

For the three months ended January 31, 2011

	Fair value November 1, 2010	Total realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings (6)	Total unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income (1),(6)	Purchases of assets/ issuances of liabilities	Sales of assets/ settlements of liabilities and others (2)	Transfers into Level 3 (3)	Transfers out of Level 3 (4)	Fair value January 31, 2011	Changes in unrealized gains (losses) included earnings for assets and liabilities for the period ended January 31, 2011 for positions still held
Assets									
Securities									
Trading									
Canadian government debt									
Federal	\$ 14	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (10)	\$ –	\$ (4)	\$ –	\$ –
Provincial and municipal	5	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	–
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	41	–	(1)	–	(17)	106	–	129	1
Other OECD government debt	42	–	–	–	–	–	(42)	–	–
Mortgage-backed securities	416	(40)	(10)	1,184	(529)	–	(946)	75	(3)
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	2,460	(29)	(44)	20	(258)	–	–	2,149	(30)
Non-CDO securities	541	(2)	(7)	1,079	(1,013)	–	(489)	109	(1)
Corporate debt and other debt	1,482	54	(10)	297	(303)	58	(262)	1,316	53
Equities	2,373	68	(41)	455	–	–	(2,512)	343	(5)
	\$ 7,374	\$ 51	\$ (113)	\$ 3,035	\$ (2,130)	\$ 164	\$ (4,260)	\$ 4,121	\$ 15
Available-for-sale									
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	\$ 2,404	\$ 3	\$ (44)	\$ 1	\$ (165)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,199	n.a.
Other OECD government debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	n.a.
Mortgage-backed securities	1,545	(1)	8	4	(133)	–	(1,310)	113	n.a.
Asset-backed securities									
CDOs	224	–	2	–	(11)	–	–	215	n.a.
Non-CDO securities	1,325	–	52	–	(73)	158	(56)	1,406	n.a.
Corporate debt and other debt	2,634	–	(87)	414	555	–	–	3,516	n.a.
Equities	1,265	(9)	(22)	41	(150)	–	(54)	1,071	n.a.
	\$ 9,397	\$ (7)	\$ (91)	\$ 460	\$ 23	\$ 158	\$ (1,420)	\$ 8,520	\$ –
Loans – Wholesale									
Other	\$ 592	\$ (4)	\$ (10)	\$ 32	\$ (195)	\$ 85	\$ –	\$ 500	\$ 22
Derivatives, net of derivative related liabilities (5)	(1,372)	25	43	(22)	(44)	(38)	(100)	(1,508)	52
	\$ 15,991	\$ 65	\$ (171)	\$ 3,505	\$ (2,346)	\$ 369	\$ (5,780)	\$ 11,633	\$ 89
Liabilities									
Deposits									
Personal	\$ (3,237)	\$ (111)	\$ 55	\$ (706)	\$ 809	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (3,190)	\$ (72)
Business and government	(3,380)	107	52	(715)	443	–	–	(3,493)	57
Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other									
Obligations related to securities sold short	(240)	(5)	1	–	58	–	186	–	–
Other liabilities	382	45	(8)	(2)	(340)	–	–	77	28
Subordinated debentures	(119)	(2)	5	–	–	–	–	(116)	(1)
	\$ (6,594)	\$ 34	\$ 105	\$ (1,423)	\$ 970	\$ –	\$ 186	\$ (6,722)	\$ 12

(1) Includes the foreign currency translation gains or losses arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries relating to the Level 3 instruments, where applicable. The unrealized losses on AFS securities were \$23 million for the three months ended January 31, 2012 (three months ended October 31, 2011 – losses of \$41 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – gains of \$71 million), excluding the translation gains or losses.

(2) Other includes amortization of premiums or discounts recognized in net income.

(3) During the three months ended January 31, 2012, we have total assets and liabilities of \$70 million and \$324 million, respectively, transferred into Level 3. Transfers over \$20 million (significant transfers) includes Corporate debt and other debt of \$50 million, and Business and government deposits of \$324 million.

For the three months ended October 31, 2011, \$278 million of assets were transferred in to Level 3. Significant transfers were: (a) for our Trading securities, asset-backed securities (ABS) of \$42 million; and (b) AFS securities of \$184 million consisting of U.S. non-agency MBS and Corporate debt and other debt of \$25 million.

For the three months ended January 31, 2011, \$369 million of assets were transferred in to Level 3 and significant transfers were: (a) AFS securities of \$158 million consisting of uninsured student loans; (b) U.S. municipal bonds and Corporate debt and other debt of \$164 million for Trading securities; (c) Wholesale loans of \$85 million and Derivatives of \$38 million consisting of credit default swaps.

(4) During the three months ended January 31, 2012, there were transfers of \$228 million of assets and \$1,053 million of liabilities from Level 3 to Level 2 due to increased price transparency and market activity and shorter maturity terms. Significant transfers due to increase price transparency includes \$42 million of agency MBS reported in U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt, \$47 million of Other OECD government debt, \$42 million of floating-rate notes and corporate bonds included in Corporate debt and other debt, and \$107 million of Tender option bonds (TOBs) included in AFS U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt. Significant transfers of the liabilities due to shorter maturity terms include: \$1,053 million of Business and government deposits, and \$33 million of Derivatives consisting primarily of commodity derivatives.

For three months ended October 31, 2011, significant transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 include: (a) certain U.S. non-agency MBS reported in Mortgage-backed securities of \$41 million and \$54 million for Trading and AFS securities, respectively, and Non-CDO securities of \$108 million related to credit card ABS of Trading securities; (b) TOBs included in U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt of \$524 million and \$106 million for AFS and Trading securities, respectively; and (c) Corporate debt and other debt of \$67 million.

For the three months ended January 31, 2011, significant transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 include: (a) Mortgage Backed Securities of \$946 million and \$1,310 million in Trading and AFS securities, respectively and Trading Non-CDO securities of \$489 million due primarily to the classification of non-agency residential MBS to Level 2; (b) certain hedge funds investments redeemable at their net asset values (NAVs), contained in Trading Equities, of \$2,512 million; (c) Other OECD government debt of \$42 million and Corporate debt and other debt of \$262 million for Trading securities; (d) Non-CDO securities of \$56 million and Equities of \$54 million for AFS securities; and (e) Derivatives of \$100 million related to commodity derivatives and credit derivatives.

(5) Net derivatives as at January 31, 2012 included derivative assets of \$1,019 million (October 31, 2011 – \$1,015 million; January 31, 2011 – \$3,517 million) and derivative liabilities of \$2,736 million (October 31, 2011 – \$2,951 million; January 31, 2011 – \$5,025 million).

(6) Includes \$(22) million in earnings and \$38 million in OCI related to our U.S. regional banking operations.

Note 4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)**Positive and negative fair value movement of Level 3 financial instruments from using reasonably possible alternative assumptions**

A financial instrument is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy if one or more of its unobservable inputs may significantly affect the measurement of the fair value. In preparing the financial statements, appropriate levels for these unobservable input parameters are chosen so that they are consistent with prevailing market evidence or management judgment. Due to the unobservable nature of the prices or rates, there may be uncertainty about valuation of these Level 3 financial instruments.

The following table summarizes the impact to fair values of Level 3 financial instruments using reasonably possible alternative assumptions. This sensitivity disclosure is intended to illustrate the potential impact of the relative uncertainty in the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments. In reporting the sensitivities below, we have considered offsetting balances in instances when: (i) the move in valuation factor caused an equal positive and negative fair value movement, (ii) both offsetting instruments are in Level 3, and (iii) when exposures are managed and reported on a net basis. With respect to overall sensitivity, it is unlikely in practice that all reasonably possible alternative assumptions would be simultaneously realized.

	As at January 31, 2012			As at October 31, 2011		
	Level 3 fair value	Positive fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Level 3 fair value	Positive fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives
Securities (1)						
Trading						
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	\$ 38	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 86	–	–
Mortgage-backed securities	42	–	–	45	–	–
Asset-backed securities	252	6	(5)	509	3	(3)
Corporate debt and other debt	504	26	(22)	720	20	(17)
Equities	292	–	–	352	–	–
Available-for-sale						
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	2,084	20	(45)	2,305	31	(60)
Mortgage-backed securities	177	3	(3)	184	3	(3)
Asset-backed securities	3,278	42	(70)	2,991	41	(68)
Corporate debt and other debt	1,467	13	(11)	1,478	12	(11)
Equities	845	13	(13)	863	3	(2)
Loans	732	14	(15)	563	9	(11)
Derivatives	1,019	120	(135)	1,015	171	(151)
Total	\$ 10,730	\$ 257	\$ (319)	\$ 11,111	\$ 293	\$ (326)
Deposits	(7,269)	67	(68)	(7,050)	61	(59)
Derivatives	(2,736)	193	(166)	(2,951)	208	(178)
Other, other liabilities and subordinated debentures	(199)	1	(1)	(179)	1	(1)
Total	\$ (10,204)	\$ 261	\$ (235)	\$ (10,180)	\$ 270	\$ (238)

	As at January 31, 2011			As at November 1, 2010		
	Level 3 fair value	Positive fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Level 3 fair value	Positive fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonably possible alternatives
Securities (1)						
Trading						
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	\$ 129	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 41	–	–
Mortgage-backed securities	75	1	(1)	416	37	(33)
Asset-backed securities	2,258	37	(37)	3,001	20	(31)
Corporate debt and other debt	1,316	23	(22)	1,482	26	(21)
Equities	343	1	(1)	2,373	–	–
Available-for-sale						
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt	2,199	30	(56)	2,404	32	(67)
Mortgage-backed securities	113	1	(1)	1,545	67	(92)
Asset-backed securities	1,621	40	(57)	1,549	25	(56)
Corporate debt and other debt	3,516	48	(55)	2,634	39	(31)
Equities	1,071	–	(6)	1,265	–	–
Loans	500	1	(11)	592	3	(2)
Derivatives	3,517	87	(75)	5,093	194	(170)
Total	\$ 16,658	\$ 270	\$ (323)	\$ 22,395	\$ 443	\$ (503)
Deposits	(6,683)	51	(39)	(6,617)	10	(10)
Derivatives	(5,025)	142	(137)	(6,465)	81	(87)
Other, other liabilities and subordinated debentures	(39)	1	(1)	23	–	–
Total	\$ (11,747)	\$ 194	\$ (177)	\$ (13,059)	\$ 91	\$ (97)

(1) Excludes Trading securities – Canadian government debt and Other OECD government debt as their Level 3 balances were not material for the periods.

Sensitivity results

As at January 31, 2012, the effects of applying other reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the Level 3 asset positions would be an increase of \$257 million and a reduction of \$319 million in fair value, of which \$91 million and \$142 million would be recorded in Other components of equity, and to the Level 3 liability positions a decrease of \$261 million and an increase of \$235 million in fair value. The reduction in both positive and negative fair value movement in certain Derivative related assets were caused by the termination of credit derivative transactions.

Level 3 valuation inputs and approaches of developing reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The following is a summary of the unobservable inputs of the Level 3 instruments and our approach to develop reasonably possible alternative assumptions used to determine sensitivity:

In our Trading and AFS portfolios, MBS (subprime, Alt-A and prime), ABS (Collateralized Loan Obligations, CDOs), Corporate debt and other debt (corporate bonds and loans, floating-rate notes, non-OECD countries' government debt), U.S. state, municipal and agency debt (TOB) and Loans (corporate bonds and loans) are valued using prices from pricing services. These securities were classified as Level 3 due to a lack of market observable pricing. The positive and negative sensitivities are determined based on plus or minus one standard deviation of the input prices if sufficient number of prices is received, or using high and low vendor prices as reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

Fair value of certain municipal and student loan auction-rate securities (ARS) in the AFS portfolio is determined by the discounted cash flow valuation technique. Cash flows of the underlying ARS assets are forecasted based on unobservable parameters such as defaults, prepayments and delinquencies, and are discounted using a market observable interest rate and an unobservable discount margin. In calculating the sensitivity of these ARS, we decreased the discount margin between 0.2% and 1.2% and increased the discount margin between 0.5% and 2.0%, depending on the specific reasonable range of fair value uncertainty for each particular financial instrument's market.

