Royal Bank of Canada Fourth Quarter Results

November 30, 2023

All amounts are in Canadian dollars and are based on our audited Annual and unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the year and quarter ended October 31, 2023 and related notes prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Totals may not add and percentage changes may not reflect actual changes due to rounding. For an explanation of defined terms used in this presentation, refer to the Glossary on slides 46-47. Our 2023 Annual Report (which includes our audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Management's Discussion & Analysis), our 2023 Annual Information Form and our Supplementary Financial Information are available on our website at: http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

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 document, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the SEC, in reports to shareholders, and in other communications. In addition, our representatives may communicate forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, the media and others. Forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our financial performance objectives, vision and strategic goals, anticipated economic conditions, the expected closing of the transaction involving HSBC Bank Canada, including plans for the combination of our operations with HSBC Bank Canada and the financial, operational and capital impacts of the transaction, and includes statements made by our President and Chief Executive Officer and other members of management. The forward-looking statements contained in this document represent the views of management and are 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, as well as our financial performance objectives, vision, strategic goals and priorities and anticipated financial performance, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “believe”, “expect”, “suggest”, “seek”, “foresee”, “forecast”, “schedule”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “estimate”, “goal”, “commit”, “target”, “objective”, “plan”, “outlook”, “timeline” and “project” and similar expressions of future or conditional verbs such as “will”, “may”, “might”, “should”, “could”, “can” or “would” or negative or grammatical variations thereof.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements require us to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific in nature, 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, that our financial performance, environmental & social or other objectives, vision and strategic goals will not be achieved, and that our actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, projections, expectations or conclusions.

We caution readers not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking 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, but are not limited to: credit, market, liquidity and funding, insurance, operational, regulatory compliance (which could lead to us being subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings, the potential outcome of which could include regulatory restrictions, penalties and fines), strategic, reputation, legal and regulatory environment, competitive, model, systemic risks and other risks discussed in the risk sections of our annual report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2023 (the 2023 Annual Report), including business and economic conditions in the geographic regions in which we operate, Canadian housing and household indebtedness, information technology, cyber and third-party risks, geopolitical uncertainty, environmental and social risk (including climate change), digital disruption and innovation, privacy and data related risks, regulatory changes, culture and conduct risks, the effects of changes in government fiscal, monetary and other policies, tax risk and transparency, and our ability to anticipate and successfully manage risks arising from all of the foregoing factors. Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations in such forward-looking statements can be found in the risk sections of our 2023 Annual Report, as may be updated by subsequent quarterly reports.

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, as well as the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. Material economic assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this document are set out in the Economic, market and regulatory review and outlook section and for each business segment under the Strategic priorities and Outlook sections in our 2023 Annual Report, as such sections may be updated by subsequent quarterly reports. 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 sections of our 2023 Annual Report, as may be updated by subsequent quarterly reports.

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

Overview

Dave McKay

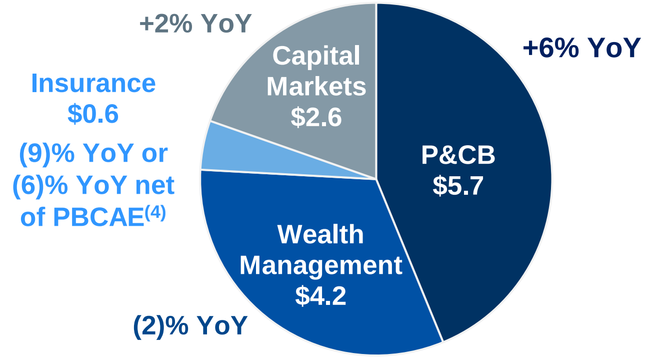
President and Chief Executive Officer

Q4/23: Solid volume growth, strong balance sheet and focus on expense control

Growing earnings

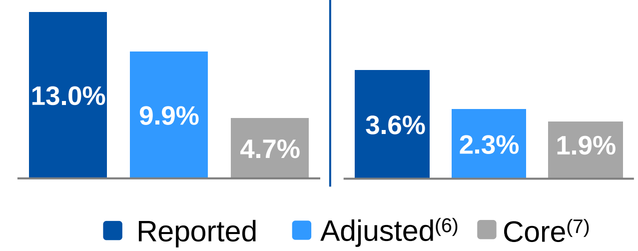
YoY Δ	Reported	Adjusted[1]
Net Income	$4.1BN +6%	$4.0BN +1%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[2]	$4.8BN (9)%	$5.3BN flat
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$2.90 +6%	$2.78 flat

Diversified revenue streams[3] ($BN)



- Revenue of $13.0BN up 4% YoY; up 4% net of PBCAE[4] (1% ex-FX & RBC Brewin Dolphin)
  - Higher revenue from market share gains in Capital Markets, solid volume growth in Canadian Banking, higher interest rates and higher fee-based revenue, slightly offset by partial sale of IS[5]

