Royal Bank of Canada
First Quarter Results

February 24, 2016

All amounts are in Canadian dollars and are based on financial statements prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* unless otherwise noted. Our Q1/2016 Report to Shareholders and Supplementary Financial Information are available on our website at rbc.com/investorrelations.

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 presentation and in the accompanying management’s comments and responses to questions during the February 24, 2016 analyst conference call (Q1 presentation), in filings with Canadian regulators or the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in reports to shareholders and in other communications. Forward-looking statements in this presentation include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our financial performance objectives, vision and strategic goals. The forward-looking information contained in this Q1 presentation 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 financial performance objectives, vision and strategic goals, 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, liquidity and funding, insurance, operational, regulatory compliance, strategic, reputation, legal and regulatory environment, competitive and systemic risks and other risks discussed in the Risk management and Overview of other risks sections of our 2015 Annual Report and the Risk management section of our Q1/2016 Report to Shareholders; weak oil and gas prices; the high levels of Canadian household debt; exposure to more volatile sectors, such as lending related to commercial real estate and leveraged finance; cybersecurity; anti-money laundering; the business and economic conditions in Canada, the U.S. and certain other countries in which we operate; the effects of changes in government fiscal, monetary and other policies; tax risk and transparency; and environmental risk.

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. Material economic assumptions underlying the forward looking-statements contained in this Q1 presentation are set out in the Overview and outlook section and for each business segment under the heading Outlook and priorities in our 2015 Annual Report, as updated by the Overview and outlook section in our Q1/2016 Report to Shareholders. 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 the Overview of other risks sections in our 2015 Annual Report and in the Risk management section of our Q1/2016 Report to Shareholders.

Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites mentioned does not form part of this Q1 presentation. All references in this Q1 presentation to websites are inactive textual references and are for your information only.

Overview

Dave McKay

President and Chief Executive Officer

Q1/2016 performance highlights

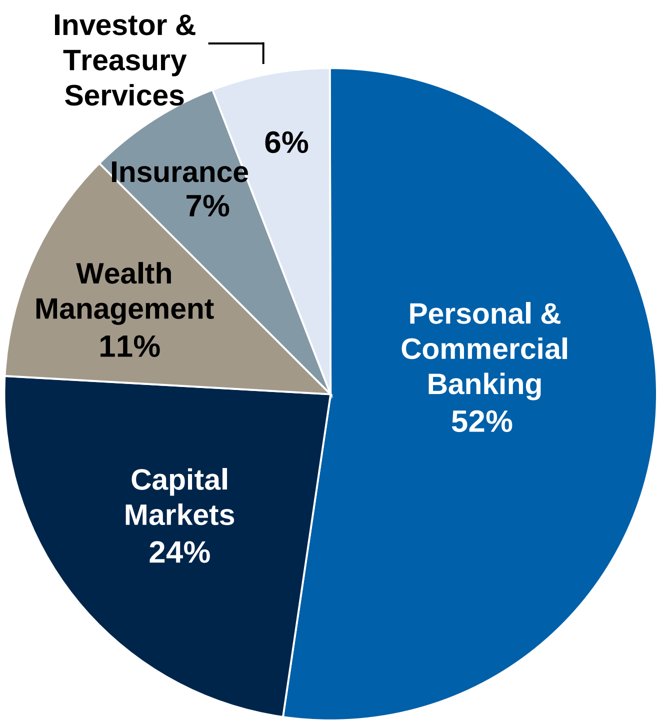
Solid quarterly earnings in the context of a challenging macroeconomic environment and weaker market returns

Solid Q1 earnings	▪ Net income of $2.4 billion ▪ Higher earnings in Wealth Management – Includes first quarter of earnings from City National Bank (CNB) ▪ Higher earnings in Personal & Commercial Banking and Investor & Treasury Services ▪ Lower earnings in Insurance and Capital Markets ▪ Maintained focus on efficiency management activities
Strong capital position	▪ "All-in" Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 9.9% – Includes the impact from closing the CNB acquisition
Dividend increase	▪ Announced a quarterly dividend increase of $0.02 or 3% to $0.81 per share

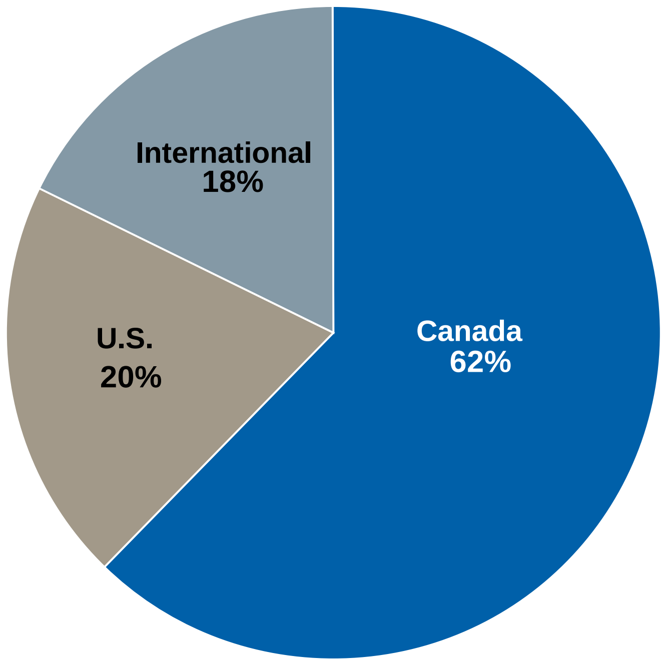
Market leader with a focused strategy for growth

- Diversified business model with leading client franchises
- In Canada, to be the undisputed leader in financial services
- In the U.S., to be the preferred partner to corporate, institutional and high net worth clients and their businesses
- In select global financial centres, to be a leading financial services partner valued for our expertise

Earnings by business segment[1]
Latest twelve months ended January 31, 2016



Revenue by geography[1]
Latest twelve months ended January 31, 2016



(1) Amounts exclude Corporate Support. These are non-GAAP measures. For further information see the Business segment results and Results by geographic segment sections of our Q1 2016 Report to Shareholders and slide 33.

Financial Review

Janice Fukakusa

Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Solid earnings in Q1/2016 despite the challenging environment

($ millions, except for EPS and ROE)	Q1/2016	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**$9,359**	17%	(3%)
Revenue net of Insurance fair value change(1)	**$9,322**	10%	5%
Non-interest expense	**$4,960**	7%	7%
PCL	**$410**	49%	52%
Income before income taxes	**$3,160**	13%	(2%)
Net income	**$2,447**	(6%)	-
Diluted earnings per share (EPS)	**$1.58**	(9%)	(4%)
Return on common equity (ROE)(2)	**15.3%**	(260 bps)	(400 bps)

Earnings flat YoY despite the challenging environment; down 6% QoQ largely from tax adjustments in prior quarter

Revenue (net of Insurance fair value change)(1)

- Reflects the inclusion of CNB acquisition and favourable impact of foreign exchange translation
- Solid volume growth (6% YoY) in Canadian Banking, partially offset by lower spreads
- Fee-based revenue impacted by weaker market conditions compared to Q1/2015

Non-Interest Expense

- Increase mainly attributable to CNB acquisition and the negative impact of foreign exchange translation, partially offset by ongoing efficiency management activities

PCL

- Higher PCL resulting from the low oil price environment

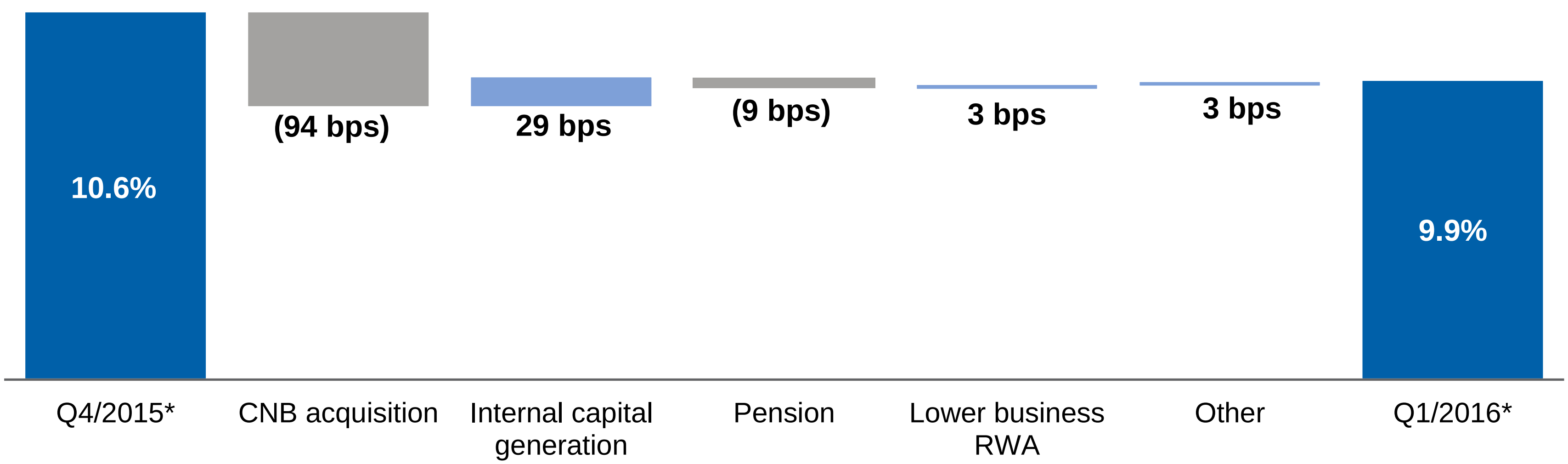
ROE

- Reflects the impact of CNB acquisition

(1) Revenue net of Insurance fair value change of investments backing policyholder liabilities of $37MM . This is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33. (2) ROE does not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For more information see slide 33.