Our Level 3 Trading Equities consist of hedge fund units with certain redemption restrictions. Since we cannot redeem these hedge funds at NAV within a certain period after the period end, the NAVs of the funds and the corresponding equity derivatives in the Derivatives (Liability) referencing to the NAVs are not considered observable. The NAVs of the AFS private equities are also unobservable due to the few recent market transactions to support their values. We have not applied another reasonably possible alternative assumption to these private equities positions as the NAVs are provided by the fund managers. This approach also applies to our hedge fund and equity derivatives.

Our Level 3 Derivative assets and liabilities consist of CDO-referenced derivatives, commodity derivatives, structured-interest-rate derivatives, hedge fund swaps and BOLI. Inputs for CDOs are based on credit default correlation. Commodity derivatives inputs are contract prices and prices for certain long term contracts in which prices are not observable. For our commodity derivatives sensitivity, we applied one standard deviation to the commodity prices. Interest rate swaps and options were classified as Level 3 if their terms exceed certain observable periods or contain unique features, respectively. The sensitivity for interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and options is derived using a combination of model and parameter uncertainty valuation adjustments. For BOLI, the unobservable inputs include default rates, prepayment rates and severity and housing price index. For sensitivity, the range of values was determined as reasonably possible alternative assumptions by adjusting these parameters by 10% and the housing price index by one standard deviation. The sensitivity for the derivative credit valuation adjustment was calculated using a combination of increasing the relative credit spread by 0.05%, and an amount for model uncertainty.

Deposits are composed of equity-linked and interest-rate-linked structured notes, as well as promissory notes with significant unobservable spreads and limited market activities. For equity-linked and interest-rate-linked structured notes, model parameters include volatility rate, dividend rate, correlation and foreign currency rate. The model parameters are adjusted by plus or minus one standard deviation and the interest rate curves by certain basis points to derive the sensitivities.

Note 5 Securities

The following table presents the gross unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities (1), (2).

	As at							
	January 31, 2012				October 31, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Canadian government debt								
Federal	\$ 10,757	\$ 616	\$ (4)	\$ 11,369	\$ 9,172	\$ 492	\$ (1)	\$ 9,663
Provincial and municipal	1,207	21	–	1,228	1,537	25	(1)	1,561
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	4,664	10	(173)	4,501	4,669	10	(172)	4,507
Other OECD government debt	8,773	29	(58)	8,744	7,091	26	(33)	7,084
Mortgage-backed securities	346	16	(21)	341	314	19	(23)	310
Asset-backed securities								
CDOs	2,159	17	(15)	2,161	1,941	4	(14)	1,931
Non-CDO securities	1,422	7	(122)	1,307	1,488	5	(111)	1,382
Corporate debt and other debt	10,480	47	(126)	10,401	10,882	59	(105)	10,836
Equities	1,185	187	(25)	1,347	1,219	206	(27)	1,398
Loan substitute securities	212	10	–	222	222	–	–	222
	\$ 41,205	\$ 960	\$ (544)	\$ 41,621	\$ 38,535	\$ 846	\$ (487)	\$ 38,894

Note 5 Securities (continued)

	As at							
	January 31, 2011				November 1, 2010			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Canadian government debt								
Federal	\$ 16,171	\$ 234	\$ (36)	\$ 16,369	\$ 15,871	\$ 436	\$ (1)	\$ 16,306
Provincial and municipal	1,422	27	(1)	1,448	1,493	44	(1)	1,536
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt (3)	5,126	52	(76)	5,102	5,659	66	(75)	5,650
Other OECD government debt	7,436	24	(18)	7,442	5,068	24	(8)	5,084
Mortgage-backed securities	1,441	49	(48)	1,442	1,590	24	(69)	1,545
Asset-backed securities								
CDOs	215	13	(13)	215	221	20	(17)	224
Non-CDO securities	3,331	19	(89)	3,261	3,423	25	(167)	3,281
Corporate debt and other debt	15,283	100	(214)	15,169	13,612	188	(233)	13,567
Equities	1,502	204	(32)	1,674	1,646	200	(23)	1,823
Loan substitute securities	228	12	–	240	228	–	–	228
	\$ 52,155	\$ 734	\$ (527)	\$ 52,362	\$ 48,811	\$ 1,027	\$ (594)	\$ 49,244

(1) Includes \$483 million held-to-maturity securities at January 31, 2012 (October 31, 2011 – \$461 million, January 31, 2011 – \$1,457 million, November 1, 2010 – \$656 million).

(2) The majority of the MBS are residential. Amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value related to commercial MBS are \$50 million, \$2 million, \$nil and \$52 million as at January 31, 2012, respectively (October 31, 2011 – \$52 million, \$2 million, \$nil, and \$54 million, January 31, 2011 – \$110 million, \$3 million, \$nil, and \$113 million, November 1, 2010 – \$148 million, \$4 million, \$nil, and \$152 million).

(3) Includes securities issued by non-U.S. agencies backed by government issued assets, and MBS and ABS issued by U.S. government agencies.

Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities (1)

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Realized gains	\$ 38	\$ 31	\$ 68
Realized losses and writedowns	(17)	(25)	(89)
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 21	\$ 6	\$ (21)

(1) The following related to our insurance operations are included in the Insurance premiums, investment and fee income line in our Consolidated Statements of Income: Realized gains – three months ended January 31, 2012 – \$6 million (three months ended October 31, 2011 – \$8 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – \$9 million). Realized losses and writedowns – three months ended January 31, 2012 – \$nil (three months ended October 31, 2011 – \$nil; three months ended January 31, 2011 – \$(14) million).

AFS securities are assessed for objective indicators of impairment at each reporting date and more frequently when conditions warrant. Our impairment review is primarily based on the factors described in Note 2. Depending on the nature of the securities under review we apply specific methodology to assess whether it is probable that the amortized cost of the security would be recovered. As at January 31, 2012, our gross unrealized losses on AFS securities were \$544 million (October 31, 2011 – \$487 million, January 31, 2011 – \$527 million, November 1, 2010 – \$594 million).

When assessing impairment for debt instruments we primarily considered counterparty ratings and security-specific factors, including collateral, external ratings, subordination and other market factors. For complex debt instruments including U.S. non-agency MBS, ABS and other structured products, we also use cash flow projection models which incorporate actual and projected cash flows for each security using a number of assumptions and inputs that are based on security specific factors. The inputs and assumptions used such as default, prepayment and recovery rates are based on current market data. For U.S. non-agency MBS, recovery rates are largely dependent upon forecasted property prices which were assessed at the municipal level and provided by a third-party vendor. In addition, we also consider the transaction structure and credit enhancement for the structured securities. If the model predicts that it is probable that we will not be able to recover the entire principal and interest amount, we do a further review of the security in order to assess whether a loss would ultimately be realized.

With respect to debt securities where, based on management's judgment, it was not probable that all the principal and interest would be recovered, the securities are deemed impaired and are written down to their fair value.

As equity securities do not have contractual cash flows, they are assessed differently than debt securities. For equity securities with unrealized losses, we assess whether there is any objective evidence that suggests that the security is impaired. The factors we consider include the length of time and extent the fair value has been below the cost and the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer. We conduct further analysis for securities where the fair value had been below cost for greater than twelve months. Equity securities which have an unrealized loss for a prolonged period of time or the unrealized loss is significant, were deemed to be impaired and were written down to their fair value.

The total amortized cost of the AFS portfolio increased by \$2.7 billion during the three months ended January 31, 2012. The increase largely reflects purchases of Other OECD government debt and Canadian government guaranteed debt. Compared to January 31, 2011, the total amortized cost decreased by \$11 billion mainly reflecting AFS securities held by our U.S. regional retail banking operations which were reclassified to discontinued operations during the year, as well as the sales and maturities of certain Canadian government guaranteed debt. This decrease was partially offset by purchases of short-term OECD government debt as well as certain CDOs which were reclassified from FVTPL to AFS.

Gross unrealized gains increased by \$114 million or 13% to \$960 million during the three months ended January 31, 2012 and \$226 million or 31% compared to January 31, 2011, mainly reflecting an increase in the fair values for Canadian government guaranteed debt primarily due to the impact of decreasing interest rates.

Gross unrealized losses increased by \$57 million or 12% to \$544 million during the three months ended January 31, 2012 mainly reflecting a decrease in the fair values for Other OECD Government debt and Corporate debt and other debt due to widening of credit spreads for securities issued by European entities. Compared to the prior year, gross unrealized losses increased by \$17 million or 3%, mainly reflecting a decrease in the fair values for Other OECD government debt and U.S. ARS due to widening of credit spreads. This increase was partially offset by AFS securities held by our U.S. regional retail banking operations which were reclassified to discontinued operations.

Management believes that the unrealized losses on the above-mentioned securities as at January 31, 2012, are not associated with objective evidence of impairment.

Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity securities stated at amortized costs are subject to periodic impairment review and are classified as impaired when, in management's opinion, there is no longer reasonable assurance of the timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. The impairment review of held-to-maturity securities is primarily based on the impairment model for loans as described in Note 2. Management is of the view that there is no impairment on held-to-maturity investments as at January 31, 2012.

Net gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities

When we determine that a security is impaired, the cumulative unrealized loss in Other components of equity is classified as Net gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities in Non-interest income. During the three months ended January 31, 2012, \$21 million of net gains (losses) on AFS were recognized in Non-interest income (October 31, 2011 – \$6 million, January 31, 2011 – \$(21) million). The net gains in the current period largely reflect gains of \$32 million primarily due to sales and capital distributions from certain private equities, as well as sales of certain Canadian government securities and quoted equities. These gains were partially offset by losses of \$11 million primarily on securities that were deemed impaired such as certain U.S. ARS and private equities. This compares to realized gains on sale for the three months ended October 31, 2011 of \$26 million and January 31, 2011 of \$57 million which were partially offset by impairment losses for three months ended October 31, 2011 of \$20 million and January 31, 2011 of \$78 million.

Included in the net gains is \$6 million of gains mainly on the sale of Canadian government securities relating to our insurance operations which has been reflected in the Insurance premiums, investment and fee income line in our Consolidated Statements of Income (October 31, 2011 – \$8 million, January 31, 2011 – \$(5) million).

Reclassification of financial instruments

The following table provides information regarding certain securities that we reclassified in prior reporting periods:

	As at and for the three-months ended					
	January 31, 2012			October 31, 2011 (2)		
	Total carrying value and fair value	Change in fair value during the period (1)	Interest income/gains (losses) recognized in net income during the period	Total carrying value and fair value	Change in fair value during the period (1)	Interest income/gains (losses) recognized in net income during the period
Financial assets						
FVTPL reclassified to available-for-sale						
CDOs	\$ 1,755	\$ 6	\$ 16	\$ 1,738	\$ (4)	\$ 5
Mortgage-backed securities	30	(1)	1	31	–	–
	\$ 1,785	\$ 5	\$ 17	\$ 1,769	\$ (4)	\$ 5

(1) This change represents the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognized in profit or loss had the assets not been reclassified.

(2) On October 31, 2011 we reclassified \$1,872 million from FVTPL to AFS for certain CDOs and U.S. non-agency MBS.

On November 1, 2011, we reclassified \$255 million FVTPL to AFS for certain CDOs and U.S. non-agency MBS as these securities meet the definition of loans and receivables and we no longer have the intention to sell the portfolio in the near term. The following table provides the information regarding the reclassification.

	Total carrying value and fair value as at reclassification	Changes in fair value recognized in net income prior to reclassification	Changes in fair value recognized in net income during the period	Effective interest rate at reclassification	Estimated cash flows expected to be recovered at reclassification	Total carrying value and fair value at January 31, 2012	Changes in fair value after reclassification	Interest income/gains (losses) recognized in net income after reclassification (1)
Financial assets								
CDOs	\$ 208	\$ –	\$ –	4.9%	\$ 244	\$ 209	\$ 4	\$ 3
Mortgage-backed securities	47	–	–	12.5%	61	45	(1)	2
	\$ 255	\$ –	\$ –		\$ 305	\$ 254	\$ 3	\$ 5

(1) The balance excludes the impact of foreign exchange gains or losses.