Containing expense growth



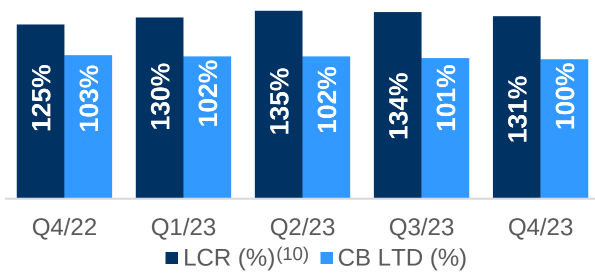
- Expense growth of 13.0%, or 4.7% core growth[7], in line with recent guidance, reflecting cost containment initiatives
  - Adjusted[6] and core[7] expense growth of ~2% QoQ was due to higher severance from our cost reduction strategy and variable compensation

Maintained strong credit quality

PCL on impaired loans	PCL on performing loans
25 bps[8]	**9 bps**
+2 bps QoQ	*+3 bps QoQ*

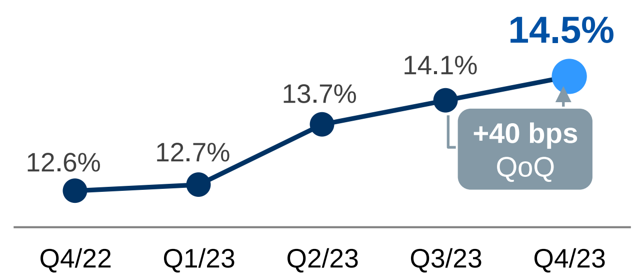
- PCL on loans ratio[9] of 34 bps, up 5 bps versus last quarter
  - Impaired PCL ratio remains below historical average levels of 30 bps
  - Prudent reserve build with ACL ratio of 61 bps (up 11 bps YoY and 3 bps QoQ) ~3x the LTM PCL on impaired loans

Strong funding and liquidity



- Canadian Banking loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio improved to 100% as deposit growth (9%) outpaced loan growth (6%)
- Average LCR[10] maintained at a strong 131%, a surplus of ~$91 billion

Strong capital ratio (CET1) [10]

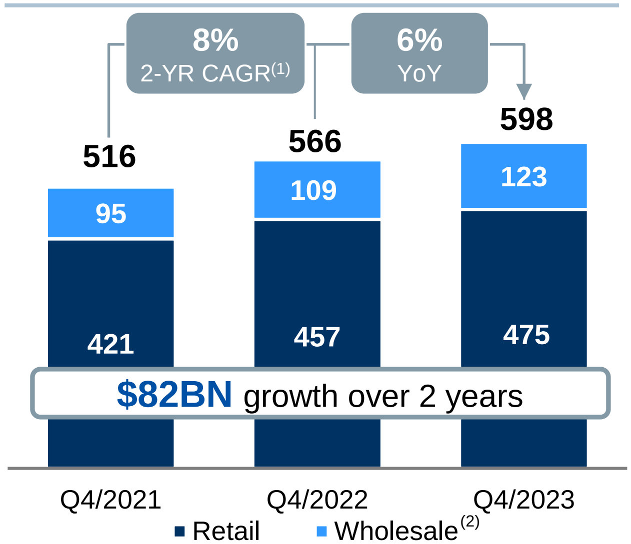


- Declared quarterly dividend of $1.38 per share, up $0.03 or 2% QoQ
- CET1[10] ratio up 40 bps QoQ, reflecting strong net internal capital generation

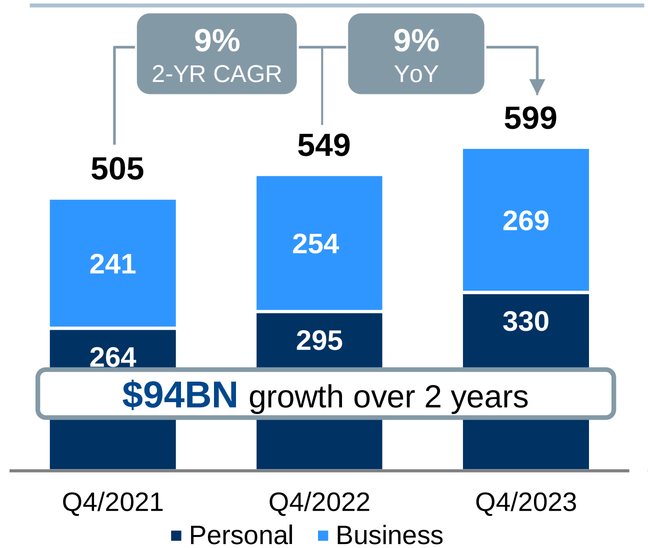
(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on Slide 44. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (3) Amounts exclude Corporate Support. (4) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on Slide 44. (5) RBC Investor Services. (6) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 4 on Slide 44. (7) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 5 on Slide 44. (8) Basis points (bps). (9) See note 6 on Slide 44. (10) The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is calculated using OSFI's Liquidity Adequacy Requirements (LAR) guideline. The CET1 ratio is calculated using OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) guideline.