Maintained strong capital position post-CNB acquisition

9.9% Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio(1)

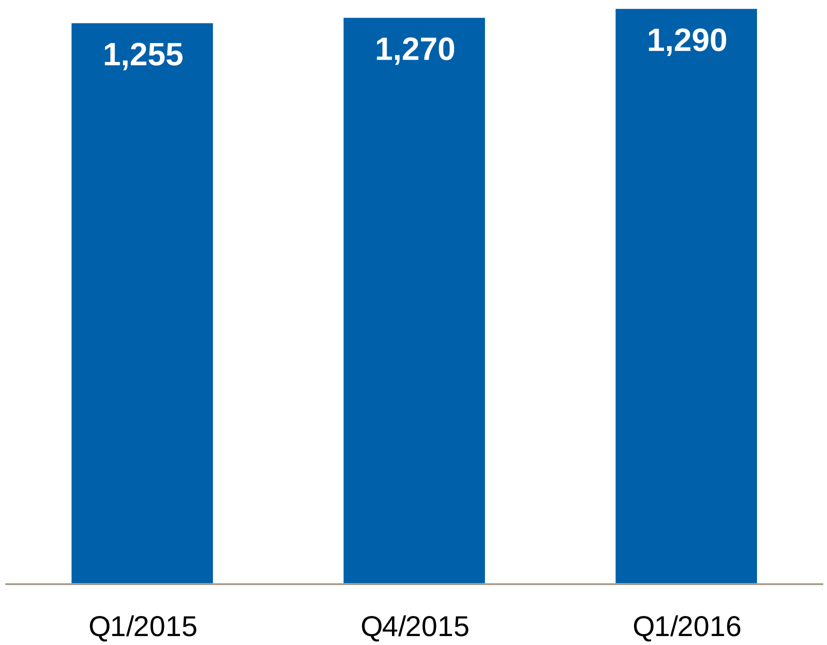


- CET1 ratio down 70 bps QoQ, largely reflecting the closing of the CNB acquisition, impact of a lower discount rates resulting in higher pension benefit obligations, partially offset by internal capital generation and lower business RWA
  - CNB impacted our CET1 ratio by 94 bps in Q1/2016, above our previous estimate of 75 to 80 bps, mainly due to foreign exchange translation

* Represents rounded figures.
(1) For more information refer to the Capital management section of our Q1 2016 Report to Shareholders.

Record earnings in Personal & Commercial Banking

Net Income – P&CB
($ millions)



Percentage Change	YoY	QoQ
P&CB	**3%**	**2%**
Canadian Banking	1%	–

Q1/2016 Highlights

Canadian Banking

- Net income of $1,231 million, up 1% YoY and flat QoQ
- Solid volume growth, up 6% YoY and up 2% QoQ (see slide 22)

Volume[1]	Amount ($ billions)	YoY	QoQ
Loans	$371	**5.0%**	**1.2%**
Deposits	$296	**6.7%**	**2.3%**

- NIM of 2.62%, down 3 bps QoQ (see slide 24)
- Modest fee-based revenue growth
- Continued focus on efficiency management drove positive operating leverage (+0.2%) and a stronger efficiency ratio (43.7%)

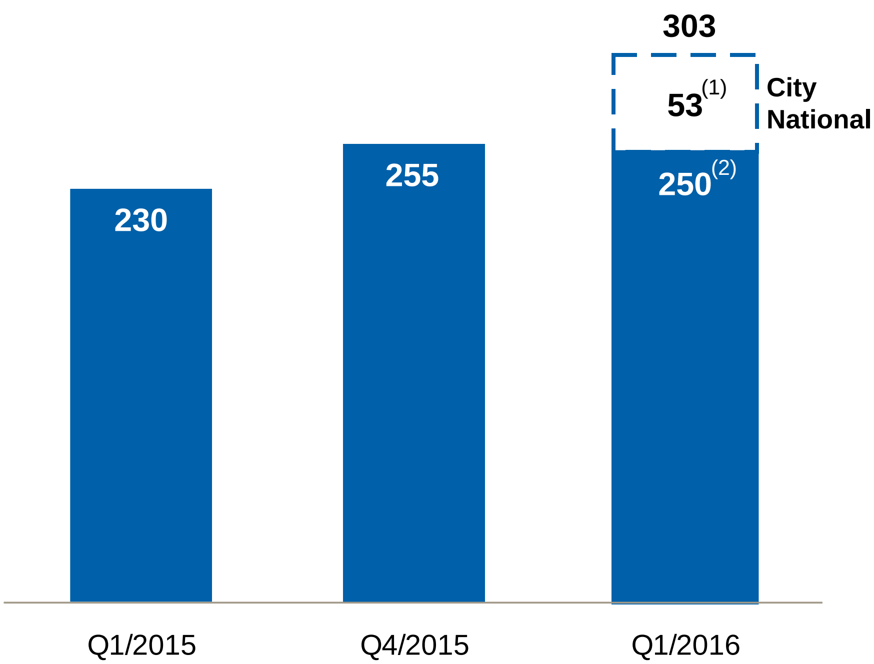
Caribbean & U.S. Banking

- Record net income of $59 million, up 69% YoY and up 37% QoQ
- Results reflect the favourable impact of foreign exchange translation and higher fee-based revenue
- Ongoing efficiency management activities contributed to core earnings growth

(1) Average balances.

Wealth Management results reflect the inclusion of CNB

Net Income
($ millions)



Percentage Change	YoY	QoQ
Net Income	**32%**	**19%**
Net Income excluding CNB[2]	**9%**	**(2%)**

Q1/2016 Highlights

- Net income of $303 million, up 32% YoY and up 19% QoQ
- CNB contributed $53 million to earnings;
  - $107 million[3] excluding $54 million after-tax of amortization of intangibles and acquisition related costs ($0.04 impact to EPS)[4]
- Lower transaction volumes due to unfavourable market conditions
- Lower restructuring costs of $19 million ($18 million after-tax) in International Wealth Management compared to Q1/2015

Select Items	Reported		Excluding CNB[2]	
	YoY	QoQ	YoY	QoQ
AUA	1%	4%	**(1%)**	**1%**
AUM	16%	13%	**4%**	**1%**
Loans[5]	n.m.	n.m.	**(3%)**	**-**
Deposits[5]	n.m.	n.m.	**(2%)**	**4%**

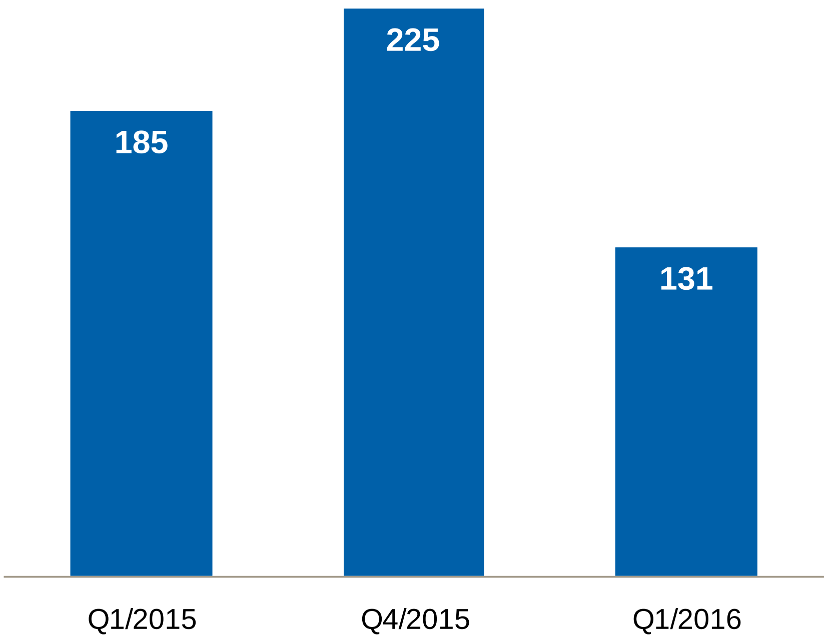
AUM: Assets under management; AUA: Assets under administration.

(1) CNB results reflect revenue of $469MM, non-interest expenses of $407MM, and PCL of $5MM. For additional information see slide 27. (2) Net income excluding the impact of our acquisition of CNB is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information, see slides 27 and 33. (3) CNB contribution excluding amortization of intangibles and acquisition related costs is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information, see slides 27 and 33. (4) Includes $31MM after-tax of amortization of intangibles and $23MM after-tax of acquisition and integration costs. (5) Average balances.