Note 6 Allowance for credit losses and impaired loans

	For the three months ended January 31, 2012						
	Balance at beginning of period	Provision for credit losses	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Balance at end of period
Retail							
Residential mortgages	\$ 112	\$ 9	\$ (3)	\$ –	\$ (9)	\$ 3	\$ 112
Personal	557	111	(120)	20	(4)	(1)	563
Credit cards	415	104	(129)	25	–	–	415
Small business	75	8	(8)	2	–	(1)	76
	1,159	232	(260)	47	(13)	1	1,166
Wholesale							
Business (1)	775	35	(45)	11	(9)	(1)	766
Bank (2)	33	–	–	–	–	–	33
	808	35	(45)	11	(9)	(1)	799
Total allowance for loan losses	1,967	267	(305)	58	(22)	–	1,965
Allowance for off-balance sheet and other items (3)	91	–	–	–	–	–	91
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 2,058	\$ 267	\$ (305)	\$ 58	\$ (22)	\$ –	\$ 2,056

	For the three months ended October 31, 2011						
	Balance at beginning of period	Provision for credit losses	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Balance at end of period
Retail							
Residential mortgages	\$ 111	\$ 9	\$ (6)	\$ –	\$ (7)	\$ 5	\$ 112
Personal	560	111	(134)	19	(3)	4	557
Credit cards	414	101	(126)	25	–	1	415
Small business	77	6	(10)	2	–	–	75
	1,162	227	(276)	46	(10)	10	1,159
Wholesale							
Business (1)	791	49	(69)	10	(8)	2	775
Bank (2)	31	–	–	–	–	2	33
	822	49	(69)	10	(8)	4	808
Total allowance for loan losses	1,984	276	(345)	56	(18)	14	1,967
Allowance for off-balance sheet and other items (3)	91	–	–	–	–	–	91
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 2,075	\$ 276	\$ (345)	\$ 56	\$ (18)	\$ 14	\$ 2,058

	For the three months ended January 31, 2011						
	Balance at beginning of period	Provision for credit losses (5)	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Balance at end of period
Retail							
Residential mortgages	\$ 154	\$ 29	\$ (12)	\$ 1	\$ (8)	\$ 9	\$ 173
Personal	891	146	(160)	22	(3)	(50)	846
Credit cards	434	119	(141)	23	–	(1)	434
Small business	78	9	(12)	2	–	–	77
	1,557	303	(325)	48	(11)	(42)	1,530
Wholesale							
Business (1)	1,267	72	(162)	34	(9)	18	1,220
Sovereign (4)	9	–	(9)	–	–	–	–
Bank (2)	34	–	–	–	–	–	34
	1,310	72	(171)	34	(9)	18	1,254
Total allowance for loan losses	2,867	375	(496)	82	(20)	(24)	2,784
Allowance for off-balance sheet and other items (3)	99	–	–	–	–	3	102
Total allowance for credit losses	\$ 2,966	\$ 375	\$ (496)	\$ 82	\$ (20)	\$ (21)	\$ 2,886

(1) Includes \$4 million of provisions related to loans extended under liquidity facilities drawn on by RBC-administered multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper conduit programs as at January 31, 2012 (October 31, 2011 – \$4 million, January 31, 2011 – \$2 million, November 1, 2010 – \$2 million).

(2) Bank refers primarily to regulated deposit-taking institutions and securities firms.

(3) The allowance for off-balance sheet and other items is reported separately under Other liabilities.

(4) Sovereign refers to all central governments and agencies, central banks, as well as other qualifying public sector entities and multilateral development banks.

(5) Includes \$111 million related to our U.S. regional banking operations.

Allowance for credit losses by measurement process

	For the three months ended January 31, 2012						
	Allowance, beginning of period	Provision for credit losses	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Allowance, end of period
Individually assessed	\$ 252	\$ 20	\$ (26)	\$ 7	\$ (3)	\$ 3	\$ 253
Collectively assessed	1,806	247	(279)	51	(19)	(3)	1,803
Total	\$ 2,058	\$ 267	\$ (305)	\$ 58	\$ (22)	\$ –	\$ 2,056

	For the three months ended October 31, 2011						
	Allowance, beginning of period	Provision for credit losses	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Allowance, end of period
Individually assessed	\$ 253	\$ 28	\$ (39)	\$ 5	\$ (3)	\$ 8	\$ 252
Collectively assessed	1,822	248	(306)	51	(15)	6	1,806
Total	\$ 2,075	\$ 276	\$ (345)	\$ 56	\$ (18)	\$ 14	\$ 2,058

	For the three months ended January 31, 2011						
	Allowance, beginning of period	Provision for credit losses	Write-offs	Recoveries	Unwind of discount	Exchange rate changes/ other	Allowance, end of period
Individually assessed	\$ 415	\$ 55	\$ (151)	\$ 29	\$ (2)	\$ (4)	\$ 342
Collectively assessed	2,551	320	(345)	53	(18)	(17)	2,544
Total	\$ 2,966	\$ 375	\$ (496)	\$ 82	\$ (20)	\$ (21)	\$ 2,886

Loans past due but not impaired

	As at							
	January 31, 2012				October 31, 2011			
	1-29 days	30-89 days	90 days and greater	Total	1-29 days	30-89 days	90 days and greater	Total
Retail	\$3,176	\$1,433	\$ 488	\$5,097	\$3,180	\$1,416	\$ 525	\$5,121
Wholesale	522	259	–	781	417	241	–	658
Total	\$3,698	\$1,692	\$ 488	\$5,878	\$3,597	\$1,657	\$ 525	\$5,779

	As at							
	January 31, 2011				November 1, 2010			
	1-29 days	30-89 days	90 days and greater	Total	1-29 days	30-89 days	90 days and greater	Total
Retail	\$3,624	\$1,670	\$ 669	\$5,963	\$3,582	\$1,706	\$ 635	\$5,923
Wholesale	1,202	538	5	1,745	1,197	485	12	1,694
Total	\$4,826	\$2,208	\$ 674	\$7,708	\$4,779	\$2,191	\$ 647	\$7,617

Gross carrying value of loans individually determined to be impaired ⁽¹⁾

	As at			
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010
Wholesale				
Business (2)	\$ 869	\$ 907	\$ 1,929	\$ 2,233
Sovereign (3)	1	–	–	9
Bank (4)	34	33	34	34
Total	\$ 904	\$ 940	\$ 1,963	\$ 2,276

(1) Average balance of gross individually assessed impaired loans for the period was \$922 million (October 31, 2011 – \$917 million; January 31, 2011 – \$2,120 million).

(2) Includes gross and net balances of individually assessed impaired loans of \$52 million (October 31, 2011 – \$53 million; January 31, 2011 – \$56 million; November 1, 2010 – \$57 million) and \$49 million (October 31, 2011 – \$49 million; January 31, 2011 – \$54 million; November 1, 2010 – \$55 million), respectively, related to loans extended under liquidity facilities drawn on by RBC-administered multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper conduit programs.

(3) Sovereign refers to all central governments and agencies, central banks, as well as other qualifying public sector entities and multilateral development banks.

(4) Bank refers primarily to regulated deposit-taking institutions and securities firms.

Note 7 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The following table presents the fair values of the derivative and non-derivative instruments categorized by their hedging relationships, as well as derivatives that are not designated in hedging relationships.

	As at January 31, 2012				As at October 31, 2011			
	Designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships			Not designated in a hedging relationship (1)	Designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships			Not designated in a hedging relationship (1)
	Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Net investment hedges		Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Net investment hedges	
Assets								
Derivative instruments	\$1,135	\$2,242	\$ 99	\$ 99,865	\$1,089	\$2,271	\$ 85	\$ 96,205
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments	963	320	35	105,445	1,072	370	125	98,955
Non-derivative instruments	–	–	17,230	–	–	17,211	–	–

	As at January 31, 2011				As at November 1, 2010			
	Designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships			Not designated in a hedging relationship (1)	Designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships			Not designated in a hedging relationship (1)
	Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Net investment hedges		Cash flow hedges	Fair value hedges	Net investment hedges	
Assets								
Derivative instruments	\$ 636	\$1,298	\$ 230	\$ 71,297	\$ 505	\$2,047	\$ 360	\$ 103,197
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments	1,098	85	163	75,443	812	60	182	107,023
Non-derivative instruments	–	–	9,717	–	–	–	8,732	–

(1) Derivative liabilities include stable value contracts for \$320 million (October 31, 2011 – \$283 million; January 31, 2011 – \$164 million; November 1, 2010 – \$170 million) of BOLI policies and a nominal amount (October 31, 2011 – \$1 million; January 31, 2011 – a nominal amount; November 1, 2010 – \$2 million) of 401(k) plans.

Results of hedge activities recorded in Net income and Other comprehensive income

	For the three months ended								
	January 31, 2012			October 31, 2011			January 31, 2011		
	Net gains (losses) included in Non-interest income	Net gains (losses) included in Net interest income	After-tax unrealized gains (losses) included in OCI	Net gains (losses) included in Non-interest income	Net gains (losses) included in Net interest income	After-tax unrealized gains (losses) included in OCI	Net gains (losses) included in Non-interest income	Net gains (losses) included in Net interest income	After-tax unrealized gains (losses) included in OCI
Fair value hedges									
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	\$ 135	n.a.	n.a.	\$ 380	n.a.	n.a.	\$ (532)	n.a.	n.a.
Gains (losses) on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	(122)	n.a.	n.a.	(360)	n.a.	n.a.	525	n.a.	n.a.
Ineffective portion	13	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	(7)	n.a.	n.a.
Cash flow hedges									
Ineffective portion	3	n.a.	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.
Effective portion	n.a.	n.a.	67	n.a.	n.a.	142	n.a.	n.a.	42
Reclassified to income during the period ⁽¹⁾	n.a.	(27)	n.a.	n.a.	(46)	n.a.	n.a.	(34)	n.a.
Net investment hedges									
Ineffective portion	–	n.a.	n.a.	–	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign currency (losses) gains	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.	1,132	n.a.	n.a.	(496)
Gains (losses) from hedges	n.a.	n.a.	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	(647)	n.a.	n.a.	484
	\$ 16	\$ (27)	\$ 115	\$ 28	\$ (46)	\$ 627	\$ 1	\$ (34)	\$ 30

(1) After-tax losses of \$19 million were reclassified from Other components of equity to income for the three months ended January 31, 2012 (three months ended October 31, 2011 – losses of \$47 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – losses of \$25 million).

n.a. not applicable

Fair value of derivative instruments by term to maturity

	January 31, 2012				October 31, 2011			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,570	\$ 33,711	\$ 52,060	\$ 103,341	\$ 20,711	\$ 34,035	\$ 44,904	\$ 99,650
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	19,260	37,103	50,400	106,763	20,943	35,899	43,680	100,522

	January 31, 2011				November 1, 2010			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 18,626	\$ 27,067	\$ 27,768	\$ 73,461	\$ 22,191	\$ 38,411	\$ 45,507	\$ 106,109
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	20,174	28,858	27,757	76,789	23,558	40,019	44,500	108,077

(1) Includes market and credit valuation adjustments that are determined on an instrument-specific basis.

(2) Includes stable value contracts for \$320 million (October 31, 2011 – \$283 million; January 31, 2011 – \$164 million; November 1, 2010 – \$170 million) of BOLI policies and a nominal amount (October 31, 2011 – \$1 million; January 31, 2011 – a nominal amount; November 1, 2010 – \$2 million) of 401(k) plans.

Note 8 Significant acquisition and disposition**Dispositions***International banking*

On June 20, 2011, we reached a definitive agreement to sell our U.S. regional retail banking operations to the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (PNC). Our current estimate of the sale price is approximately US\$3.6 billion. We will receive cash as consideration. Our estimated loss on sale of \$300 million after taxes is recorded in Net loss from discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Income. The sale, which is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approval, is expected to close in March 2012. The loss on disposition will be finalized when the transaction closes. The sale also includes standard post closing representations and warranties for a transaction of this nature, including in respect of compliance with laws and extension of credits. We could be required to indemnify PNC for losses incurred due to a breach of these representations and warranties.

We have also classified certain of our U.S. regional banking assets as discontinued operations because we have committed to selling them within a year. The assets are not material to our International Banking segment.

The results of the operations sold to PNC and the assets we have committed to sell have been reflected as discontinued operations on our Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the third quarter of 2011 and in our Consolidated Statements of Income for all period presented. Selected financial information for these operations are set out in the table below.

Note 8 Significant acquisition and disposition (continued)**Insurance**

On April 29, 2011, we completed the sale of Liberty Life, our U.S. life insurance business, to Athene Holding Ltd. The loss on sale after taxes was \$104 million. The results of operations of Liberty Life sold to Athene Holding Ltd. have been presented in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as discontinued operations for periods presented. Select financial information is set out in the tables below.