Strong volume growth across businesses amidst an uncertain macro backdrop

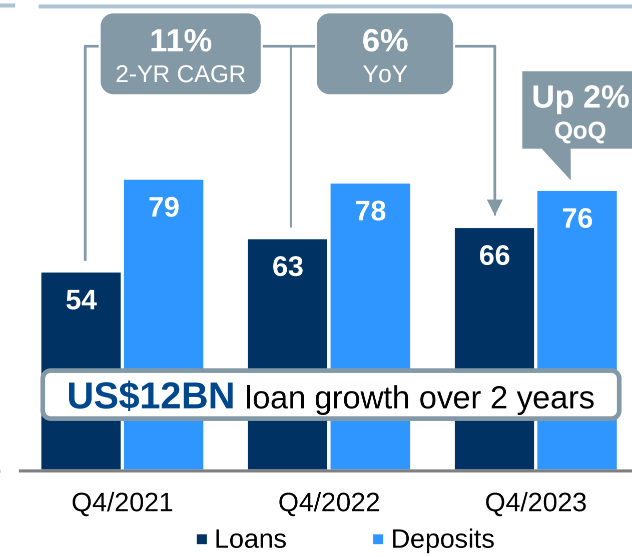
Canadian Banking average loans and acceptances ($ billions)



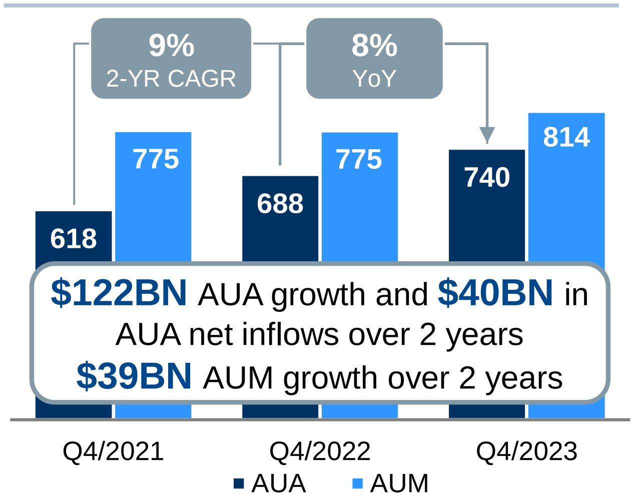
Canadian Banking average deposits ($ billions)



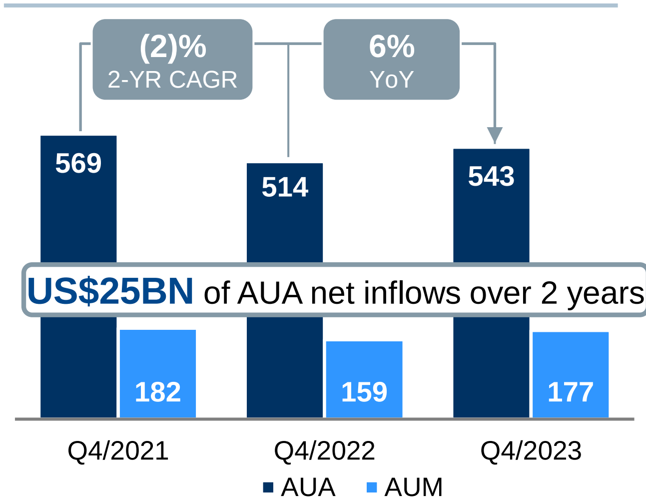
City National (CNB) average loans and deposits (US$ billions)



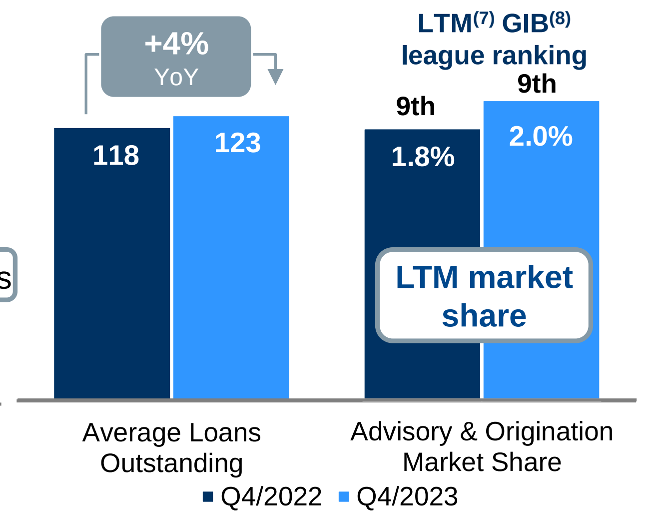
Wealth Management (non-U.S.) AUA(3)(4) and AUM (3)(4)($ billions)



U.S. Wealth Management (incl. CNB) AUA (4) and AUM (4) (US$ billions)



Capital Markets loans and market share ($ billions; %)(5)(6)



(1) Compound Annual Growth Rate. (2) Wholesale includes small business. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of these measures. AUA and AUM reflect the inclusion of $79.8BN and $72.4BN, respectively, related to the acquisition of RBC Brewin Dolphin, which closed on September 27, 2022. Excludes IS. (4) Spot balances. (5) Dealogic market share for ECM, DCM, loan syndications, and Advisory. (6) Average loans outstanding includes wholesale loans, acceptances, and off balance sheet letters of credit and guarantees for our Capital Markets portfolio, on a single name basis. Excludes mortgage investments, securitized mortgages and other non-core items. (7) Last twelve months (LTM). (8) Global Investment Banking (GIB).