Insurance results impacted by higher claims costs

Net Income

($ millions)



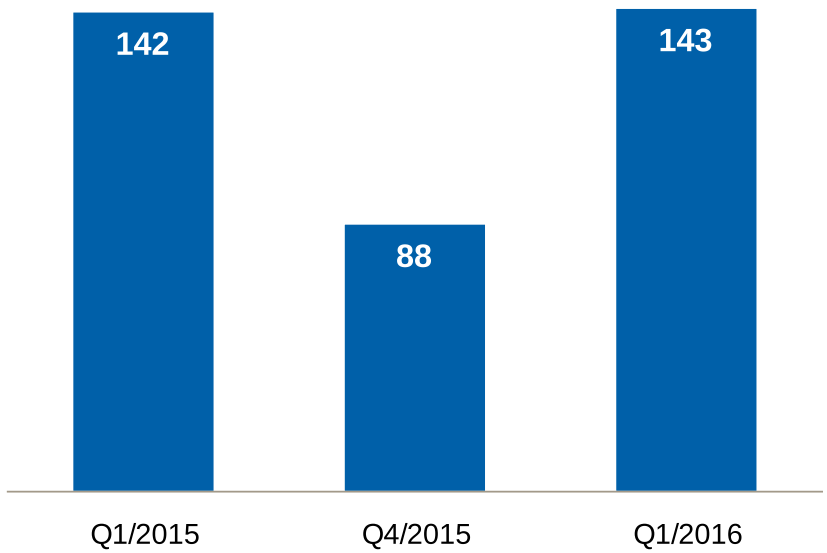
Percentage Change	YoY	QoQ
Net Income	**(29%)**	**(42%)**

Q1/2016 Highlights

- Net income of $131 million, down 29% YoY
  - Higher claims costs, largely in our life retrocession business
  - Lower earnings from a new U.K. annuity contract compared to two new contracts last year
- Net income down 42% QoQ
  - Prior quarter included favourable actuarial adjustments
  - Higher claims costs
- On January 21, 2016, announced the sale of our home and auto insurance manufacturing business
  - Net after-tax gain estimated at $200 million
  - Expected to close in Q3/2016

Strong results in Investor & Treasury Services

Net Income
($ millions)



Percentage Change	YoY	QoQ
Net Income	–	**63%**

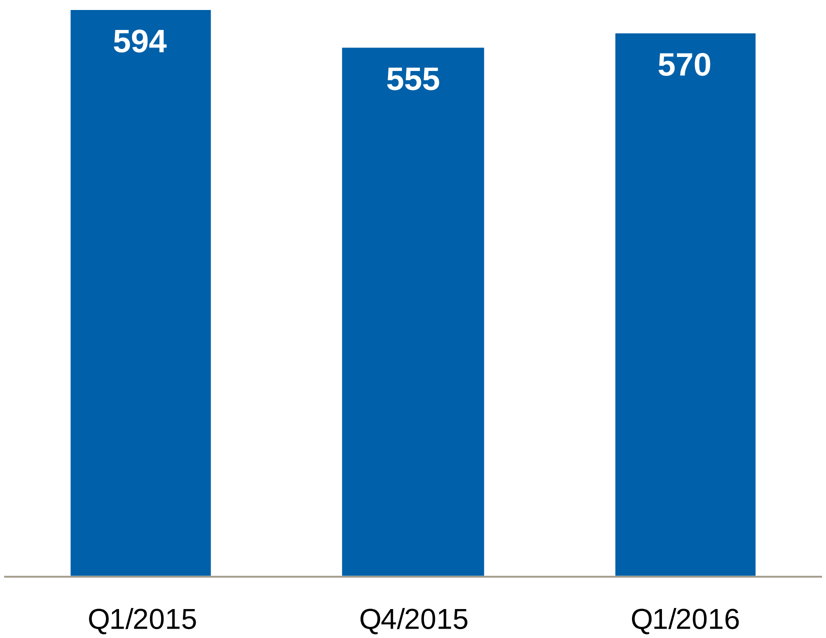
Q1/2016 Highlights

- Net income of $143 million, up $1 million YoY
  - Higher funding and liquidity results
  - Positive impact of foreign exchange translation
  - Higher earnings on growth in client deposits
- Net income up 63% QoQ
  - Higher funding and liquidity results due to stabilizing credit spreads
- Increased investments in client-focused technologies

Solid Capital Markets results

Net Income

($ millions)



Percentage Change	YoY	QoQ
Net Income	**(4%)**	**3%**

Q1/2016 Highlights

- Net income of $570 million, down 4% YoY
  - Lower results in Global Markets and Corporate & Investment Banking from strong levels in Q1/2015
  - Lower variable compensation and positive impact from foreign exchange translation
- Net income, up 3% QoQ
  - Higher trading results reflecting increased client activity and moderately improved market conditions
  - Lower litigation provisions and related legal costs
  - Higher M&A and equity origination in the U.S.
- Higher PCL mainly related to the sustained low oil price environment

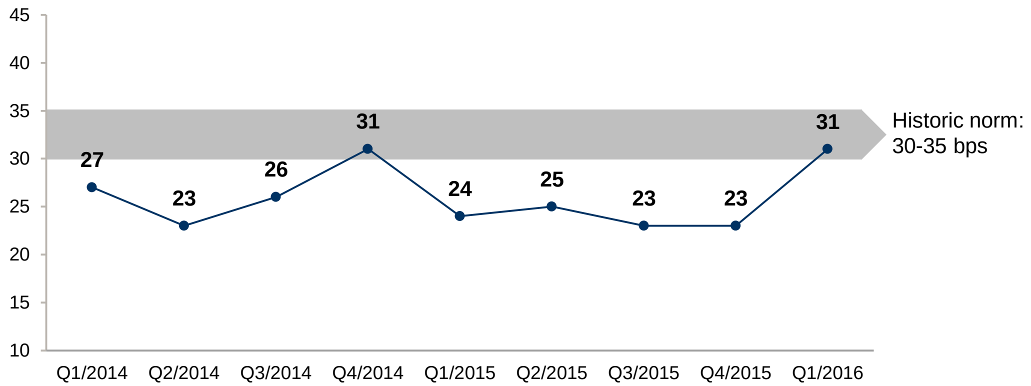
Risk Review

Mark Hughes

Chief Risk Officer

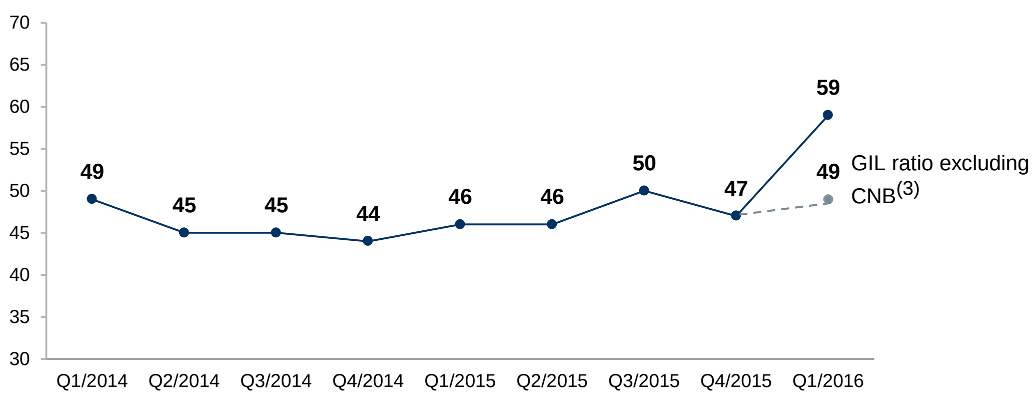
Solid credit quality; within our historic norm of 30-35 bps

PCL Ratio (bps)(1)



- PCL ratio of 31 bps is within our historic norm of 30-35 bps
  - Increase mainly driven by higher provisions in Capital Markets
- In line with expectations given the sustained low oil price environment

GIL Ratio (bps)(2)

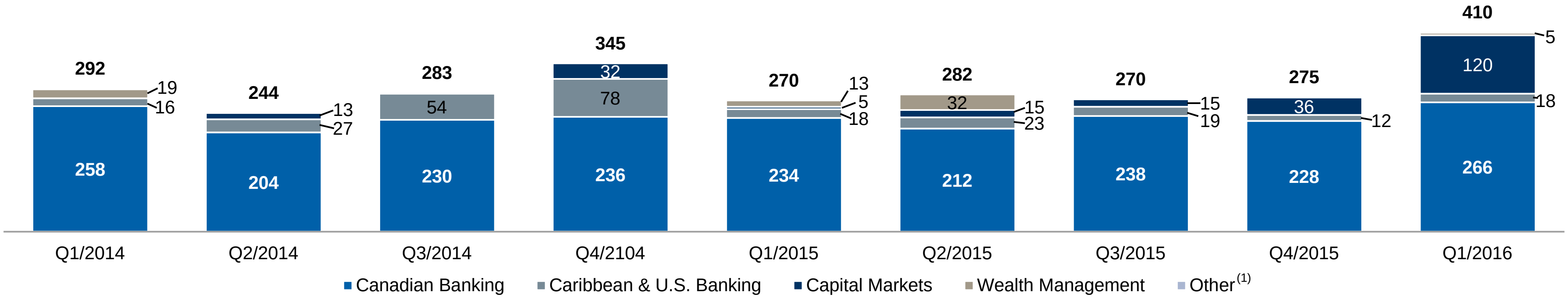


- GIL ratio of 59 bps, up 12 bps QoQ
- Excluding CNB, GIL ratio of 49 bps(3)(4) up 2 bps QoQ reflecting:
  - New impaired loans in Capital Markets
  - Unfavourable impact of foreign exchange translation

(1) Provision for Credit Losses (PCL) ratio is PCL on impaired loans as a percentage of average net loans & acceptances (annualized). (2) Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) ratio is GIL as a percentage of average net loans & acceptances. (3) GIL excluding CNB is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33. (4) GIL includes $636MM related to acquired credit impaired loans that are largely covered by loss-sharing agreements with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

PCL increase reflects sustained low oil price environment

PCL by segment ($ millions)



Select PCL ratio by segment (bps)

	Q1/2014	Q2/2014	Q3/2014	Q4/2014	Q1/2015	Q2/2015	Q3/2015	Q4/2015	Q1/2016
Capital Markets	(1)	8	1	19	3	8	7	17	53
P&CB	31	27	32	35	28	26	28	25	30
Canadian Banking	30	25	26	27	26	25	26	25	29
Wealth Management	52	0	(2)	0	29	73	1	2	4

Capital Markets

- PCL increased $84 million QoQ due to four oil & gas accounts and one utilities account
  - Two thirds of the provisions are related to one oil & gas account