	U.S. regional retail operations and other assets				Liberty Life				Total			
	As at											
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010
Total Assets (1)												
Securities	\$ 4,364	\$ 5,253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,501	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,364	\$ 5,253	\$ 4,501	\$ 4,612
Loans	16,318	16,593	-	-	-	-	458	477	16,318	16,593	458	477
Other (2)	5,642	5,306	-	-	-	-	596	634	5,642	5,306	596	634
	\$ 26,324	\$ 27,152	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,723	\$ 26,324	\$ 27,152	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,723
Total Liabilities												
Deposits	\$ 17,992	\$ 18,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,992	\$ 18,470	\$ -	\$ -
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,678	4,858	-	-	4,678	4,858
Other	1,496	1,606	-	-	-	-	144	154	1,496	1,606	144	154
	\$ 19,488	\$ 20,076	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,822	\$ 5,012	\$ 19,488	\$ 20,076	\$ 4,822	\$ 5,012

(1) Total other U.S. regional banking assets are nominal

(2) Includes deferred tax assets of \$1,049 million (October 31, 2011 – \$1,029 million).

	U.S. regional retail operations and other assets			Liberty Life			Total		
	For the three months ended								
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net interest income	\$ 154	\$ 160	\$ 189	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154	\$ 160	\$ 189
Non-interest income	58	(10)	22	-	-	98	58	(10)	120
Total Revenue	212	150	211	-	-	98	212	150	309
Provision for credit losses	83	15	111	-	-	-	83	15	111
Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and actuarial expenses	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	62
Non-interest expense	185	199	196	-	-	25	185	199	221
Goodwill impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(56)	(64)	(96)	-	-	11	(56)	(64)	(85)
Net (loss) income	(28)	(44)	(55)	-	-	7	(28)	(44)	(48)
Gain on sale	7	6	-	-	-	-	7	6	-
Net (loss) gain from discontinued operations									
U.S. regional retail banking operations sold to PNC	(11)	(16)	(38)	-	-	-	(11)	(16)	(38)
Other U.S. regional banking assets	(10)	(22)	(17)	-	-	-	(10)	(22)	(17)
Liberty Life sold to Athene Holding Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Total	\$ (21)	\$ (38)	\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ (21)	\$ (38)	\$ (48)

	U.S. regional retail operations and other assets			Liberty Life			Total		
	For the three months ended								
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	\$ (666)	\$ 116	\$ 314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (11)	\$ (666)	\$ 116	\$ 303
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	904	1,192	(616)	-	-	1	904	1,192	(615)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	(13)	37	(35)	-	-	-	(13)	37	(35)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and due from banks	14	42	(14)	-	-	-	14	42	(14)
Net change in cash and due from banks	239	1,387	(351)	-	-	(10)	239	1,387	(361)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	2,716	1,329	888	-	-	2	2,716	1,329	890
Cash and due from banks at end of period	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,716	\$ 537	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8)	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,716	\$ 529

Acquisition*Wealth management*

On December 17, 2010, we completed the acquisition of BlueBay Asset Management plc (BlueBay), a London based publicly-traded asset management company specializing in fixed income investing with approximately \$39.1 billion of assets under management on the date of acquisition. Details of the final purchase price allocation are in the following table. We report the results of BlueBay in our Wealth Management segment, on a one-month lag basis.

	Blue Bay Asset Management
Acquisition date	December 17, 2010
Percentage of shares acquired	100%
Purchase consideration in the currency of the transaction	Total cash payment of £ 955 million
Purchase consideration in Canadian dollar equivalent	\$1,503
Fair value of tangible assets acquired	\$409
Fair value of liabilities assumed ⁽¹⁾	(286)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	123
Customer lists and relationship ⁽²⁾	280
Goodwill	1,100
Total purchase consideration	\$1,503

(1) Includes deferred tax liabilities of \$79 million related to the intangible assets acquired.

(2) Customer lists and relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated average useful life of 12 years.

Note 9 Deposits

The following table details our deposit liabilities:

	As at January 31, 2012				As at October 31, 2011			
	Demand (1)	Notice (2)	Term (3)	Total	Demand (1)	Notice (2)	Term (3)	Total
Personal	\$ 99,486	\$ 12,721	\$ 59,897	\$ 172,104	\$ 96,233	\$ 11,938	\$ 57,859	\$ 166,030
Business and government	114,120	1,617	192,529	308,266	113,838	1,709	188,457	304,004
Bank	4,570	23	17,083	21,676	4,139	17	15,501	19,657
	\$218,176	\$ 14,361	\$269,509	\$502,046	\$214,210	\$ 13,664	\$ 261,817	\$ 489,691
Non-interest-bearing ⁽⁴⁾								
Canada	\$ 53,460	\$ 155	\$ –	\$ 53,615	\$ 51,227	\$ 86	\$ –	\$ 51,313
United States	1,028	5	–	1,033	1,160	6	–	1,166
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	4,734	–	–	4,734	5,008	2	–	5,010
Other International	3,220	568	–	3,788	2,767	266	–	3,033
Interest-bearing ⁽⁴⁾								
Canada	126,602	9,984	206,759	343,345	125,536	9,325	200,155	335,016
United States	3,380	703	42,315	46,398	3,196	960	40,230	44,386
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	21,541	52	11,455	33,048	20,900	35	12,913	33,848
Other International	4,211	2,894	8,980	16,085	4,416	2,984	8,519	15,919
	\$218,176	\$ 14,361	\$269,509	\$502,046	\$214,210	\$ 13,664	\$ 261,817	\$ 489,691

	As at January 31, 2011				As at November 1, 2010			
	Demand (1)	Notice (2)	Term (3)	Total	Demand (1)	Notice (2)	Term (3)	Total
Personal	\$ 87,171	\$ 12,869	\$ 61,593	\$ 161,633	\$ 85,774	\$ 12,206	\$ 63,713	\$ 161,693
Business and government	111,395	2,378	187,403	301,176	110,583	2,394	179,598	292,575
Bank	3,672	17	18,696	22,385	3,607	11	20,525	24,143
	\$202,238	\$ 15,264	\$267,692	\$485,194	\$199,964	\$ 14,611	\$ 263,836	\$ 478,411
Non-interest-bearing ⁽⁴⁾								
Canada	\$ 46,028	\$ 166	\$ –	\$ 46,194	\$ 44,341	\$ 87	\$ –	\$ 44,428
United States	4,217	20	–	4,237	4,223	765	–	4,988
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	1,170	1	–	1,171	975	1	–	976
Other International	2,632	290	–	2,922	3,225	247	–	3,472
Interest-bearing ⁽⁴⁾								
Canada	112,809	8,099	192,249	313,157	110,354	7,562	181,178	299,094
United States	8,882	3,793	44,359	57,034	8,527	2,996	51,563	63,086
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	22,301	45	21,858	44,204	24,052	25	22,026	46,103
Other International	4,199	2,850	9,226	16,275	4,267	2,928	9,069	16,264
	\$202,238	\$ 15,264	\$267,692	\$485,194	\$199,964	\$ 14,611	\$ 263,836	\$ 478,411

(1) Deposits payable on demand include all deposits for which we do not have the right to notice of withdrawal. These deposits include both savings and chequing accounts.

(2) Deposits payable after notice include all deposits for which we can legally require notice of withdrawal. These deposits are primarily savings accounts.

(3) Term deposits include deposits payable on a fixed date. These deposits include term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates and similar instruments. As at January 31, 2012, the balance of term deposits also include senior deposit notes we have issued to provide long-term funding of \$108 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$103.9 billion, January 31, 2011 – \$98.4 billion and November 1, 2010 – \$94.5 billion).

(4) The geographical splits of the deposits are based on the point of origin of the deposits and where the revenue is recognized.

(5) Europe includes the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Channel Islands.

Note 9 Deposits (continued)

The following tables present the contractual maturities of our demand, notice and term deposit liabilities.

Deposits maturity (1)

	As at January 31, 2012				As at October 31, 2011			
	Demand	Notice	Term	Total	Demand	Notice	Term	Total
Within 1 year:								
less than 3 months	\$ 218,176	\$ 14,361	\$ 78,736	\$ 311,273	\$ 214,212	\$ 13,663	\$ 67,312	\$ 295,187
3 to 6 months	–	–	18,358	18,358	–	–	27,982	27,982
6 to 12 months	–	–	32,770	32,770	–	–	26,552	26,552
1 to 2 years	–	–	51,673	51,673	–	–	50,403	50,403
2 to 3 years	–	–	27,750	27,750	–	–	28,605	28,605
3 to 4 years	–	–	21,806	21,806	–	–	21,300	21,300
4 to 5 years	–	–	20,978	20,978	–	–	21,198	21,198
Over 5 years	–	–	17,438	17,438	–	–	18,464	18,464
	\$ 218,176	\$ 14,361	\$ 269,509	\$ 502,046	\$ 214,212	\$ 13,663	\$ 261,816	\$ 489,691

	As at January 31, 2011				As at November 1, 2010			
	Demand	Notice	Term	Total	Demand	Notice	Term	Total
Within 1 year:								
less than 3 months	\$ 202,238	\$ 15,264	\$ 74,879	\$ 292,381	\$ 199,964	\$ 14,611	\$ 64,287	\$ 278,862
3 to 6 months	–	–	21,939	21,939	–	–	28,047	28,047
6 to 12 months	–	–	40,235	40,235	–	–	41,248	41,248
1 to 2 years	–	–	44,402	44,402	–	–	37,165	37,165
2 to 3 years	–	–	30,736	30,736	–	–	34,986	34,986
3 to 4 years	–	–	19,074	19,074	–	–	23,849	23,849
4 to 5 years	–	–	18,914	18,914	–	–	16,942	16,942
Over 5 years	–	–	17,513	17,513	–	–	17,312	17,312
	\$ 202,238	\$ 15,264	\$ 267,692	\$ 485,194	\$ 199,964	\$ 14,611	\$ 263,836	\$ 478,411

(1) The aggregate amount of term deposits in denomination of \$100,000 or more as at January 31, 2012 was \$232 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$227 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$230 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$227 billion).

Note 10 Employee Benefits – Pension and other post-employment benefits

We offer a number of defined benefits and defined contribution plans which provide pension and post-employment benefits to eligible employees. Expenses for these benefit plans are presented in the following table.

	For the three months ended					
	Pension plans (1)			Other post-employment plans (1)		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Service cost	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 52	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 6
Interest cost	104	105	104	19	18	19
Expected return on plan assets	(122)	(125)	(116)	–	–	–
Defined benefit pension expense	38	30	40	23	23	25
Defined contribution pension expense	28	21	27	–	–	–
	\$ 66	\$ 51	\$ 67	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 25

(1) Cumulative actuarial gains and losses for these plans as at November 1, 2010 were recognized in Retained Earnings on transition to IFRS. See Note 3 for details.

Note 11 Significant capital and funding transactions

The following table shows the common shares issued during the stated periods:

	For the three months ended					
	January 31, 2012		October 31, 2011		January 31, 2011	
	Number of shares (000s)	Amount	Number of shares (000s)	Amount	Number of shares (000s)	Amount
Dividend reinvestment plan (1)	1,329	\$ 59	1,131	\$ 56	–	\$ –
Stock options exercised (2)	1,152	44	488	13	482	15
Employee savings and share ownership plans (3)	–	–	–	–	497	26
	2,481	\$ 103	1,619	\$ 69	979	\$ 41

(1) Our dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) is funded through either open market share purchases or shares issued from treasury. During the three months ended January 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011, we funded our DRIP through treasury shares. During the three months ended January 31, 2011, we funded our DRIP through open market share purchases.

(2) Amounts include cash received for stock options exercised during the period and the fair value adjustment to stock options.

(3) During the three months ended January 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011, we funded our employee savings and share ownership plans through open market share purchases. During the three months ended January 31, 2011, we funded our employees saving and share ownership plans through treasury shares.

Note 12 Revenue from trading and selected non-trading financial instruments

Total trading revenue arising on financial instruments classified as at FVTPL includes both trading-related net interest income and trading revenue reported in Non-interest income. Net interest income arises from interest income and dividends recognized on trading assets and liabilities.