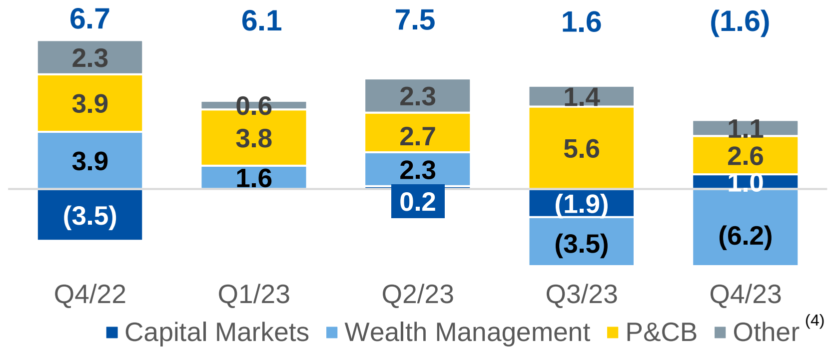
Balanced capital deployment driving sustainable long-term shareholder value

Strong capital ratio (CET1)[1]
Medium-term objective

ROE[2] of 16%+
Medium-term objective

12%
3-Year BVPS[2] CAGR

Diversified **organic growth**[3] (RWA $BN)



Committed to sustainable **dividend growth** (Q4/23)

Common share dividends
$1.9BN
+7% YoY

Dividend payout Ratio[2]
47% reported | **49%** adjusted[5]

Capital generation creates **optionality**

RBC Brewin Dolphin
£1.6BN
completed acquisition

HSBC Canada
$13.5BN
announced acquisition[6]

(1) The CET1 ratio is calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline.(2) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure. (3) Organic growth reflects growth in RWA excluding impacts of model & methodology updates, asset quality, acquisitions & disposals and FX. (4) Includes Insurance and Corporate Support. (5) Calculated as common share dividends ($1,893 million) divided by adjusted net income available to common shareholders ($3,896 million). This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52. (6) Cash purchase price at announcement for acquisition of 100% of the common shares of HSBC Bank Canada (HSBC Canada).

Medium-term financial performance objectives and updates

	Medium-term objectives[1]			Average[2] 3-Year	Average[2] 5-Year
Profitability	Diluted EPS growth	7%+	✓	10.3%	4.7%
	Adjusted diluted EPS[3] growth			12.6%	5.9%
	ROE	16%+	✓	16.4%	16.0%
	Adjusted ROE[3]			16.9%	16.5%
Capital management	Capital ratios (CET1 ratio)[4]	**Strong**	✓	13.6%	13.1%
	Dividend payout ratio	**40% – 50%**	✓	45.0%	47.2%

Canadian Banking client acquisition

~15MM

Canadian Banking clients

2018 Investor Day Target

2.5MM net new Canadian Banking clients by 2023

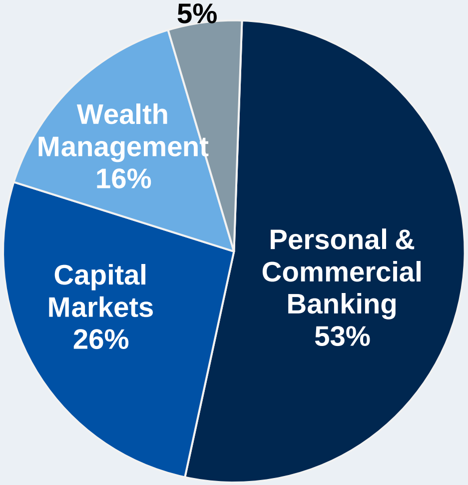
(1) A medium-term (3-5 year) objective is considered to be achieved when the performance goal is met in either a 3- or 5-year period. These objectives assume a normal business environment and our ability to achieve them in a period may be adversely affected by the macroeconomic backdrop.(2) For diluted EPS growth, average represents compound annual growth rate. (3) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on Slide 44. (4) The CET1 ratio is calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline.

2023 Net Income[1]: Results underpinned by a diversified business model

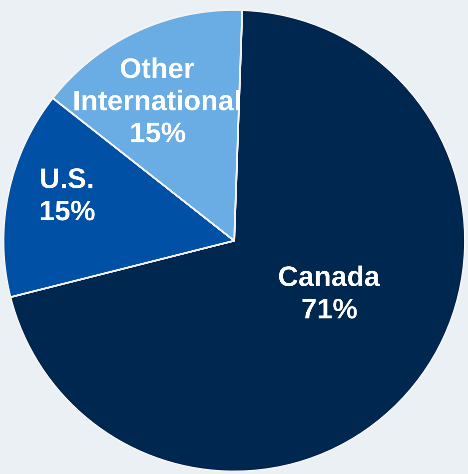
2023 Net Income[2]

	Reported	Adjusted[3]
	$14.9BN	$16.1BN
YoY Δ	(6)%	+1%

Segment



Geography

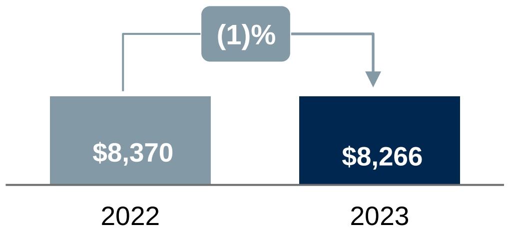


Personal & Commercial Banking

Share
- Market share gain in business lending and steady in personal lending and deposits[4]
- ~650k net new clients in Canadian Banking