Personal & Commercial Banking

- Canadian Banking PCL increased $38 million QoQ mainly due to higher provisions in our personal lending and credit cards portfolios
- Caribbean & U.S. Banking PCL increased $6 million QoQ due to higher recoveries last quarter

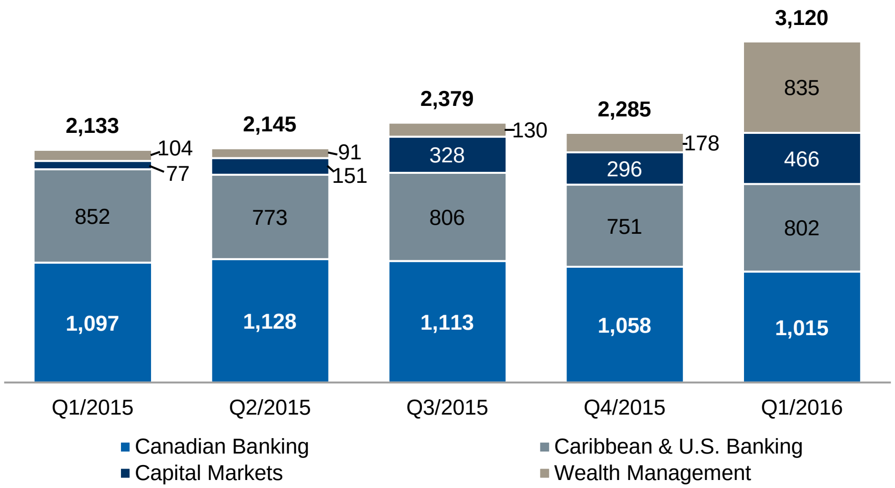
Wealth Management

- PCL increased $4 million QoQ due to provisions from CNB

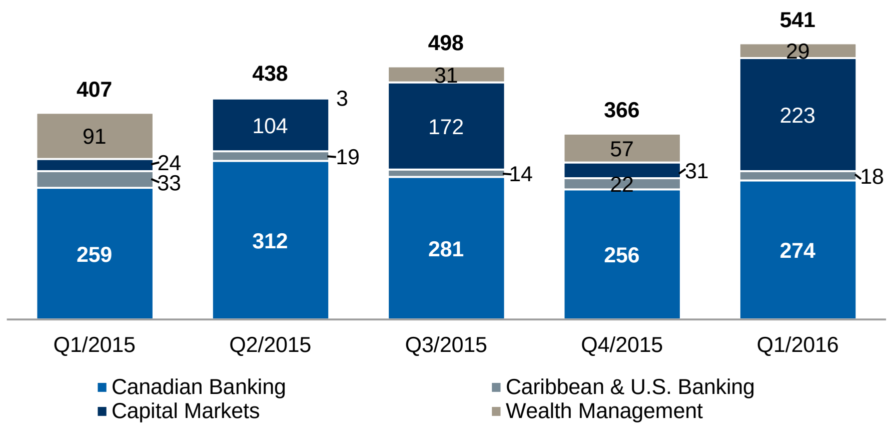
(1) Other includes Investor & Treasury Services and Corporate Support.

CNB acquisition led to an increase in GIL this quarter

GIL by segment ($ millions)



New impaired formations ($ millions)(2)



Wealth Management

- GIL was up $657 million QoQ due to CNB credit impairments, mainly consisting of FDIC covered loans, acquired as part of our CNB acquisition
- Excluding CNB, GIL was down $2 million QoQ(1)

Capital Markets

- GIL increased $170 million QoQ due to impairments in the oil & gas and utilities sectors

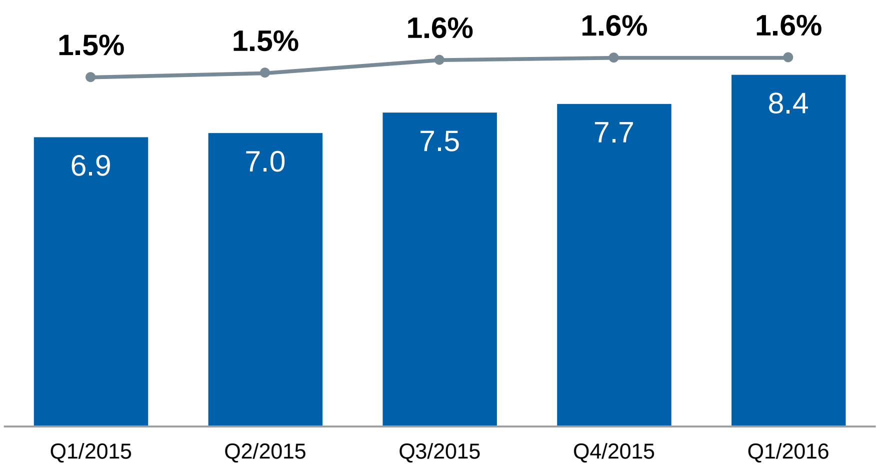
Personal & Commercial Banking

- Canadian Banking GIL decreased $43 million QoQ due to lower impaired loans in commercial lending
- Caribbean & U.S. Banking GIL increased $51 million QoQ reflecting the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange translation

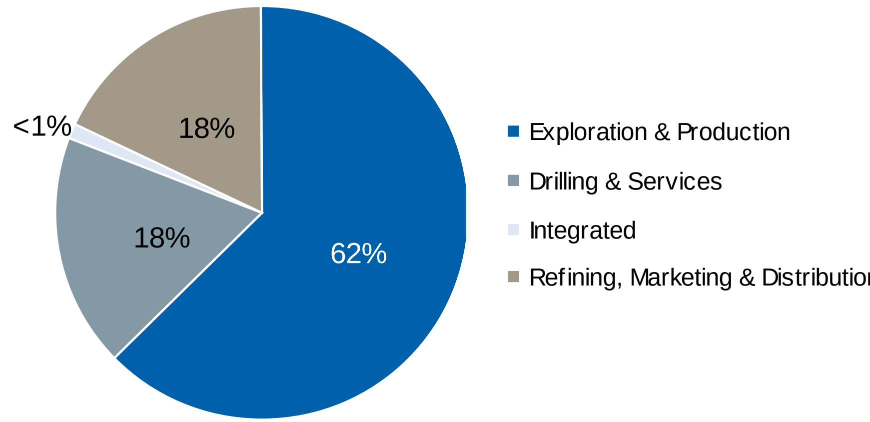
(1) GIL excluding CNB is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33. (2) Certain GIL movements for Canadian Banking retail and wholesale portfolios are generally allocated to New Impaired Loan Formation, as Return to performing status, Net repayments, Sold, and Exchange and other movements amounts are not reasonably determinable.

Exposure to the oil & gas sector within our risk appetite

Drawn oil & gas loans and acceptances
($ billions; % of total loans)



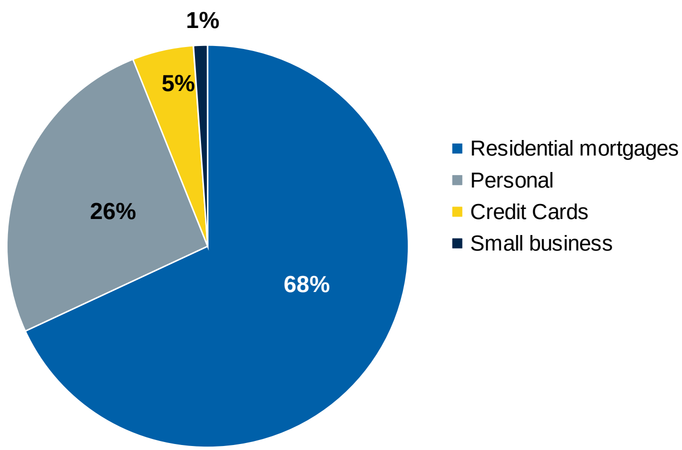
Outstanding oil & gas exposure by industry segment



- RBC has a long history in the energy sector and we continue to work closely with our clients through this difficult environment
- Our drawn exposure to oil & gas increased 9% this quarter
  - Largely reflects an increase from the impact of foreign exchange translation, as well as increased drawings on existing facilities
  - Our exposure represents 1.6% of RBC's total loans and acceptances, consistent with prior quarters
- Non-energy related commercial loans in Alberta continue to perform well

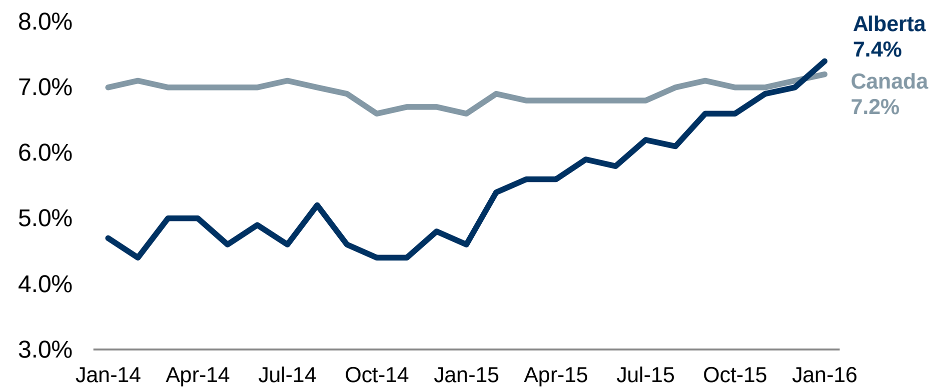
Stable credit quality in Canadian Banking retail portfolio

Average retail loans ($314.5 billion)[1]