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net interest income	\$ 388	\$ 386	\$ 283
Non-interest income (expense)	396	(219)	721
Total	\$ 784	\$ 167	\$ 1,004
By product line			
Interest rate and credit	\$ 536	\$ (6)	\$ 705
Equities	110	79	199
Foreign exchange and commodities	138	94	100
Total	\$ 784	\$ 167	\$ 1,004

Financial Instruments classified as at FVTPL

Non-interest Income includes a \$500 million increase in fair values of our financial assets classified as at FVTPL for the three months ended January 31, 2012 (three months ended October 31, 2011 – decreased by \$501 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – increased by \$627 million).

Financial instruments designated as at FVTPL

The net gain (loss) on financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL for the three months ended January 31, 2012 was \$217 million (three months ended October 31, 2011 – \$448 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – \$(102) million).

Other categories of financial instruments

The following were recognized in income during the year:

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Net losses arising from financial instruments measured at amortized costs	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ –
Net interest income calculated using the effective interest method, excluding interest on financial instruments classified or designated as at FVTPL	2,615	2,571	2,512
Net fee income which does not form an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial assets and liabilities	904	899	902
Net fee income arising from trust and other fiduciary activities	1,577	1,621	1,780
Total	\$ 5,094	\$ 5,090	\$ 5,194

Note 13 Income taxes**Recoverability of Deferred Tax Asset**

On a quarterly basis, we review our deferred tax asset, which is included in Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, to determine whether it probable that the benefits associated with this asset will be realized; this review involves evaluating both positive and negative evidence. Our deferred tax asset represents temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of certain of our assets and liabilities in addition to the tax benefit of net operating loss carry-forwards. Our review regarding the realizability of our deferred tax asset as at January 31, 2012 included an assessment of the tax benefit associated with our U.S. regional banking operation, which we have entered into an agreement to sell (refer to Note 8). We concluded that there is sufficient positive evidence to overcome the negative evidence that the deferred tax asset associated with our U.S. regional banking operations is realizable. Overall, we believe that, based on all available evidence, it is probable that the consolidated deferred income tax assets will be realized through a combination of future reversals of temporary differences and taxable income.

Income taxes on components of other comprehensive income

The income tax expense or benefit allocated to each component of Other comprehensive income and changes in equity is presented in the following table:

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Income taxes (recoveries) in Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Equity			
Other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 15	\$ 2	\$ (71)
Reclassification of (gains) losses on available-for-sale securities to income	(7)	4	21
Net foreign currency translation gains (losses), net of hedging activities	13	(250)	200
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	23	74	14
Reclassification of losses (gains) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to income	8	(1)	9
Total income (recoveries) taxes	\$ 52	\$ (171)	\$ 173

Note 14 Earnings per share

	For the three months ended		
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Basic earnings per share			
Net income	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,948
Net loss from discontinued operations	(21)	(38)	(48)
Net income from continuing operations	1,876	1,609	1,996
Preferred share dividends	(64)	(65)	(65)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(25)	(25)	(26)
Net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,519	\$ 1,905
Weighted average number of common shares (in thousands)	1,439,252	1,437,023	1,424,094
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations (in dollars)	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.34
Discontinued operation (in dollars)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total (in dollars)	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.30
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
Net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,519	\$ 1,905
Dilutive impact of exchangeable shares	13	13	23
Net income from continuing operations available to common shareholders including dilutive impact of exchangeable shares	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,928
Net loss from discontinued operations available to common shareholders	\$ (21)	\$ (38)	\$ (48)
Weighted average number of common shares (in thousands)	1,439,252	1,437,023	1,424,094
Stock options (1)	1,620	1,818	3,526
Issuable under other stock-based compensation plans	526	778	1,259
Exchangeable shares (2)	26,129	26,308	45,076
Average number of diluted common shares (in thousands)	1,467,527	1,465,927	1,473,955
Diluted earnings per share			
Continuing operations (in dollars)	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.31
Discontinued operation (in dollars)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total (in dollars)	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.27

- (1) The dilutive effect of stock options was calculated using the treasury stock method. When the exercise price of options outstanding is greater than the average market price of our common shares, the options are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share. The following amount were excluded from the calculations of diluted earnings per share: for January 31, 2012 – 7,680,583 average outstanding options with an exercise price of \$53.95; for October 31, 2011 – 4,052,267 average outstanding options with an exercise price of \$55.05 and for January 31, 2011 – 4,075,235 average outstanding options with an exercise price of \$55.05.
- (2) Included in exchangeable shares are preferred shares, trust capital securities and exchangeable shares issued on the acquisition of Phillips, Hager & North Investment Management Ltd. (PH&N) in 2008. The PH&N exchangeable shares were replaced with 6.4 million RBC common shares on May 2, 2011, the third anniversary of the closing date of the acquisition.

Note 15 Guarantees and commitments

Guarantees

The maximum potential amount of future payments represents the maximum risk of loss if there was a total default by the guaranteed parties, without consideration of possible recoveries under recourse provisions, insurance policies or from collateral held or pledged. As the carrying value of the financial guarantees is not indicative of the maximum potential amount of future payments, we continue to consider financial guarantees as off-balance sheet credit instruments. The table below summarizes significant guarantees we have provided to third parties.

	As at							
	January 31, 2012		October 31, 2011		January 31, 2011		November 1, 2010	
	Maximum potential amount of future payments	Carrying amount	Maximum potential amount of future payments	Carrying amount	Maximum potential amount of future payments	Carrying amount	Maximum potential amount of future payments	Carrying amount
Credit derivatives and written put options (1)	\$ 7,502	\$ 339	\$ 8,705	\$ 295	\$ 8,810	\$ 217	\$11,604	\$ 365
Backstop liquidity facilities (2), (3)	25,725	220	23,496	171	20,789	99	20,827	55
Stable value products (4)	18,354	320	18,438	284	19,187	164	19,683	172
Financial standby letters of credit and performance guarantees (3)	17,541	221	16,794	184	16,760	138	16,647	89
Credit enhancements (3)	3,471	65	3,330	68	3,171	61	3,211	66
Mortgage loans sold with recourse	–	–	–	–	325	–	323	–

- (1) The carrying amount is included in Derivatives on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The notional amount of the contract approximates the maximum potential amount of future payments.
- (2) In prior years, certain RBC-administered multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper conduit programs drew down certain of our backstop liquidity facilities. As at January 31, 2012, these loans totalled \$1.4 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$1.4 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$1.5 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$1.5 billion) before the allowance for loan losses of \$4 million (October 31, 2011 – \$4 million; January 31, 2011 – \$2 million; November 1, 2010 – \$2 million) and are included in Wholesale loans – Business on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (3) The carrying amounts are included in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (4) The notional amount of the contract approximates the maximum potential amount of future payments. The maximum potential amount of future payments comprise \$7.9 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$7.8 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$7.7 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$7.8 billion) for BOLI policies and \$10.5 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$10.7 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$11.4 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$11.8 billion) for U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA)-governed pension plans such as 401(k) plans. During the period, we recorded unrealized losses of approximately \$35 million (three months ended October 31, 2011 – \$36 million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – unrealized gains of \$3 million) in connection with the BOLI policies stable value contracts. Almost all of the unrealized losses, mostly related to changes in cash flow projections and discount rates, were related to one contract that was restructured to remove the economic consequences of an early surrender of the BOLI policy and establish a fixed derivative maturity date.

In addition to the above guarantees, we transact substantially all of our securities lending activities in which we act as an agent for the owners of securities through our joint venture, RBC Dexia Investor Services (RBC Dexia IS). As at January 31, 2012, RBC Dexia IS securities lending indemnifications totalled \$59.5 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$52.6 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$55.3 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$52.1 billion); we are exposed to 50% of this amount.

Pledged assets

In the ordinary course of business, we pledge assets with terms and conditions that are usual and customary to our regular lending, borrowing and trading activities recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following are examples of our general terms and conditions on pledged assets:

- The risks and rewards of the pledged assets reside with the pledgor.
- The pledged asset is returned to the pledgor when the necessary conditions have been satisfied.
- The right of the pledgee to sell or re-pledge the asset is dependent on the specific agreement under which the collateral is pledged.
- If there is no default, the pledgee must return the comparable asset to the pledgor upon satisfaction of the obligation.

We are also required to provide intraday pledges to the Bank of Canada when we use the Large Value Transfer System (LVTS), which is a real-time electronic wire transfer system that continuously processes all Canadian dollar large-value or time-critical payments throughout the day. The pledged assets earmarked for LVTS activities are normally released back to us at the end of the settlement cycle each day. Therefore, the pledged assets amount is not included in the table below. For the three months ended January 31, 2012, we had on average \$3.4 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$4.0 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$3.1 billion) of assets pledged intraday to the Bank of Canada on a daily basis. There are infrequent occasions where we are required to take an overnight advance from the Bank of Canada to cover a settlement requirement, in which case an equivalent value of the pledged assets would be used to secure the advance. There were no overnight advances taken on January 31, 2012, October 31, 2011, January 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010.

Details of assets pledged against liabilities are shown in the following tables:

	As at			
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010
Cash and due from banks	\$ 882	\$ 865	\$ 876	\$ 506
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	12,603	6,340	4,917	6,092
Loans	17,400	18,642	14,359	16,087
Securities (1)	51,666	60,509	66,798	61,513
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	56,553	52,032	55,556	42,846
Other assets	181	88	83	1,264
	\$ 139,285	\$ 138,476	\$ 142,589	\$ 128,308

	As at			
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011	November 1 2010
Assets pledged to:				
Foreign governments and central banks	\$ 2,512	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,274	\$ 2,332
Clearing systems, payment systems and depositories (1)	12,586	19,846	14,249	18,641
Assets pledged in relation to:				
Securities borrowing and lending	54,801	39,941	43,017	31,359
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	37,363	44,545	57,465	47,786
Derivative transactions	16,814	16,620	13,249	15,232
Credit card securitization	3,930	3,930	2,333	3,265
Covered bonds	10,494	10,513	8,543	8,557
Other	785	705	1,459	1,136
	\$ 139,285	\$ 138,476	\$ 142,589	\$ 128,308

(1) Comparative amounts presented have been revised from those previously reported.

Collateral

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into collateral agreements with terms and conditions that are usual and customary to our regular lending and borrowing activities recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Examples of our general terms and conditions on collateral assets that we may sell, pledge or re-pledge are listed in the pledged assets section above.

As at January 31, 2012, the approximate fair value of collateral accepted that may be sold or re-pledged by us was \$157 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$137.3 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$125 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$123 billion). This collateral was received in connection with reverse repurchase agreements, securities borrowing and loans, and derivative transactions. Of this amount, \$79.5 billion (October 31, 2011 – \$64.4 billion; January 31, 2011 – \$46.3 billion; November 1, 2010 – \$50.9 billion) has been sold or re-pledged, generally as collateral under repurchase agreements or to cover short sales.

Litigation

We are a defendant in a number of actions alleging that certain of our practices and actions were improper. The lawsuits involve a variety of complex issues and the timing of their resolution is varied and uncertain. While management believes that we will ultimately be successful in resolving these lawsuits without material financial impact to the Bank, this is an area of significant judgment and potential liability resulting from these lawsuits could be material to our results of operations in any particular period.

	For the three months ended January 31, 2011							Total
	Canadian Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	International Banking	Capital Markets (3)	Corporate Support (3)		
Net interest income (1), (2)	\$ 1,991	\$ 90	\$ –	\$ 171	\$ 655	\$ (112)	\$ 2,795	
Non-interest income	811	1,095	825	236	1,396	60	4,423	
Total revenue	2,802	1,185	825	407	2,051	(52)	7,218	
Provision for credit losses	272	–	–	14	(25)	3	264	
Insurance policyholder benefits, claims and acquisition expense	–	–	567	–	–	–	567	
Non-interest expense	1,237	884	122	292	1,121	13	3,669	
Net income (loss) before income taxes	1,293	301	136	101	955	(68)	2,718	
Income taxes (recoveries)	360	88	–	33	318	(77)	722	
Net income from continuing operations	933	213	136	68	637	9	\$ 1,996	
Net income from discontinued operations							(48)	
Net income							\$ 1,948	
Non-interest expense includes:								
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 43	\$ 27	\$ 6	\$ 24	\$ 6	\$ 98	\$ 204	
Total assets from continuing operations	\$293,000	\$ 22,500	\$10,500	\$ 26,300	\$358,200	\$ 17,200	\$727,700	
Total assets from operations that are now discontinued							34,300	
Total assets							\$762,000	
Total liabilities from continuing operations	\$291,700	\$ 22,300	\$10,600	\$ 26,200	\$358,500	\$(19,800)	\$689,500	
Total liabilities from operations that are now discontinued							34,000	
Total liabilities							\$723,500	

(1) Inter-segment revenue and share of profits in associates are not material.