Key Focus
- Grow and deepen client relationships, including in the newcomer segment
- Transform sales, advice and service, while digitizing to unlock productivity

Net Income

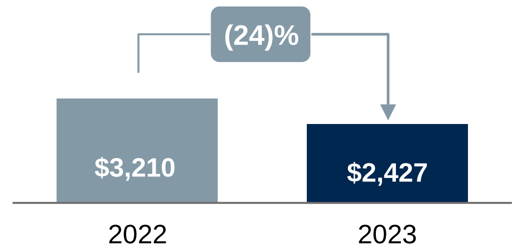


Wealth Management

Share
- 32% mutual fund market share amongst banks in Canada[5]

Key Focus
- Continue to leverage the combined global strengths across our Wealth and Asset Management and private banking businesses
- Enhance profitability and operational infrastructure at City National

Net Income

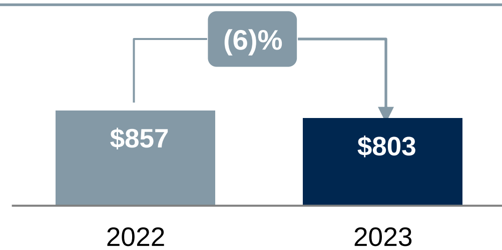


Insurance

Share
- #1 in individual disability (sales & inforce) [6]
- #1 in group annuity new business sales [6]

Key Focus
- Sustaining and growing market leadership in key segments enabled by multi-line diversification, advanced digital and data capabilities, and tailored, client-led advice and solutions

Net Income

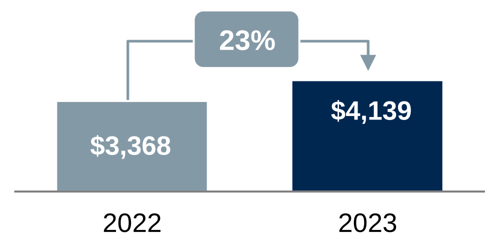


Capital Markets

Share
- 9th largest global investment bank by fees [7]

Key Focus
- Drive multi-product, global client relationships to gain market share across C&IB and GM[8]
- Strengthen client coverage and accelerate growth in select products and sectors, including U.S. corporate cash management

Net Income



(1) Net Income After Taxes (NIAT). (2) Amounts exclude Corporate Support. (3) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on Slide 44. (4) Market share is calculated using most current data available from OSFI (M4), Investment Funds Institute of Canada (IFIC) and Canadian Bankers Association (CBA), and is as at August 2023 and June 2023 except where noted. Market share is of total Chartered Banks except where noted. (5) Investment Funds Institute of Canada (IFIC) in September 2023 and RBC reporting. (6) LIMRA Canadian Insurance Survey, YTD 2nd Quarter 2023. (7) Dealogic market share for 2023. (8) Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB); Global Markets (GM).

Diversified business model: Driving strong value creation through the cycle

Premium growth in **leading Canadian franchises**

#1 or #2 in key Canadian Banking product categories[1]

Largest retail mutual fund company based on AUM

#1 HNW & UHNW[2] market share

Largest Capital Markets franchise

Deepening **client relationships**

18% Canadian Banking clients with transaction accounts, investments, borrowing and credit card products[3]

45% Canadian HNW[2] retail client base has a relationship with both Canadian Banking and Canadian Wealth Management

Reimagining **innovation**

BOREALIS AI™

RBCX™ Ventures

Aiden®

RBC PayEdge™

NOMI®

payplan by RBC™

Insight Edge™

Diversified geographic strategy

- Diversified **City National** revenue
- **6th largest** U.S. full-service wealth advisory firm ranked by AUA[4]
- **9th largest** investment bank by fees globally[5]
- **RBC Brewin Dolphin**

Strong balance sheet and disciplined risk management

14.5% CET1 ratio[6]

61 bps ACL to loans ratio

131% Liquidity Coverage Ratio[6]

Aa1 Legacy senior long-term debt rating from Moody's

Premium ROE and disciplined expense management

16%+ Medium-term ROE objective

40% Canadian Banking efficiency ratio[7] over last 12 months

12% 3-Year BVPS CAGR

40-50% Medium-term dividend payout ratio objective

Living our Purpose: Helping clients thrive and communities prosper

(1) Market share is calculated using most current data available from OSFI (M4), Investment Funds Institute of Canada and Canadian Bankers Association (CBA), and is as at September 2023 and July 2023. (2) HNW: High Net Worth and UHNW: Ultra High Net Worth. (3) Canadian Financial Monitor by Ipsos – approx. 18,000 Canadian individuals – data based on Financial Group results for the 12-month period ending October 2023. TFSA is considered an investment. (4) Source: U.S. wealth advisory firms quarterly earnings releases (10-Q). (5) Dealogic market share for ECM, DCM, loan syndications, and Advisory (2023). (6) The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is calculated using OSFI's LAR guideline. The CET1 ratio is calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline. (7) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure.