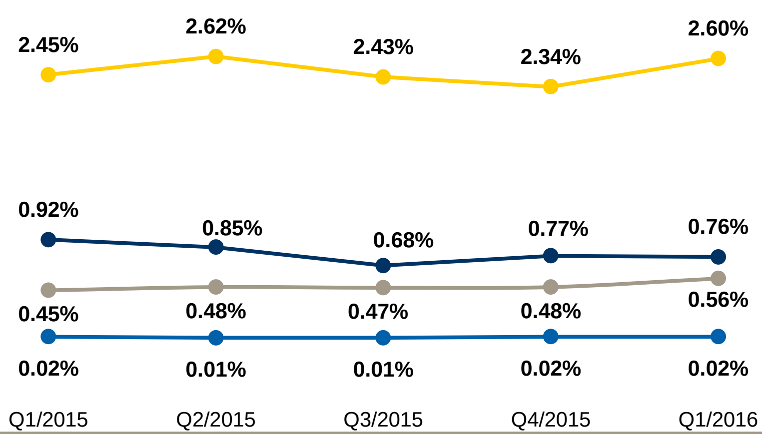
Unemployment rate (Canada & Alberta)

- While Alberta's unemployment rate has increased over the past year, Canada's unemployment rate remains stable



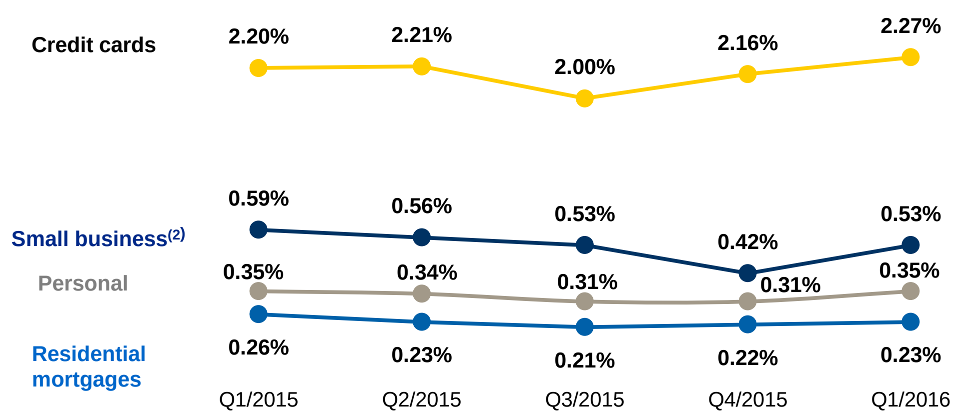
PCL ratio[2] by product

- Uptick in PCL mainly reflecting higher provisions in credit cards and personal lending, largely in Alberta



30+ day delinquencies by product

- Increase in delinquencies in oil-exposed provinces, remainder of Canada was stable[3]



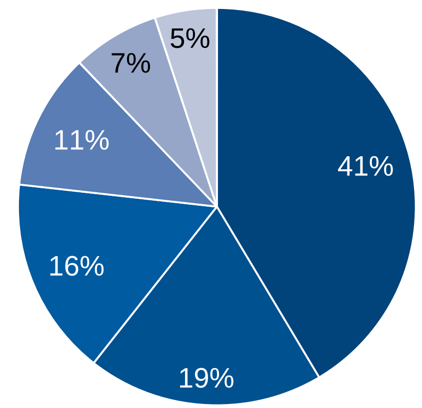
(1) As at January 31, 2016. Excludes Canadian Banking wholesale business loans and acceptances. (2) In Q1 2015 we retroactively reclassified certain small business loans as personal loans. (3) Oil-exposed provinces include Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland & Labrador.

Diversified real estate portfolio

Canadian Residential Mortgage Portfolio: $274 billion(1)

Broad geographic diversification(2)

As at January 31, 2016



Maintaining strong consumer quality

As at January 31, 2016

Region	Residential Mortgages				HELOC	Total
($billions)	Insured		Uninsured			
Ontario	$41	42%	$56	58%	$16	$113
Alberta	$21	58%	$15	42%	$7	$44
BC & Territories	$17	39%	$27	61%	$9	$53
Quebec	$13	49%	$14	51%	$4	$31
Manitoba & Saskatchewan	$8	52%	$8	48%	$3	$19
Atlantic	$7	58%	$5	42%	$2	$15
Total Canada	**$108**	**46%**	**$125**	**54%**	**$41**	**$274**

- Average LTV on uninsured mortgages 55%(2)
- Average FICO scores of 780(2) on uninsured mortgages remain high indicating strong customer credit quality
- Alberta's average FICO scores consistent with the national average

RBC's Total Condo Exposure

As at January 31, 2016

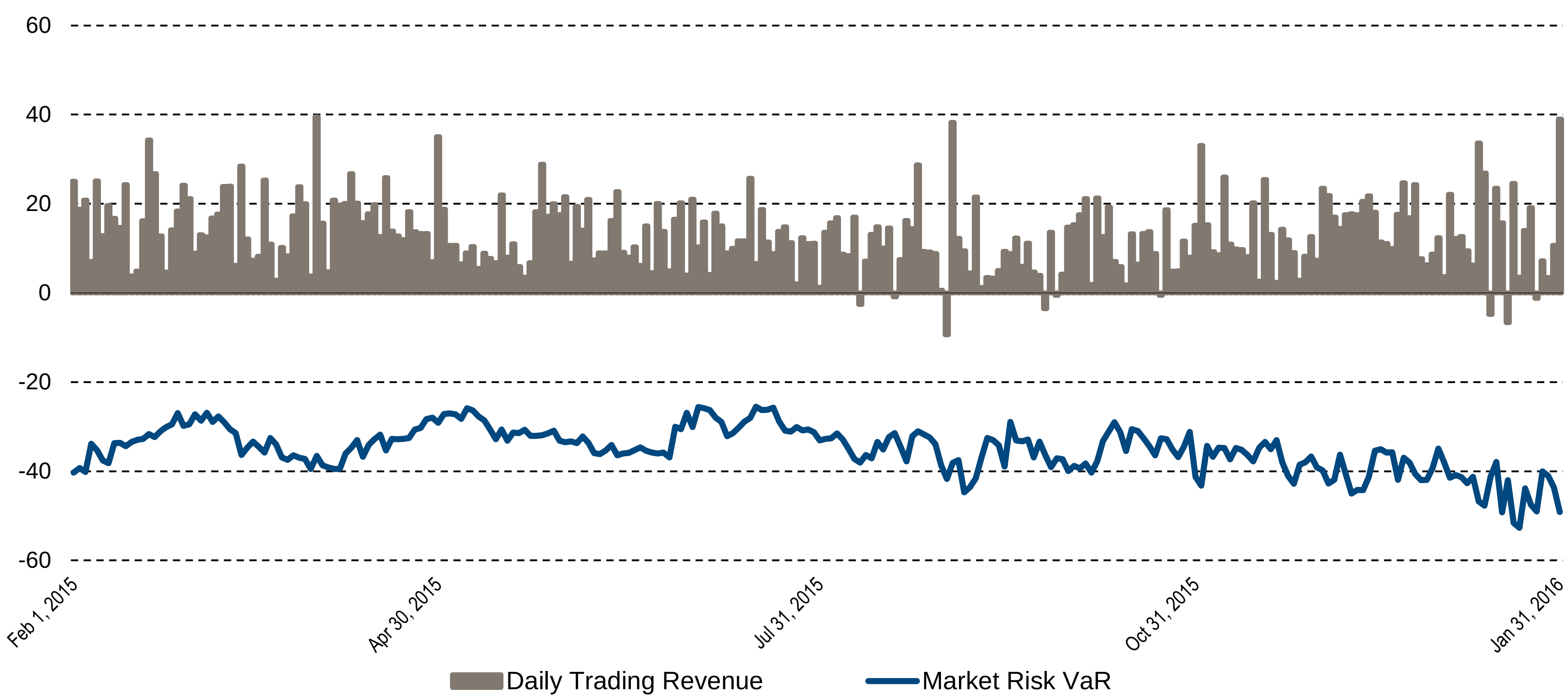
- Condo exposure is 9.9%(2) of Canadian residential mortgage portfolio
- Total exposure to condo developers is $3.6 billion (~82% to high rise)
  - Drawn exposure of $1.6 billion, representing 2.2% of our commercial loan book, and undrawn exposure of $2.0 billion

(1) *Total consolidated residential mortgages in Canada of $274BN is largely comprised of $208BN of residential mortgages, $6BN of mortgages with commercial clients ($3BN insured), and $41BN in Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOC) in Canadian Banking, and $19BN of residential mortgages in Capital Markets held for securitization purposes. Based on spot balances. Totals may not add due to rounding.*

(2) *Based on $208BN in residential mortgages and $41BN in HELOC in Canadian Banking.*

Market risk trading revenue and VaR

(in millions)



- Trading revenue is up from Q4/2015 reflecting moderately improved market conditions and increased client activity
- There were three days with net trading losses in Q1/2016
- Average market risk VaR of $40 million, up $5 million QoQ driven by the impact of foreign exchange translation and higher equity market volatility