(2) Interest revenue is reported net of interest expense as management relies primarily on net interest income as a performance measure.

(3) Taxable equivalent basis (Teb). Teb adjustments gross up Net interest income from certain tax-advantaged sources (Canadian taxable corporate dividends) to their effective tax equivalent value with the corresponding offset recorded in the provision for income taxes.

Composition of business segments

For management purposes, we are organized into five business segments, as outlined below, based on the products and services offered.

Canadian Banking comprises our domestic personal and business banking operations and certain retail investment businesses.

Wealth Management serves affluent and high net worth clients in Canada, the U.S., Europe, Asia and Latin America with a full suite of investment, trust and other wealth management solutions. We also provide asset management products and services directly, through other Royal Bank of Canada distribution channels and through third-party distributors, to institutional and individual clients.

Insurance comprises Canadian and International & Other. In Canada, we offer our products and services through our growing proprietary channels including retail insurance branches, call centers, and our career sales force as well as through independent insurance advisors and travel agencies. Outside North America, we operate in reinsurance market globally.

International Banking comprises Banking and our joint venture, RBC Dexia IS. Banking includes our banking businesses in the Caribbean, which offer a range of financial products and services to individuals, business clients and public institutions in their respective markets. Following the announced sale of our U.S. regional retail banking operations, we classified a significant majority of our U.S. regional retail banking operations as discontinued operations. However, we have maintained certain of our cross border banking platform that serves the needs of Canadian clients across the U.S. The results of these activities are included in International Banking in continuing operations. RBC Dexia IS offers an integrated suite of products to institutional investors worldwide.

Capital Markets comprises our global wholesale banking businesses providing corporate, public sector and institutional clients with a wide range of products and services. In North America we offer a full suite of products and service capabilities. Outside of North America, we have a select but diversified set of global capabilities, which includes origination and distribution, structuring and trading, and corporate and investment banking.

All other enterprise level activities that are not allocated to these five business segments, such as enterprise funding, securitizations, net charges associated with unattributed capital, and consolidation adjustments, including the elimination of the Taxable equivalent basis (Teb) gross-up amounts, are included in Corporate Support. Teb adjustments gross up Net interest income from certain tax-advantaged sources (Canadian taxable corporate dividends) to their effective tax equivalent value with the corresponding offset recorded in the provision for income taxes. Management believes that these adjustments are necessary for Capital Markets to reflect how it is managed. The use of the Teb adjustments enhances the comparability of revenue across our taxable and tax-advantaged sources. Our use of Teb adjustments may not be comparable to similarly adjusted amounts at other financial institutions. The Teb adjustment for the period ended January 31, 2012 was \$(121) million (three months ended October 31, 2011 – \$(85) million; three months ended January 31, 2011 – \$(144) million).

Management reporting framework

Our management reporting framework is intended to measure the performance of each business segment as if it were a stand-alone business and reflects the way our business segments are managed. This approach is intended to ensure that our business segments' results reflect all relevant revenue and expenses associated with the conduct of their businesses. Management regularly monitors these segments' results for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. These items do not impact our consolidated results.

The expenses in each business segment may include costs or services directly incurred or provided on their behalf at the enterprise level. For other costs not directly attributable to one of our business segments, we use a management reporting framework that uses assumptions, estimates and methodologies for allocating overhead costs and indirect expenses to our business segments and that assists in the attribution of capital and the transfer pricing of funds to our business segments in a manner that fairly and consistently measures and aligns the economic costs with the underlying benefits and risks of that specific business segment. Activities and business conducted between our business segments are generally at market rates. All other enterprise level activities that are not allocated to our four business segments are reported under Corporate Support.

Our assumptions and methodologies used in our management reporting framework are periodically reviewed by management to ensure they remain valid. The capital attribution methodologies involve a number of assumptions and estimates that are revised periodically.

Note 17 Capital management**Regulatory capital and capital ratios**

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) formally establishes risk-based capital targets for deposit-taking institutions in Canada. These targets are currently a Tier 1 capital ratio of greater than or equal to 7% and a Total capital ratio of greater than or equal to 10%. In addition to the Tier 1 and Total capital ratios, Canadian banks are required to ensure that their assets-to-capital multiple, which is calculated by dividing Gross adjusted assets by Total capital, does not exceed a maximum level prescribed by OSFI. Our assets-to-capital multiple remains below the maximum prescribed by OSFI.

Impact of adoption of IFRS

Regulatory capital reporting under IFRS commenced with our conversion to IFRS on November 1, 2011. Per OSFI's Capital Adequacy Guidelines, financial institutions may elect a phase-in of the impact of the conversion to IFRS on their regulatory capital reporting. We made use of this election and are phasing-in the IFRS conversion impact over a five quarter period beginning this quarter. The phase-in amount is recognized on a straight-line basis, and has reduced the IFRS conversion impact on our Tier 1 capital by \$1.8 billion in this quarter, from \$2.2 billion to \$444 million.

	Determined based on		
	IFRS	Canadian GAAP	
	January 31 2012	October 31 2011	January 31 2011
Capital			
Tier 1 capital	\$ 34,727	\$ 35,713	\$ 33,801
Total capital	41,462	41,021	39,064
Risk-weighted assets			
Credit risk	\$ 211,604	\$ 205,182	\$ 191,223
Market risk	33,549	21,346	25,542
Operational risk	40,355	40,283	39,244
Transitional adjustment prescribed by OSFI ⁽¹⁾	–	969	–
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 285,508	\$ 267,780	\$ 256,009
Capital ratios and multiples			
Tier 1 capital	12.2%	13.3%	13.2%
Total capital	14.5%	15.3%	15.3%
Assets-to-capital multiple ⁽²⁾	16.6X	16.1X	16.5X

(1) Under Basel II transitional guidance, OSFI requires the minimum risk-based capital to be no less than 90% of the capital requirements as calculated under Basel I standards. If the capital requirement is less than 90%, a transitional adjustment to Risk-weighted assets must be applied as prescribed by the OSFI Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline Section 1.7.

(2) As part of the IFRS transition, for the Assets-to-capital multiple calculation, the Gross adjusted assets exclude mortgages securitized through the CMHC program up to and including March 31, 2010 as approved by OSFI.

Note 18 Subsequent events

On February 8, 2012, our consolidated credit card trust (the "Trust") issued US \$500 million one-month LIBOR plus 0.70% Credit Card Receivables-Backed Senior Floating Rate Notes and \$24 million 4.068% Credit Card Receivables-Backed Subordinated Notes (the "Series 2012-1 Notes"). On the same day the Trust issued US \$450 million 1.77% Credit Card Receivables-Backed Senior Fixed Rate Notes and \$21 million 4.068% Credit Card Receivables-Backed Subordinated Notes (the "Series 2012-2 Notes"). The senior notes were sold to third-party investors and the subordinated notes were retained by us.

Note 19 Additional disclosures under IFRS**Additional disclosures**

As these interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are our first financial statements prepared under IFRS, the following IFRS annual disclosures, that were not included in our most recent annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and would otherwise only be reported by us in our 2012 Annual Report, have been included in these financial statements for the comparative annual period ended October 31, 2011. Certain information and footnote disclosures were omitted or condensed where such information is not considered material to the understanding of our interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

A: Securities**Carrying value of securities**

The following table presents the financial instruments that we held at the end of the period, measured at carrying value:

	Term to maturity (2)						October 31, 2011 Total
	Within 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	With no specific maturity	
Trading account (1)							
Canadian government debt	\$ 1,902	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,768	\$ 1,569	\$ 4,126	\$ –	\$ 24,365
U.S. government debt	313	5,594	4,659	1,485	7,500	–	19,551
Other OECD government debt (3)	2,109	5,144	5,333	3,957	1,562	–	18,105
Mortgage-backed securities (4)	–	3	97	39	277	–	416
Asset-backed securities (4)	160	44	422	237	426	–	1,289
Corporate debt and other debt (4)							
Bankers' acceptances	582	287	–	–	–	–	869
Certificates of deposit	3	974	352	7	12	–	1,348
Other	2,175	4,876	10,369	1,873	3,493	1,025	23,811
Equities	–	–	–	–	–	38,374	38,374
	7,244	24,922	30,000	9,167	17,396	39,399	128,128
Available-for-sale securities (1)							
Canadian government debt							
Federal							
Amortized cost	284	353	7,697	680	26	–	9,040
Fair value	284	360	8,156	703	28	–	9,531
Yield (5)	0.5%	4.3%	3.1%	2.6%	4.1%	–	3.0%
Provincial and municipal							
Amortized cost	301	89	1,112	14	21	–	1,537
Fair value	302	91	1,131	15	22	–	1,561
Yield (5)	4.9%	3.6%	2.6%	5.4%	4.9%	–	3.1%
U.S. state, municipal and agencies debt							
Amortized cost	60	51	53	6	4,499	–	4,669
Fair value	60	51	55	7	4,334	–	4,507
Yield (5)	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	5.9%	2.0%	–	1.9%
Other OECD government debt (3)							
Amortized cost	4,006	1,108	1,736	190	–	–	7,040
Fair value	4,005	1,105	1,730	193	–	–	7,033
Yield (5)	.2%	1.8%	1.8%	3.7%	–	–	1.0%
Mortgage-backed securities (5)							
Amortized cost	–	–	20	26	268	–	314
Fair value	–	–	21	28	261	–	310
Yield (5)	–	–	4.6%	4.2%	2.6%	–	2.9%
Asset-backed securities							
Amortized cost	128	30	270	1,588	1,413	–	3,429
Fair value	128	31	269	1,576	1,309	–	3,313
Yield (5)	2.0%	5.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	–	1.2%
Corporate debt and other debt							
Amortized cost	5,793	1,917	2,073	388	380	53	10,604
Fair value	5,803	1,920	2,049	361	361	64	10,558
Yield (5)	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	5.9%	4.8%	–	2.3%
Equities							
Cost	–	–	–	–	–	1,219	1,219
Fair value	–	–	–	–	–	1,398	1,398
Loan substitute							
Cost	–	–	–	–	–	222	222
Fair value	–	–	–	–	–	222	222
Yield (5)	–	–	–	–	–	3.7%	3.7%
Amortized cost	10,572	3,548	12,961	2,892	6,607	1,494	38,074
Fair value	10,582	3,558	13,411	2,883	6,315	1,684	38,433
Held-to-maturity securities (1)							
Amortized cost	129	57	193	81	1	–	461
Fair value	129	57	193	81	1	–	461
Total carrying value of securities (1)	\$10,711	\$ 3,615	\$13,604	\$ 2,964	\$ 6,316	\$ 1,684	\$ 38,894

(1) Trading securities and AFS securities are recorded at fair value. Held-to-maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost.

(2) Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities shown above since borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

(3) OECD stands for Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

(4) Includes CDOs which are presented as Asset-backed securities – CDOs in the table entitled "Fair value of assets and liabilities classified using the fair value hierarchy" in Note 4.

(5) The weighted average yield is derived using the contractual interest rate and the carrying value at the end of the period for the respective securities.

Note 19 Additional disclosures under IFRS (continued)

B: Loans

Loan maturity and rate sensitivity

	October 31, 2011							
	Maturity term (1)				Rate sensitivity			
	Under 1 year (2), (3)	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Floating	Fixed Rate	Non-rate- sensitive	Total
Retail	\$ 122,634	\$ 149,075	\$ 13,036	\$ 284,745	\$ 176,319	\$ 104,276	\$ 4,150	\$ 284,745
Wholesale	35,783	24,043	8,885	68,711	40,185	27,247	1,279	68,711
Total loans	158,417	173,118	21,921	353,456	216,504	131,523	5,429	353,456
Allowance for loan losses	–	–	–	(1,967)	–	–	–	(1,967)
Total loans net of allowance for loan losses	\$ 158,417	\$ 173,118	\$ 21,921	\$ 351,489	\$ 216,504	\$ 131,523	\$ 5,429	\$ 351,489

(1) Generally, based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity date.

(2) Included in Wholesale are loans totalling \$1.4 billion to SPEs administered by us. All of the loans reprice monthly or quarterly.