Q4/2023 Financial Review

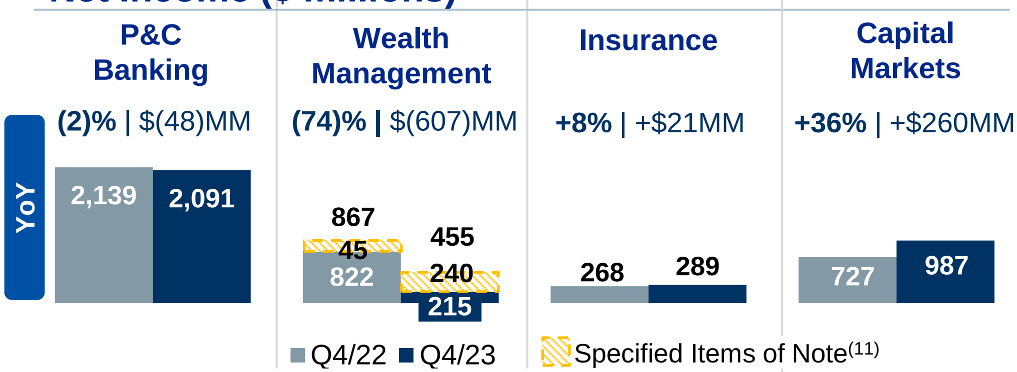
Nadine Ahn

Chief Financial Officer

Q4/23: Solid revenue growth partly offset by higher expenses

($ millions, except for EPS)	Q4/2023	Reported YoY	Reported QoQ
Revenue	**13,026**	**4%**	**(10)%**
Insurance PBCAE	92	(21)%	(93)%
Revenue Net of Insurance PBCAE[1]	**12,934**	**4%**	**(1)%**
Non-Interest Expense	8,143	13%	4%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings (PPPT)[2]	**4,791**	**(9)%**	**(9)%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	720	$339	$104
PCL on Performing Loans (Stage 1 & 2)	194	$68	$74
PCL on Impaired Loans (Stage 3)	539	$285	$40
Income Before Income Taxes	**4,071**	**(16)%**	**(12)%**
Net Income	4,131	6%	7%
Adjusted Net Income[3]	**3,965**	**1%**	**(1)%**
Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)	$2.90	6%	6%
Adjusted Diluted EPS[3]	**$2.78**	**0%**	**(2)%**

Net Income ($ millions)



Pre-Provision Pre-Tax Earnings ($MM)[2]

	P&C Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Capital Markets
	$3,308	**$439**	**$324**	**$886**
YoY	+$159 | +5%	$(676) | (61)%	$(47) | (13)%	+$60 | +7%

Earnings
- **Net income** up 6% YoY; adjusted net income[3] up 1% YoY
  - **PPPT**[2] down 9% YoY, adjusted PPPT [2,3] flat YoY

Revenue
- **Net interest income** (slide 13) up 4% YoY
  - Net interest income (ex-trading) up 5% YoY[4], largely due to higher interest rates and solid volume growth in Canadian Banking and loan growth in City National (CNB)
    - Canadian Banking NIM[5] of 2.71% up 1 bp YoY (+3 bps QoQ)
- **Non-interest income** (slide 28) up 3% YoY, up 8% YoY excluding specified items[6] and net of Insurance PBCAE[1]
  - Higher investment management and custodial fees and higher underwriting and advisory fees

Non-Interest Expense (see slide 15)
- Up 13% YoY, adjusted expenses[7] up 10% YoY, excluding acquisition and integration costs related to the proposed acquisition of HSBC Canada
- RBC Brewin Dolphin, foreign exchange, and SBC added 3% to adjusted expense growth. Legal provisions and impairment of other intangibles in U.S. Wealth Management (including CNB) also contributed to the increase
  - Core non-interest expenses[8] up 4.7% YoY

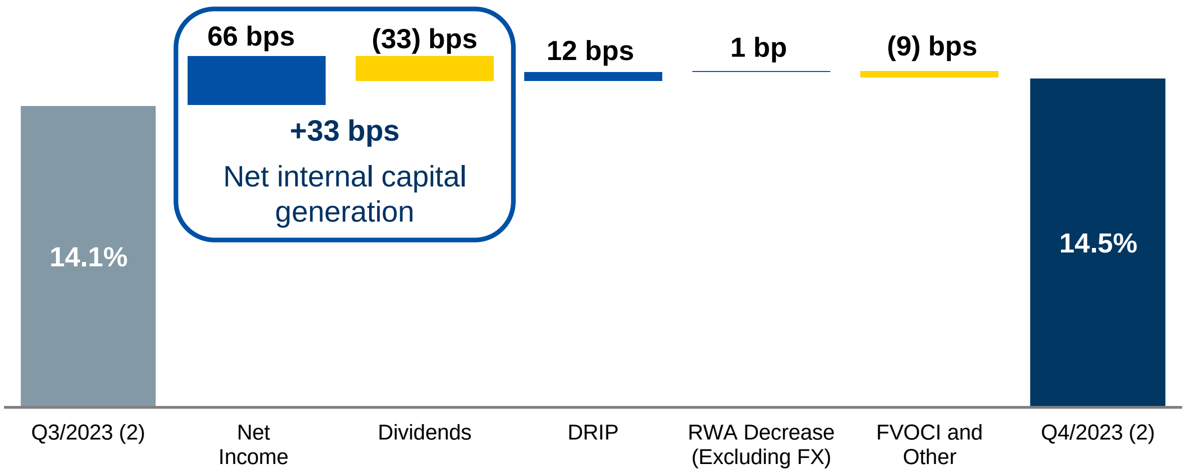
Provision for Credit Losses (see slides 21 and 22)
- **PCL on loans**[9]**:** 34 bps, up 16 bps YoY; up 5 bps QoQ
  - **Stage 1 & 2**: $194MM (Q3/23: $120MM; Q4/22: $126MM)
  - **Stage 3**: $539MM or 25 bps, up 13 bps YoY; up 2 bps QoQ