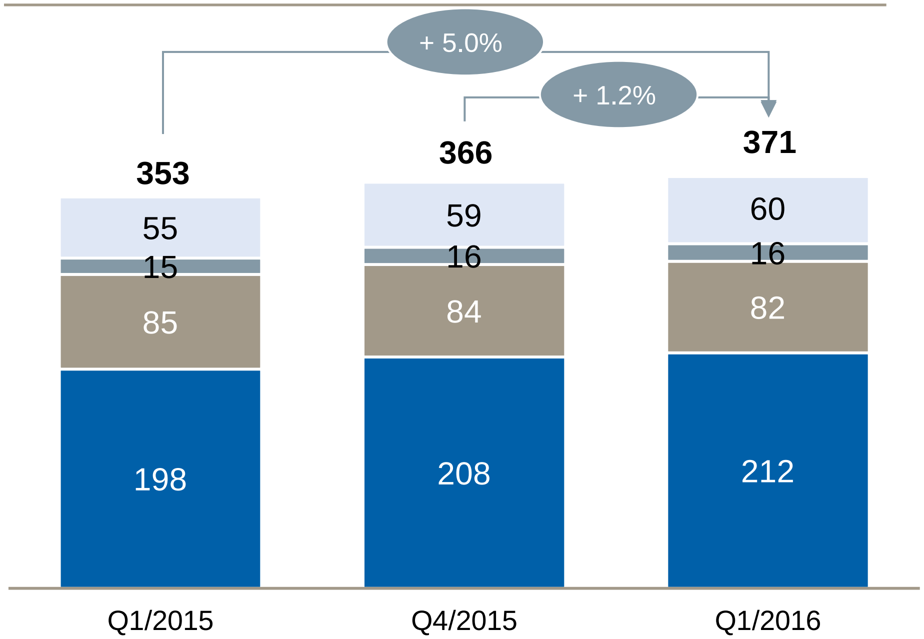
Appendices

Solid volume growth in Canadian Banking

Combined loan and deposit growth of 6% YoY and 2% QoQ

Average loans & acceptances(1)(2)

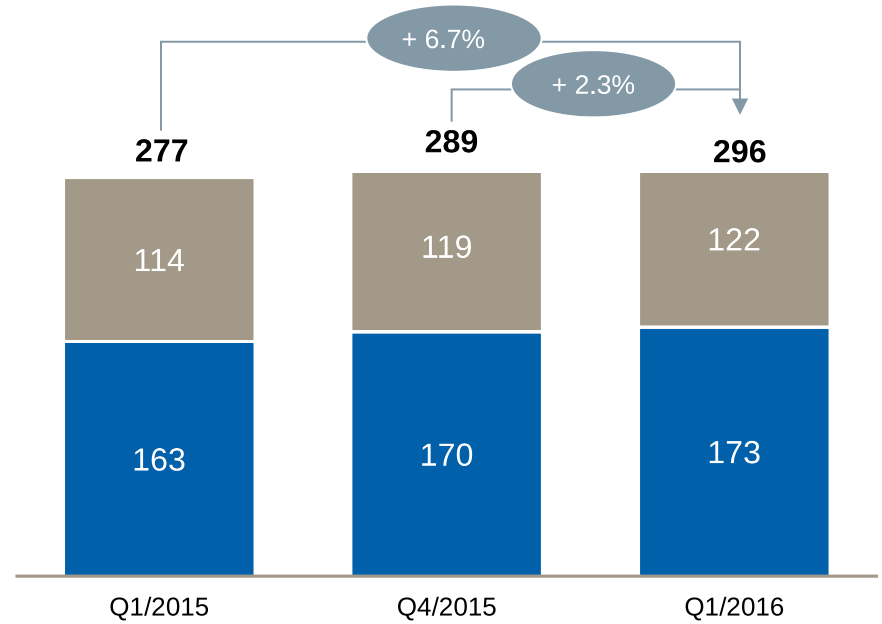
($ billions)



Percentage Change(1)	YoY	QoQ
Business (inc. small business)	8.7%	2.2%
Credit Cards	6.0%	1.9%
Personal Lending	(3.3%)	(1.4%)
Residential Mortgages	7.4%	1.9%

Average deposits(2)

($ billions)



Percentage Change(3)	YoY	QoQ
Business Deposits	7.4%	2.8%
Personal Deposits	6.2%	2.0%

(1) Total loans & acceptances and percentage change may not reflect the average loans & acceptances balances for each loan type shown due to rounding.
(2) Amounts have been revised from those previously presented.
(3) Total deposits and percentage change may not reflect the average deposits for each deposit type shown due to rounding.

Continued leadership in Canadian Banking

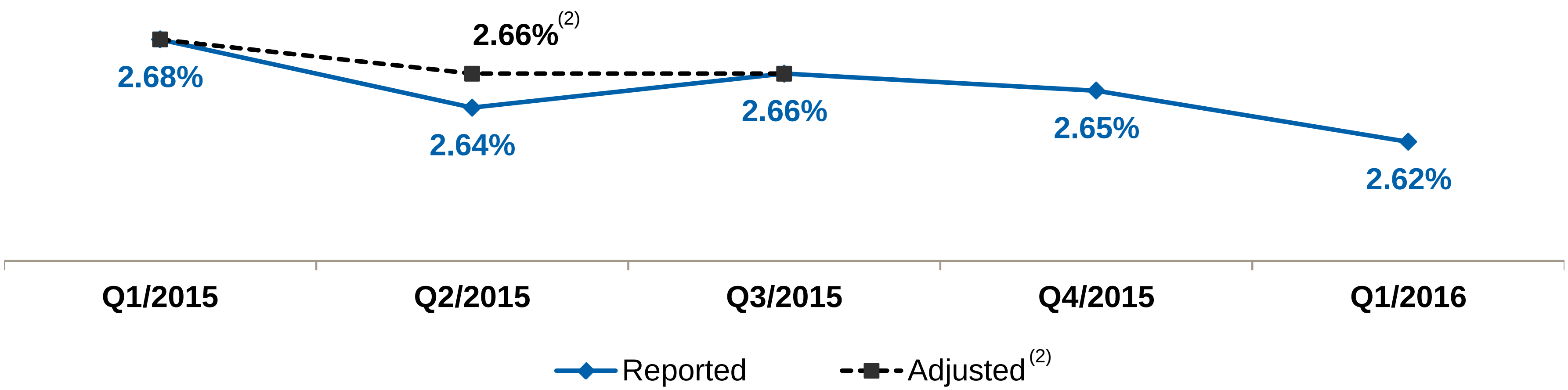
Canadian Market Share	Current period[1]		One year prior[1]	
	Rank	Market Share[1]	Rank	Market Share[1]
Consumer Lending[2]	1	23.6%	1	23.6%
Personal Core Deposits + GICs	2	20.1%	2	20.2%
Total Mutual Funds[3]	1	32.5%	1	32.6%
Long-Term Mutual Funds[4]	1	14.4%	1	14.3%
Business Loans[5] ($0 - $25 million)	1	24.7%	1	25.1%
Business Deposits[6]	1	26.3%	1	26.0%

- #1 or #2 position in all key Canadian Retail Banking products and in all business products
  - Long-term mutual fund market share up ~10 bps YoY
  - Business deposits market share up ~30 bps YoY

(1) Market share is calculated using most current data available from OSFI (M4), Investment Funds Institute of Canada (IFIC) and Canadian Bankers Association (CBA). OSFI, IFIC and CBA data is at September 2015 (current period) and September 2014 (prior period). Market share is of total Chartered Banks except for Business Loans which is of total 7 banks (RBC, BMO, BNS, CIBC, TD, NA and CWB). (2) Consumer Lending market share is of 6 banks (RBC, BMO, BNS, CIBC, TD and NA). Consumer Lending comprises residential mortgages (excluding acquired portfolios), personal loans and credit cards. (3) Total mutual fund market share is for 7 banks (RBC, BMO, BNS, CIBC, TD, NA and HSBC). (4) Long-term mutual fund market share is compared to total industry. (5) Business Loans market share is of the 7 Chartered Banks (RBC, BMO, BNS, CIBC, TD, NA and HSBC) that submit to CBA on a quarterly basis. (6) Business Deposits market share excludes Fixed Term, Government and Deposit Taking Institution balances.

Canadian Banking net interest margin (NIM)[1]

- NIM was down 3 bps QoQ and 6 bps YoY reflecting the low interest rate environment and competitive pressures

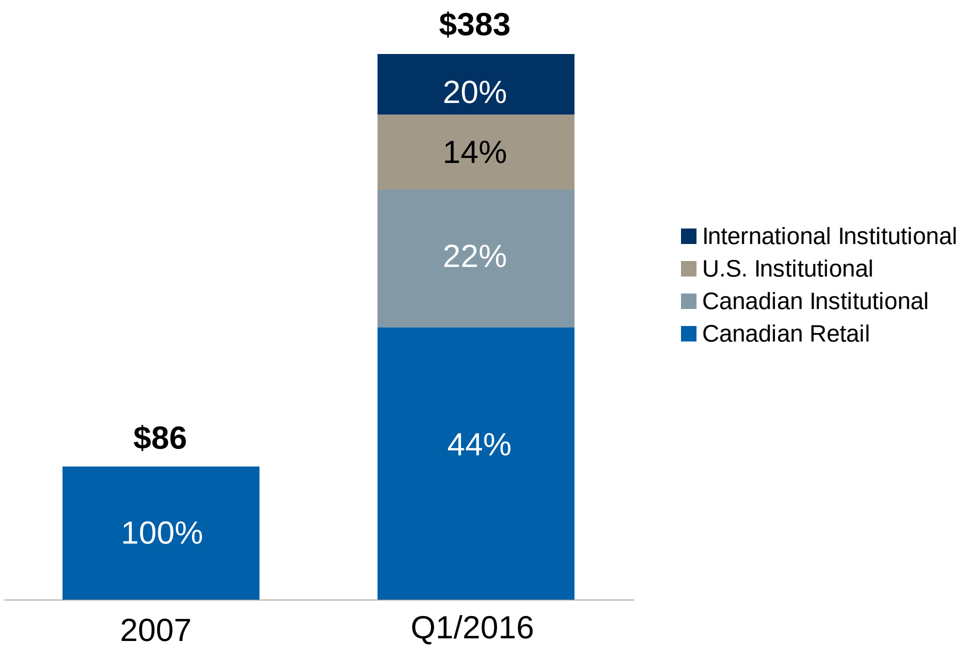


(1) Net interest margin: Net interest income as a percentage of average total earning assets (annualized). (2) Excludes the impact of a cumulative accounting adjustment. This is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33.