(3) Includes variable rate loans that can be repriced at the clients' discretion without penalty.

C: Special purpose entities

Consolidated special purpose entities

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of consolidated special purpose entities recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	October 31, 2011					
	Credit card securitization vehicle (1)	Structured finance	Credit investment product SPEs	Investment funds	Other (1)	Total
Consolidated assets (2), (3)						
Cash	\$ –	\$ 28	\$ –	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 36
Securities – Trading and Available-for-sale	–	3,740	–	252	27	4,019
Loans – Retail and Wholesale	–	214	75	–	2,597	2,886
Other assets	11	47	–	–	18	76
	\$ 11	\$ 4,029	\$ 75	\$ 254	\$ 2,648	\$ 7,017
Consolidated liabilities						
Deposit	\$ 3,747	\$ 216	\$ 99	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 4,062
Other liabilities (4)	41	3,254	–	–	88	3,383
Non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	1,863	1,863
	\$ 3,788	\$ 3,470	\$ 99	\$ –	\$ 1,951	\$ 9,308

(1) We transferred credit card receivables to a securitization vehicle and mortgages to RBC Capital Trust and RBC Covered Bond Guarantor Limited Partnership (Guarantor LP). These transferred assets were not derecognized from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the consideration received was recorded as liabilities to the SPEs, as we retain control over substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. Upon consolidation of the SPEs, only the notes and the innovative capital instruments issued to the third-party investors are reported in the above table.

(2) As at October 31, 2011, our compensation vehicles held \$29 million of our common shares, which are reported as Treasury shares and this amount represents the total assets of these vehicles. The obligation to provide our common shares to employees is recorded as an increase to Retained earnings as the expense for the corresponding stock-based compensation plan is recognized.

(3) Investors have recourse only to the assets of the related consolidated special purpose entities and do not have recourse to our general assets unless we breach our contractual obligations relating to those special purpose entities, provide liquidity facilities or credit enhancement facilities to, or enter into derivative transactions with, the special purpose entities. In the ordinary course of business, the assets of each consolidated special purpose entity can generally only be used to settle the obligations of the special purpose entity. Upon the occurrence of certain credit events, the assets of Guarantor LP, which are mortgages, will be used to settle the covered bonds issued by RBC. The loan provided by us to Guarantor LP to purchase the mortgages is eliminated upon consolidation.

(4) Other liabilities generally represent notes issued by the special purpose entities.

We also hold significant interests in certain SPEs that we do not consolidate but in respect of which, we have recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets assets and liabilities arising from our transactions and involvement with these SPEs. This information is set forth in the table below. In addition, we may be a sponsor of certain SPEs in which we have interests. In determining whether we are a sponsor of an SPE, we consider both qualitative and quantitative factors, including the purpose and nature of the special purpose entity, our continuing involvement in the SPE and whether we hold subordinated interests in the SPE. This table also includes SPEs that we sponsor.

Unconsolidated special purpose entities

	October 31, 2011						
	Multi-seller conduits (1)	Structured finance	Credit investment product SPEs (2)	Investment funds	Third-party securitization vehicles	Other (3)	Total
Total assets of unconsolidated special purpose entities	\$ 24,271	\$ 4,988	\$ 508	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,090	\$ 137,358	\$ 169,589
On-balance sheet assets							
Securities – Trading and Available-for-sale	111	–	–	1,090	–	130	1,331
Loans – Retail and Wholesale	1,413	–	–	–	–	–	1,413
Other assets	–	870	–	–	–	208	1,078
Total	\$ 1,524	\$ 870	\$ –	\$ 1,090	\$ –	\$ 338	\$ 3,822
On-balance sheet liabilities							
Other liabilities	190	–	–	–	–	36	226
Total	\$ 190	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 36	\$ 226
Maximum exposure to loss (4)	\$ 24,614	\$ 1,340	\$ 17	\$ 1,125	\$ 214	\$ 60	\$ 27,370

(1) Total assets represent maximum assets that may have to be purchased by the conduits under purchase commitments outstanding as at October 31, 2011. Actual assets held by these conduits as at October 31, 2011, were \$16.3 billion.

(2) Excluded from this table are trading securities that we have transferred to these special purpose entities as collateral for the funded notes issued by the special purpose entities as at October 31, 2011. The transfers do not result in de-recognition; as a result, these assets remain on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and are accounted for as secured borrowings. See subsequent discussion on credit investment products.

(3) Includes tax credit funds and mutual funds that we sponsor which are described in our Other significant vehicles discussion.

(4) The maximum exposure to loss resulting from our significant interests in these SPEs consists mostly of investments, loans, fair value of derivatives, liquidity and credit enhancement facilities. The maximum exposure to loss of the multi-seller conduits is higher than the on-balance sheet assets primarily by the notional amounts of the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities. Refer to Note 15 for the amounts of the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities.

Credit card securitization vehicle

We securitize a portion of our credit card receivables through an SPE on a revolving basis. The SPE is financed through the issuance of senior and subordinated notes collateralized by the underlying credit card receivables. The senior notes are issued to third-party investors and the subordinated notes are owned by us. The third-party investors have recourse only to the transferred assets.

We continue to service the credit card receivables sold to the SPE and perform an administrative role for the SPE. We also provide first-loss protection to the SPE through our ownership of all the subordinated notes issued by the SPE and our interest in the excess spread (residual net interest income after all trust expenses) which is subordinated to the SPE's obligations to the ABS noteholders.

Additionally, we may own some senior notes as investments or for market-making activities; we retain a cash reserve account of the SPE from time to time; we provide subordinated loans to the SPE to pay upfront expenses; and we act as counterparty to interest rate and cross currency swap agreements which hedge the SPE's interest rate and currency risk exposure.

We consolidate the SPE because we have the decision making powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE and are exposed to the majority of the residual ownership risks.

Structured finance*U.S. ARS SPEs*

We purchased U.S. ARS from certain SPEs (U.S. ARS SPEs) which fund their long-term investments in student loans by issuing short-term senior and subordinated notes. We are subject to losses on these U.S. ARS SPEs if defaults are experienced on the underlying student loans; however, the principal and accrued interest on the student loans is generally guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. We act as auction remarketing agent for some of these entities but have no legal obligation to purchase the notes issued by these entities in the auction process.

We do not consolidate those U.S. ARS SPEs where we do not have decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE. We have significant interests in these entities through our note holdings.

ARS TOB programs

We also sold ARS into TOB programs, where each program consists of a credit enhancement (CE) trust and a TOB trust. Each ARS sold to the TOB program is supported by a letter of credit and liquidity facility issued by us, which requires us to extend funding if there are any credit losses on the ARS. The CE trust certificate is deposited into a TOB trust which provides the financing of the purchase of the underlying security through the issuance of floating-rate certificates to short-term investors and a residual certificate to a single third-party investor. Both the CE and the TOB trusts are SPEs. We are the remarketing agent for the floating-rate certificates and we provide liquidity facilities to each of the ARS TOB programs to purchase any floating-rate certificates that have been tendered but not successfully remarketed. We receive market-based fees for acting as the remarketing agent and providing the letters of credit and liquidity facilities.

We consolidate these ARS TOB programs as we control the CE trust and are exposed to the majority of the residual ownership risks of the underlying ARS through our provision of the credit enhancement and the liquidity facility.

Non-ARS TOB programs

We utilize the TOB funding vehicle to finance other non-ARS assets within our Capital Markets platform. The structure of other non-ARS TOB programs that we are involved with is similar to the structure of the ARS TOB programs described above. However, in certain non-ARS TOB programs, we also purchase the residual certificates issued by these TOB vehicles which exposes us to credit risk of the underlying bonds as well as interest rate risk of the structure. Where we own the residual certificate, the assets transferred into the TOB vehicle continue to be recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as we have not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. We consolidate programs in which we are the holder of the residual certificate as we have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPEs and are exposed to the majority of the residual ownership risks.

In certain other non-ARS TOB programs, the residual certificates are held by third-parties and we do not provide credit enhancement of the underlying assets but only provide liquidity facilities on the floating-rate certificates; therefore, we do not consolidate these programs. The assets transferred into these programs are derecognized from our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 19 Additional disclosures under IFRS (continued)**Credit investment products**

We use SPEs to generally transform credit derivatives into cash instruments, to distribute credit risk and to create customized credit products to meet investors' specific requirements. We enter into derivative contracts, including credit derivatives, to purchase protection from these SPEs (credit protection) and convert various risk factors such as yield, currency or credit risk of underlying assets to meet the needs of the investors. We may transfer assets to these SPEs as collateral for notes issued; however, these assets continue to be recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as we have not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

These SPEs issue funded notes. In certain instances, we invest in the funded notes issued by these SPEs. Some of the SPEs also issue unfunded notes in the form of senior credit derivatives or funding commitments and we may be an investor of these unfunded notes. The investors of the funded notes are not exposed to the credit or market risks of the collateral assets as we are required to repurchase the assets at their par value. The unfunded notes are in a senior position to the funded notes. The investors in these funded and unfunded notes are exposed to credit risk as a result of the credit protection provided by the SPEs, subject to their level of seniority. In our role as derivative counterparty to the SPEs, we also assume the associated counterparty credit risk of the SPEs. Currently, we act as sole arranger and swap provider for certain SPEs and, in some cases, act as the paying and issuing agent as well. Other independent third parties fulfill the remainder of the functions required for such a product.

We consolidate those credit investment product SPEs in which we have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE.

Investment funds

We enter into fee-based equity derivative transactions with third parties including mutual funds, unit investment trusts and other investment funds. These transactions provide their investors with the desired exposure to the reference funds, and we economically hedge our exposure from these derivatives by investing in those third-party managed reference funds. We also act as custodian or administrator for several funds. Our investments in reference funds may expose us to the market risk of the underlying investments. We may also be exposed to counterparty risk due to the equity derivative transactions. We do not consolidate these third-party managed reference funds as we do not have power to direct their investing activities.

We also enter into certain fee-based equity derivative transactions similar to those described above except that our investments in the reference funds are held by an intermediate limited partnership entity (intermediate entity), a SPE subsidiary. We consolidate the intermediate entity because we have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE and are exposed to a majority of the residual ownership risk.

Multi-seller conduits

We administer five multi-seller ABCP conduit programs (multi-seller conduits) – two in Canada and three in the U.S. These conduits primarily purchase financial assets from clients and finance those purchases by issuing ABCP.

We do not maintain any ownership or retained interests in the multi-seller conduits that we administer and have no rights to, or control of, their assets. As the administrative agent, we earn a residual fee for providing services such as coordinating funding activities, transaction structuring, documentation, execution and monitoring of transactions. The ABCP issued by each multi-seller conduit is in the conduit's own name with recourse to the financial assets owned by each multi-seller conduit, and is non-recourse to us except through our participation in liquidity and/or credit enhancement facilities. We may purchase ABCP issued by our multi-seller conduits from time to time in our capacity as placement agent in order to facilitate the overall program liquidity.

We provide transaction-specific and program-wide liquidity facilities to the multi-seller conduits. In addition, we provide program-wide credit enhancement to the multi-seller conduits which obligate us to purchase assets or advance funds in the event the multi-seller conduit does not otherwise have funds from other sources, such as from the liquidity facilities, to settle maturing ABCP. In some cases, we or another third party may provide transaction-specific credit enhancement which can take various forms. We receive market-based fees for providing these liquidity and credit facilities.

Each transaction is structured with transaction-specific first loss protection provided by the third-party seller. This enhancement can take various forms, including but not limited to overcollateralization, excess spread, subordinated classes of financial assets, guarantees or letters of credit. The amount of this enhancement varies but is generally sized to cover a multiple of loss experience.

An unrelated third party (expected loss investor) absorbs credit losses, up to a maximum contractual amount, that may occur in the future on the assets in the multi-seller conduits before the multi-seller conduits' debt holders and us. In return for assuming this multi-seller conduit first-loss position, each multi-seller conduit pays the expected loss investor a return commensurate with its risk position. The expected loss investor has substantive power to direct the majority of the activities which significantly impact the conduit's economic performance, including initial selection and approval of the asset purchase commitments and liquidity facilities, approval of renewal and amendment of these transactions and facilities, sale or transfer of assets, ongoing monitoring of asset performance, and mitigation of credit losses.

We do not consolidate these multi-seller conduits as we do not have the decision-making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE.