Tax Rate
- Q4/23 effective tax rate of (1.5)%; full year 2023 of 19.5%
  - Adjusted TEB effective tax rate[10] of 16.1%, down 6.3 pts YoY

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on Slide 44. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (3) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on Slide 44. (4) See note 7 on Slide 44. (5) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure. (6) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 8 on Slide 44. (7) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 4 on Slide 44. (8) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 5 on Slide 44. (9) See note 6 on Slide 44. (10) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 9 on Slide 44. (11) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 10 on Slide 44.

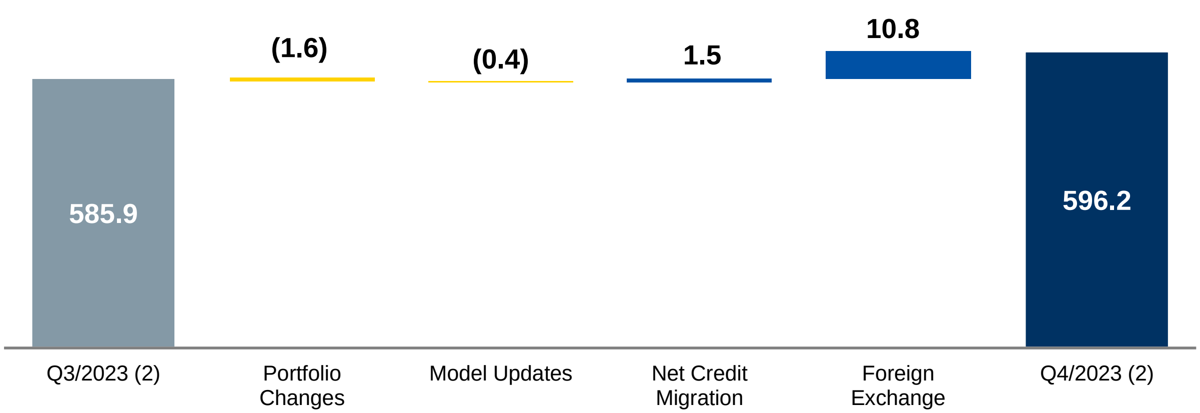
Capital: Strong base supports strategic deployment and shareholder returns

CET1 Movement



- CET1 ratio[1] of 14.5%, up 40 bps QoQ, reflecting:
  - \+ Net internal capital generation (earnings net of dividends)
  - \+ DRIP shares issued from treasury
  - \+ Lower RWA[1] (excluding FX), primarily in credit risk
  - – Unrealized mark-to-market losses on OCI securities
- Leverage ratio[1] of 4.3%, up 10 bps QoQ
- TLAC ratio[1] of 31.0%, up 10 bps QoQ
- Announced a $0.03 or 2% dividend increase to $1.38 per common share

RWA Movement ($ billions)



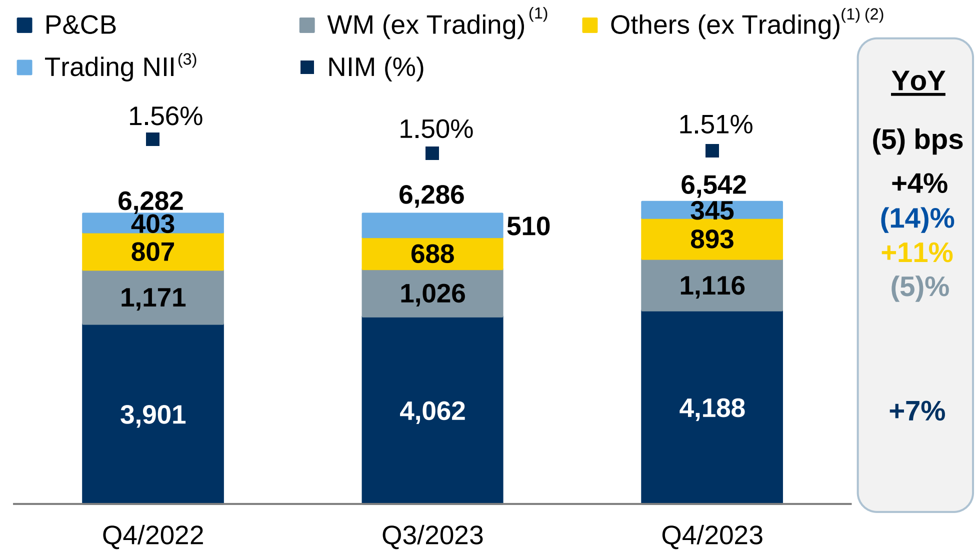
- RWA increased $10.3BN, mainly reflecting:
  - – Unfavourable FX translation
  - – Net credit migration, mainly in wholesale portfolios
  - – Growth in personal and commercial lending in Canada, partly offset by
  - \+ Lower U.S. commercial lending

(1) The CET1 ratio and RWA are calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline. The leverage ratio is calculated using OSFI's Leverage Requirements (LR) guideline. The Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) ratios are calculated using OSFI's TLAC guideline. (2) Represents rounded figures. For more information, refer to the Capital Management section of our 2023 Annual Report.