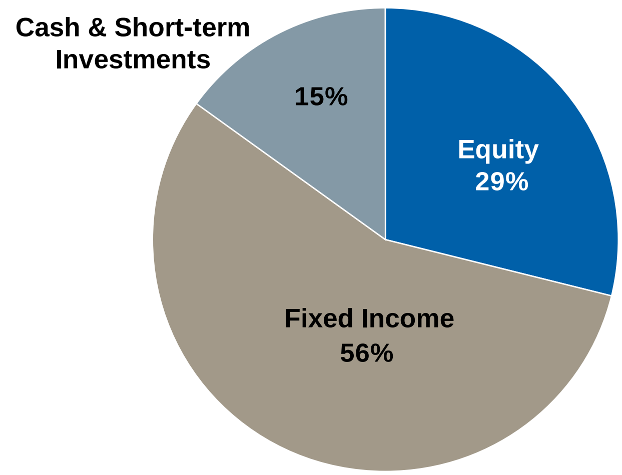
Continuing to diversify our Global Asset Management business

AUM by Client segment

($ billions)



AUM by Asset class[1]



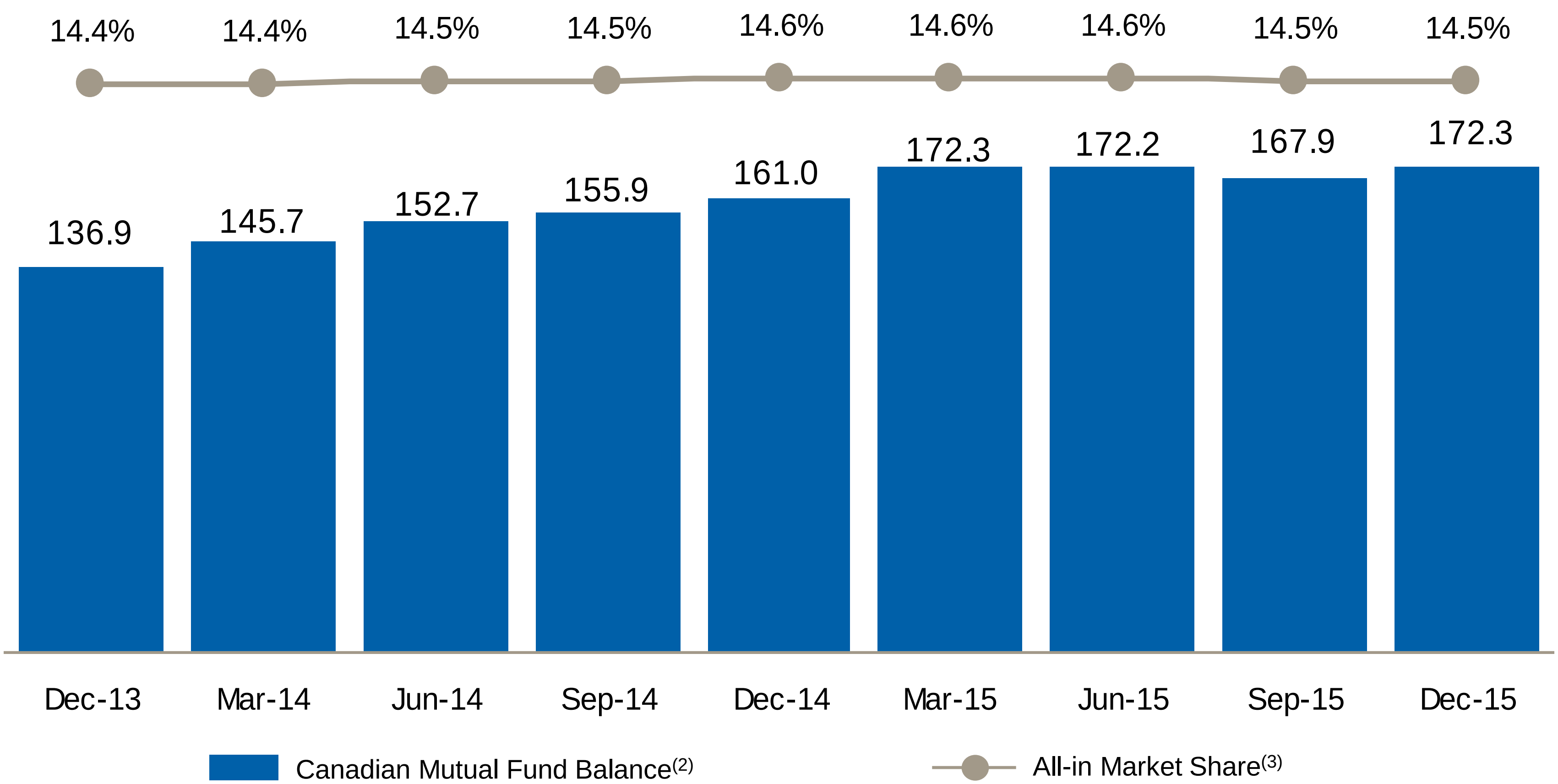
- Extending our leadership position in Canada in both retail and institutional asset management
- Continuing momentum in our U.S. and international institutional businesses driven by market share gains in higher fee-based solutions such as equities and credit strategies

(1) As at January 31, 2016.

Solid growth in Canadian retail assets under management

Canadian mutual fund balances and market share[1]

($ billions, except percentage amounts)



- RBC Global Asset Management (GAM), ranked #1 in market share, has captured 32.1% of share amongst banks and 14.5% all-in[1]

(1) Source: IFIC (as of December 2015) and RBC reporting.
(2) Comprised of long-term funds.
(3) Comprised of long-term funds and money market funds.

CNB results reflect strong momentum heading into 2016

US$

Select income statement items	Q1/2016 *(US$ millions)*
Revenue	$341
Expenses	$296
PCL	$4
Net income	$38

Other select items	Q1/2016 *(US$ billions)*
AUA	$13.6
AUM	$40.3
Loans[(2)(3)]	$23.4
Deposits[(2)]	$32.2

Q1/2016 CNB highlights

- Net income of US$38 million;
  - US$78 million excluding[(1)] US$23 million after-tax of amortization of intangibles and US$17 million after-tax of acquisition and integration costs
- Strong credit quality
  - PCL ratio of 6 bps
- NIM of 2.85%
- YoY loan growth of 14%[(2)(3)]
- YoY deposit growth of 12%[(2)]
- Successful collaboration between RBC and CNB since closing

(1) Net income excluding amortization of intangibles and acquisition and integration costs is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33. (2) Average balances. (3) Loans and leases.

Capital Markets revenue – diversified by business

($ millions)	Q1/2016	Q4/2015	Q1/2015	YoY	QoQ
Investment banking	390	378	440	(11%)	3%
Lending and other	480	469	446	8%	2%
Corporate & Investment Banking	**$870**	**$847**	**$886**	**(2%)**	**3%**
Fixed income, currencies and commodities (FICC)	488	299	488	0%	63%
Global equities (GE)	293	290	349	(16%)	1%
Repo and secured financing	329	346	312	6%	(5%)
Global Markets (teb)	**$1,110**	**$935**	**$1,149**	**(3%)**	**19%**
Other(1)	**$ -**	**($45)**	**($2)**	**n.m.**	**n.m.**
Capital Markets total revenue (teb)	**$1,980**	**$1,737**	**$2,033**	**(3%)**	**14%**

Corporate & Investment Banking

- YoY decrease driven by lower debt origination activity largely in the U.S., a decrease in M&A activity mainly in Canada, and lower loan syndication fees; lending revenue increased due to FX
- QoQ increase driven by higher M&A reflecting increased mandates, and equity originations in the U.S., partially offset by lower loan syndications, primarily in the U.S.

Global Markets

- YoY decrease was driven by lower equities trading primarily in the U.S., as compared to the strong levels last year, and decreased debt origination activity across most regions
- QoQ increase driven by higher FICC trading revenue reflecting increased client activity and moderately improved market conditions as compared to challenging market conditions in the prior quarter, as well as higher equity originations mainly in the U.S.

(1) Effective Q1 2015, we reclassified certain amounts related to certain proprietary trading strategies which we exited in Q4 2014 to comply with the Volcker Rule from global markets to other. Prior period amounts have been revised from those previously presented.

Capital Markets revenue – diversified by geography

($ millions)	Q1/2016	Q4/2015[5]	Q1/2015	YoY	QoQ
Canada	589	546	569	4%	8%
U.S.[1]	987	869	1,131	(13%)	14%
Europe	276	232	255	8%	19%
Asia and Other[1]	119	72	107	11%	65%
Geographic revenue excluding certain items[1] [4]	**$1,971**	**$1,719**	**$2,062**	**(4%)**	**15%**
Add / (Deduct): Change in CVA & FVA balance, net of hedges[2]	9	18	(29)		
Capital Markets total revenue (teb)	**$1,980**	**$1,737**	**$2,033**	**(3%)**	**14%**
Capital Markets non-trading revenue[3]	1,155	1,089	1,178	(2%)	6%
Capital Markets trading revenue (teb)	**$825**	**$648**	**$855**	**(4%)**	**27%**
Capital Markets trading revenue (teb) excl. certain items[4]	**$816**	**$630**	**$884**	**(8%)**	**30%**

Canada

- YoY increase due to higher equities and commodities trading revenue, partially offset by a decline in investment banking activity, mainly reflecting lower M&A and debt origination fees
- QoQ increase driven by growth in FICC, partially offset by lower equity trading, as well as lower M&A and equity origination

U.S.