Third-party securitization vehicles

We hold significant interests in certain third-party securitization vehicles which are SPEs. We, as well as other financial institutions, are obligated to provide funding up to our maximum commitment level and are exposed to credit losses on the underlying assets after various credit enhancements. Enhancement can take various forms, including but not limited to overcollateralization, excess spread, subordinated classes of financial assets, guarantees or letters of credit. The amount of this enhancement varies but is generally sized to cover a multiple of loss experience. We do not consolidate these entities as we do not have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of these SPEs and are not exposed to a majority of the residual ownership risks.

Other*Funding vehicles*

RBC Capital Trust (Trust), RBC Capital Trust II (Trust II), RBC Subordinated Notes Trust (Trust III) and Guarantor LP were created to issue innovative capital instruments, subordinated notes or covered bonds. With the proceeds, we issued senior deposit notes to Trust II and Trust III and transferred our mortgages to the Trust and Guarantor LP. These mortgages were not derecognised from our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the transfers are accounted for as secured financing transactions as we retain control over substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. We consolidate the trusts and Guarantor LP as, through our roles as trustee, administrative agent and equity investor, we have the decision making power to retain the majority of the benefits of the trusts and Guarantor LP. Upon consolidation of the SPEs, all the intercompany balances are eliminated except for the notes and innovative capital instruments issued to the third-party investors.

Tax credit funds

We created certain funds to pass through tax credits received from underlying low-income housing or historic rehabilitation real estate projects to third parties (tax credit funds). We are sponsors of the tax credit funds as a result of our responsibility to manage the funds, arrange the financing, and perform the administrative duties of these tax credit funds. We do not consolidate the tax credit funds as the investors in these funds have the decision making power to select the underlying investments and are exposed to the majority of the residual ownership and tax risks of the funds.

Mutual and pooled funds

We are also sponsors of our mutual and pooled funds as a result of our ability to influence the investment decisions of the mutual funds and our continuing involvement in the administration of these funds. We consolidated certain mutual and pooled funds in which we have direct investment or seed capital representing greater than 50% of the fund units such that we have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the fund and are exposed to a majority of the residual ownership risk.

Compensation trusts

We use compensation trusts, which primarily hold our own common shares, to economically hedge our obligation to certain employees under some of our share-based compensation programs. We consolidate these trusts because we have the decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the trusts and are exposed to the majority of the residual ownership risks.

D: Securitizations

We periodically securitize our credit card receivables, residential and commercial mortgage loans and participate in bond securitization activities primarily to diversify our funding sources, enhance our liquidity position and for capital purposes. We also securitize residential and commercial mortgage loans for sales and trading activities.

We securitize portions of our credit card receivables through an SPE, on a revolving basis, which we are required to consolidate under IFRS. As a result, the securitized credit card receivables and debt issued by the trust are being recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Refer to section C in this note for further details on the SPE.

We securitize insured Canadian residential mortgage loans through the creation of MBS pools under the National Housing Act MBS (NHA MBS) program. All loans securitized under the NHA MBS program are insured by the Canadian government or a third-party insurer. We require the borrower to pay the insurance for mortgages for which the loan amount is greater than 80% of the original appraised value of the property (loan-to-value ratio (LTV)). For mortgage loans with a LTV ratio less than 80% and securitized under this program we are required to insure at our own expense. Under the NHA-MBS program, we are responsible for making all payments due on our issued MBS, regardless of whether we collect the necessary funds from the mortgagor or the insurer. When the borrower defaults on the mortgage payment, we submit a claim to the insurer if the amount recovered from the collection or foreclosure process is lower than the sum of the mortgage principal balance, accrued interest and collection costs on the outstanding loan. The insurance claim process is managed by the insurance provider in accordance with the insurer's policies and covers the entire unpaid loan balance plus interest generally up to 12 months, selling costs and other eligible expenses. If an insurance claim is denied, a loss is recognized in Provision for credit losses in our Consolidated Statements of Income. For the year ended October 31, 2011, the amount recorded as a loss is not material to our Consolidated Financial Statements and no significant losses were incurred due to legal action arising from a mortgage default.

We sell NHA MBS primarily to a government-sponsored SPE under the Canada Mortgage Bond (CMB) program. The SPE periodically issues CMB, which are guaranteed by the government, and sells them to third-party investors. Proceeds of the CMB issuances are used by the SPE to purchase the MBS pools from eligible MBS issuers who participate in the issuance of a particular CMB series.

Our continuing involvement includes servicing the underlying mortgages we have securitized ourselves or through an independent servicer. We also act as counterparty in interest rate swap agreements where we pay the SPE the interest due to CMB investors and receive the interest on the underlying MBS. As part of the swap, we are also required to create a "principal reinvestment account" of any principal payments received on the mortgage loans to meet the repayment obligation upon maturity of the CMB. We reinvest the collected principal payments in trust permitted investments as outlined in the swap.

We are required to determine first whether an SPE should be consolidated and then determine whether the transfer meet the derecognition requirements. We determined that we are not required to consolidate the SPE as we do not have decision making power to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE. We also determined that all of the MBS transferred to the SPE fail derecognition as we have not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. As a result, these transferred MBS are classified as mortgage loans and recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The cash received for these transferred MBS is treated as a secured borrowing and a corresponding liability recorded in Deposits on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table provides information on the carrying amount of the transferred assets that fail derecognition, and their associated liabilities.

	October 31, 2011
	Canadian residential mortgage loans
Carrying amount of transferred assets that fail derecognition	\$ 45,506
Carrying amount of associated liability (1)	45,478
Fair value of the transferred assets	\$ 46,840
Fair value of the associated liabilities	46,984
Fair value of the net position	\$ (144)

(1) Third-party CMB investors have legal recourse only to the transferred assets, and do not have recourse to our general assets.

We also sell securitized residential mortgage loans to third-party investors through the Canadian social housing program. We determined that the transferred assets under the social housing program meet derecognition requirements under IFRS as we have transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and we do not have continuing involvement on the transferred assets.

Note 19 Additional disclosures under IFRS (continued)

During 2011 we sold \$213 million of Canadian Social Housing mortgages to third-party investors. We did not securitize commercial mortgages or participate in bond securitization activities during the year.

E: Employee benefits – Pension and other post-employment benefits

The following table present financial information related to all of our material pension and other post-employment plans worldwide, including executive retirement arrangement.

	For the year ended October 31, 2011	
	Pension plans (1)	Other post-employment plans
Change in fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	\$ 7,901	\$ 12
Expected return on plan assets	493	–
Actuarial gain (loss)	(250)	–
Company contributions	188	46
Plan participant contributions	36	9
Benefits paid	(377)	(66)
Other	33	–
Change in foreign currency exchange rate	(12)	–
Closing fair value of plan assets	\$ 8,012	\$ 1
Change in benefit obligation		
Opening benefit obligation	\$ 7,833	\$ 1,404
Current service cost	199	22
Interest cost	421	74
Plan participant contributions	36	9
Actuarial (gain) loss	102	11
Benefits paid	(377)	(66)
Other	53	–
Change in foreign currency exchange rate	(15)	(2)
Closing benefit obligation	\$ 8,252	\$ 1,452

	As at October 31, 2011	
	Pension plans (1)	Other post-employment plans
Funded status		
Excess of benefit obligation over plan assets	\$ (240)	\$ (1,451)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	351	12
Unrecognized transitional (asset) obligation	–	–
Unrecognized prior service cost	–	–
Prepaid asset (accrued liability) as at October 31	\$ 111	\$ (1,439)
Amounts recognized in our Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of:		
Prepaid pension benefit cost	\$ 311	\$ –
Accrued pension and other post-employment benefit expense	(200)	(1,439)
Net amount recognized as at October 31	\$ 111	\$ (1,439)

(1) For pension plans with funding deficits, the benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets totalled \$7,164 million and \$6,784 million, respectively.

The following table provides a breakdown of the defined benefit obligation into amounts arising from plans that are wholly unfunded and amounts arising from plans that are wholly or partly funded.

Funded Status of Benefit Obligations

	As at October 31, 2011	
	Pension plans	Other post-employment plans
Benefit obligations		
Unfunded	\$ –	\$ (1,439)
Wholly or partly funded	(8,252)	–
	\$ (8,252)	\$ (1,439)

F: Income taxes**Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities**

	Net Asset October 31, 2011
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 374
Deferred compensation	878
Business realignment charges	26
Tax loss carryforwards	34
Deferred income	251
Other components of equity – available-for-sale securities	173
Other components of equity – derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(3)
Other	17
Premises and equipment	(193)
Deferred expense	(65)
Pension and post-employment related	316
Intangibles	(180)
	\$ 1,628
Comprising	
Deferred tax assets	\$ 1,894
Deferred tax liabilities	(266)
	\$ 1,628

As at October 31, 2011, tax losses and tax credits of \$213 million available to be offset against potential tax adjustments or future taxable income were not recognized as deferred tax assets. This amount includes unused tax losses of \$58 million and \$149 million, which expire in two to four years and after four years respectively, and \$6 million of tax credits that will expire after four years. As at October 31, 2011 there were no deductible temporary differences for which a deferred tax asset was not recognized.

The amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized was \$10 billion as at October 31, 2011.

Shareholder information

Corporate headquarters

Street address:
Royal Bank of Canada
200 Bay Street
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Tel: 416-974-5151
Fax: 416-955-7800

Mailing address:
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Royal Bank Plaza
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2J5
Canada
website: rbc.com

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Main Agent:
Computershare Trust Company of
Canada
1500 University Street
Suite 700
Montreal, Quebec H3A 3S8
Canada
Tel: 1-866-586-7635 (Canada and
the U.S.) or 514-982-7555
(International)
Fax: 514-982-7580
website: computershare.com\rbc

Co-Transfer Agent (U.S.):
Computershare Trust Company,
N.A.
250 Royall Street
Canton, Massachusetts 02021
U.S.A.

Co-Transfer Agent (U. K.):
Computershare Investor Services
PLC
Securities Services – Registrars
P.O. Box 82, The Pavilions,
Bridgwater Road, Bristol BS99
7NH
U.K.



Stock exchange listings

(Symbol: RY)

Common shares are listed on:
Canada – Toronto Stock
Exchange (TSX)
U.S. – New York Stock Exchange
(NYSE)
Switzerland – Swiss Exchange
(SIX)

All preferred shares are listed on
the TSX.

Valuation Day price

For capital gains purposes, the
Valuation Day (December 22,
1971) cost base for our common
shares is \$7.38 per share. This
amount has been adjusted to
reflect the two-for-one share split
of March 1981 and the two-for-
one share split of February 1990.
The one-for-one share dividends
paid in October 2000 and April
2006 did not affect the Valuation
Day value for our common
shares.

Shareholder contacts

For dividend information, change
in share registration or address,
lost stock certificates, tax forms,
estate transfers or dividend
reinvestment, please contact:
Computershare Trust Company of
Canada
100 University Avenue, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1
Canada
Tel: 1-866-586-7635 (Canada and
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For other shareholder inquiries,
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Financial analysts, portfolio managers, institutional investors

For financial information
inquiries, please contact:
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Tel: 416-955-7802
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or visit our website at
rbc.com/investorrelations

Direct deposit service

Shareholders in Canada and the
U.S. may have their RBC
common share dividends
deposited directly to their bank
account by electronic funds
transfer. To arrange for this
service, please contact our
Transfer Agent and Registrar,
Computershare Trust Company
of Canada.

Dividend dates for 2012

Subject to approval by the Board of Directors

	Ex-dividend dates	Record dates	Payment dates
Common and preferred shares series W, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AJ, AL, AN, AP, AR, AT, AV and AX	January 24 April 23 July 24 October 23	January 26 April 25 July 26 October 25	February 24 May 24 August 24 November 23

Eligible dividend designation

For purposes of the enhanced
dividend tax credit rules
contained in the *Income Tax Act*
(Canada) and any corresponding
provincial and territorial tax
legislation, all dividends (and
deemed dividends) paid by us to
Canadian residents on our
common and preferred shares
after December 31, 2005, are
designated as “eligible
dividends.” Unless stated
otherwise, all dividends (and
deemed dividends) paid by us
hereafter are designated as
“eligible dividends” for the
purposes of such rules.

2012 Quarterly earnings release dates

First quarter	March 1
Second quarter	May 24
Third quarter	August 30
Fourth quarter	November 29

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