- YoY decrease due to lower trading results, particularly in equities, compared to the strong levels last year, as well as lower debt origination activity
- QoQ increase driven by higher fixed income trading, as well as improved M&A and equity origination activity. These were partially offset by lower loan syndications

Europe

- YoY increase driven by higher fixed income and equities trading revenue and slightly higher equity origination and M&A advisory fees, partially offset by lower loan syndication activity
- QoQ increase primarily reflects higher equities and fixed income trading revenue, partially offset by lower M&A fees

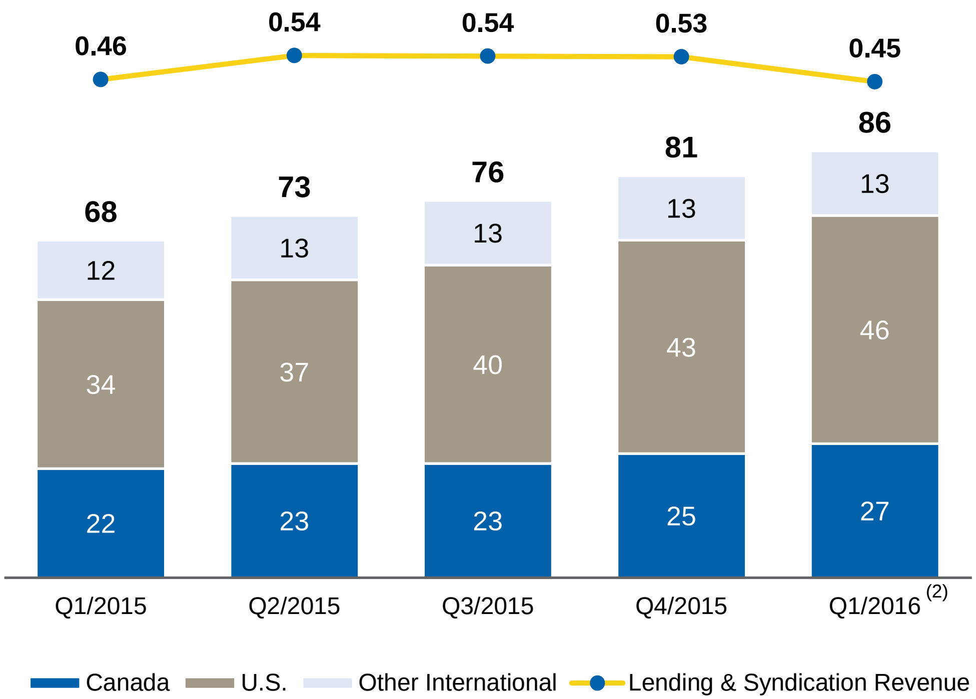
Asia & Other

- YoY increase due to higher M&A activity and improved equity trading revenue
- QoQ increase driven by higher fixed income trading and M&A advisory fees, partially offset by lower equity trading activity

(1) Effective Q3 2015, Caribbean operations previously reported in the U.S. are now reported in Asia & Other. (2) Excluded from all geographies. (3) Non-trading revenue primarily includes Corporate & Investment Banking and Global Markets origination and cash equities businesses. (4) This is a non-GAAP measure. For more information see slide 33. (5) Restatement of $7MM between Europe and the U.S.

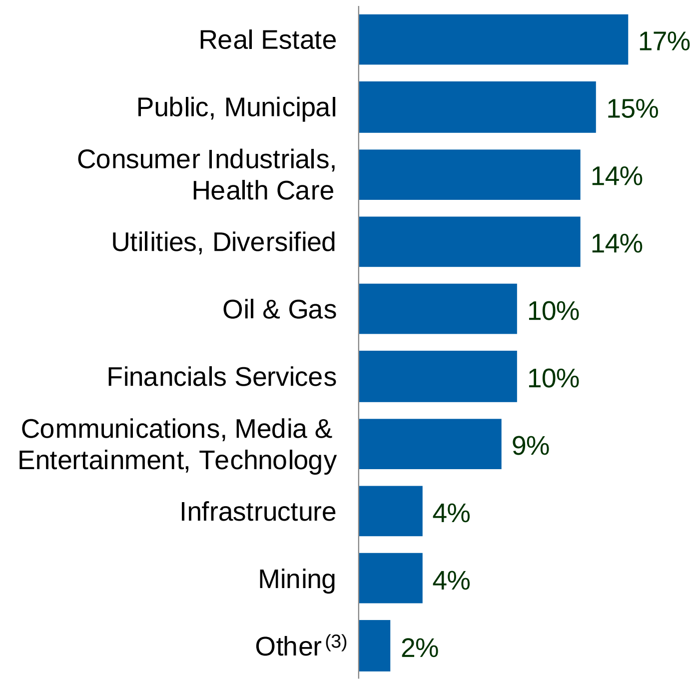
Prudently growing Capital Markets' loan book

Lending and Syndication Revenue and Loans Outstanding by Region[1] *($ billions)*



Loans Outstanding by Industry[1]

Q1/2016



- Diversification driven by strict limits on single name, country, industry and product levels across all businesses, portfolios, transactions and products
- Consistent lending standards throughout the cycle
- Approximately 66% of our authorized Capital Markets loan portfolio is investment grade

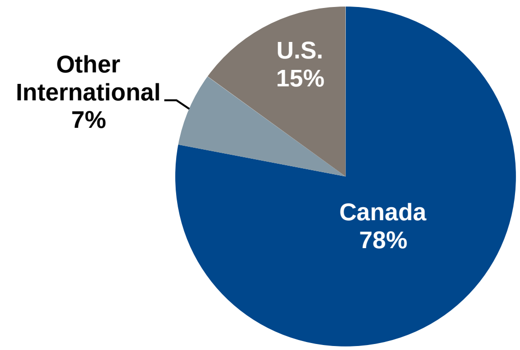
(1) Average loans & acceptances, and includes letters of credit and guarantees for our Capital Markets portfolio, on single name basis. It excludes mortgage investments, securitized mortgages and other non-core items. (2) Q1 2016 includes an estimated FX impact of $5.7BN. (3) "Other" mainly includes: Aerospace, Transportation and Forestry.

RBC's loans are well diversified by portfolio and industry

Loans and Acceptances (1) ($ millions)	Q1/2016(2)	% of Total
Residential mortgages	245,628	46.3
Personal	95,273	17.9
Credit cards	15,963	3.0
Small business	3,899	0.7
Total Retail	**360,763**	**67.9**
Real estate and related	40,048	7.5
Energy		
Oil & gas	8,384	1.6
Utilities	6,711	1.3
Financing products	12,011	2.3
Sovereign	11,235	2.1
Non-bank financial services	9,625	1.8
Technology and media	9,294	1.8
Consumer goods	8,576	1.6
Health services	7,478	1.4
Holding and investments	7,451	1.4
Automotive	7,208	1.4
Transportation and environment	6,614	1.2
Agriculture	6,480	1.2
Industrial products	5,502	1.0
Bank	2,112	0.4
Mining and metals	1,729	0.3
Forest products	1,169	0.2
Other services	11,012	2.1
Other	7,835	1.5
Total Wholesale	**170,474**	**32.1**
Total Loans and Acceptances	**531,237**	**100.0**

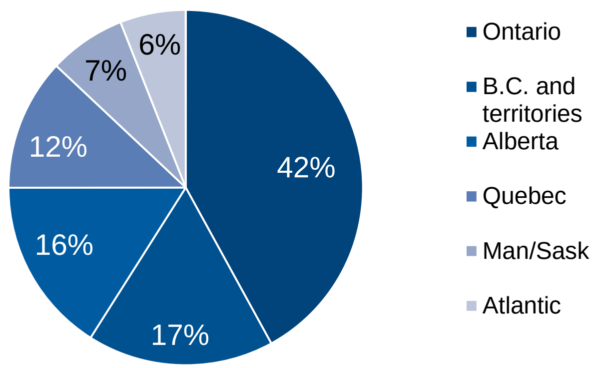
Breakdown by region of total loans and acceptances

(Q1/2016)



Breakdown by region of Canadian total loans and acceptances

(Q1/2016)



(1) Does not include letters of credit or guarantees. (2) CNB added ~$10.6BN to Retail loans and ~$22.8BN to Wholesale loans.

Other – other income

($ millions)	Q1/2016	Q4/2015	Q1/2015	YoY	QoQ
Other income – segments	143	137	182	(39)	6
Other items[(1)]	66	(8)	103	(37)	74
Total Other – other income	**$209**	**$129**	**$285**	**(76)**	**80**

(1) Other hedging and mark-to-market items.

Note to users

We use a variety of financial measures to evaluate our performance. In addition to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) prescribed measures, we use certain key performance and non-GAAP measures we believe provide useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and result of operations. Readers are cautioned that key performance measures, such as ROE and non-GAAP measures such as earnings and revenue excluding Corporate Support, revenue net of the change in fair value of investments backing our policyholder liabilities, adjusted Wealth Management measures reflecting the acquisition of City National, City National earnings excluding amortization of intangibles and acquisition and integration costs, adjusted net interest margin, and Capital Markets trading and geographic revenue excluding specified items do not have any standardized meanings prescribed by GAAP, and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions.

Additional information about our ROE and non-GAAP measures can be found under the "Key performance and non-GAAP measures" section of our Q1/2016 Report to Shareholders and 2015 Annual Report.

Definitions can be found under the "Glossary" sections in our Q1/2016 Supplementary Financial Information and our 2015 Annual Report.

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