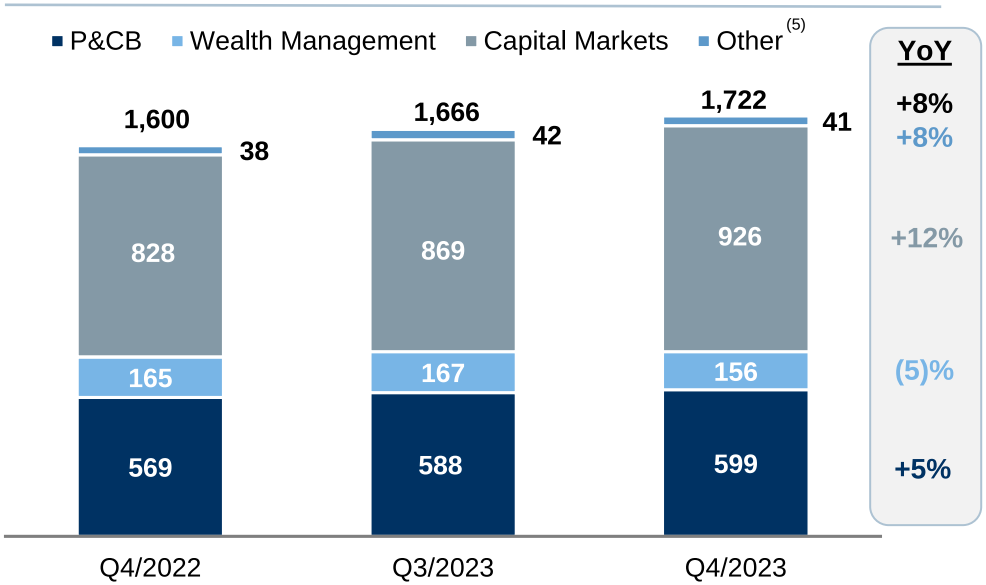
Net interest income: Solid volume growth and continued benefits from higher rates

- **Net interest income (NII)** up 4% YoY
  - NII ex-trading[1] up 5% YoY, largely due to higher interest rates and solid volume growth in Canadian Banking and loan growth in CNB
    - This was partially offset by a change in deposit mix and impact of competitive pricing
- **Average earnings assets (AEA)**[3][4] up 8% YoY driven by higher net loans and securities in Capital Markets, and solid loan growth in Canadian Banking and CNB
- **Net Interest Margin (on AEA)**[3][4] down (5) bps YoY, up 1 bp QoQ
  - Net Interest Margin on AEA (ex. Trading) [3][4], up 3 bps YoY, up 12 bps QoQ driven mainly by NIM expansion at CNB (+29 bps) and Canadian Banking (+3 bps)

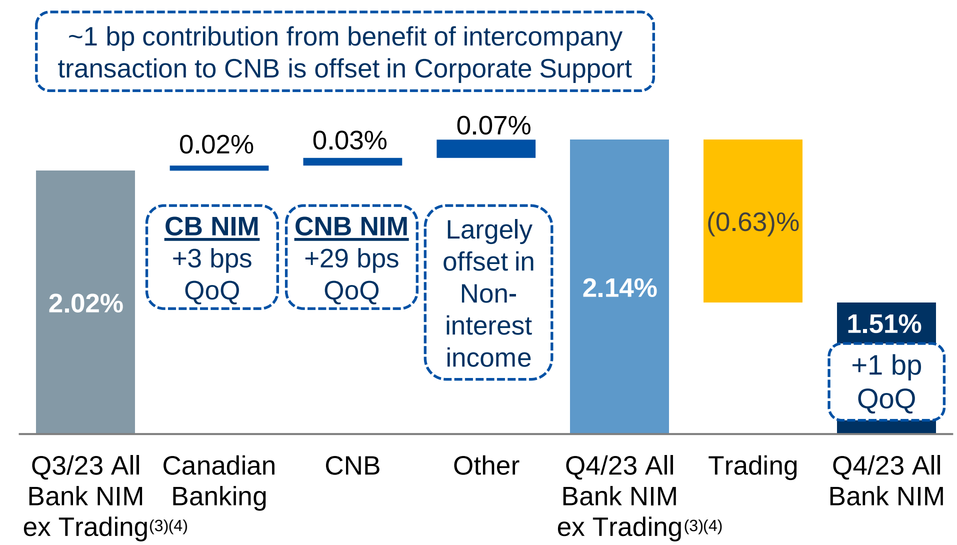
All-Bank Net Interest Income ($ millions)



Average Earning Assets ($ billions)



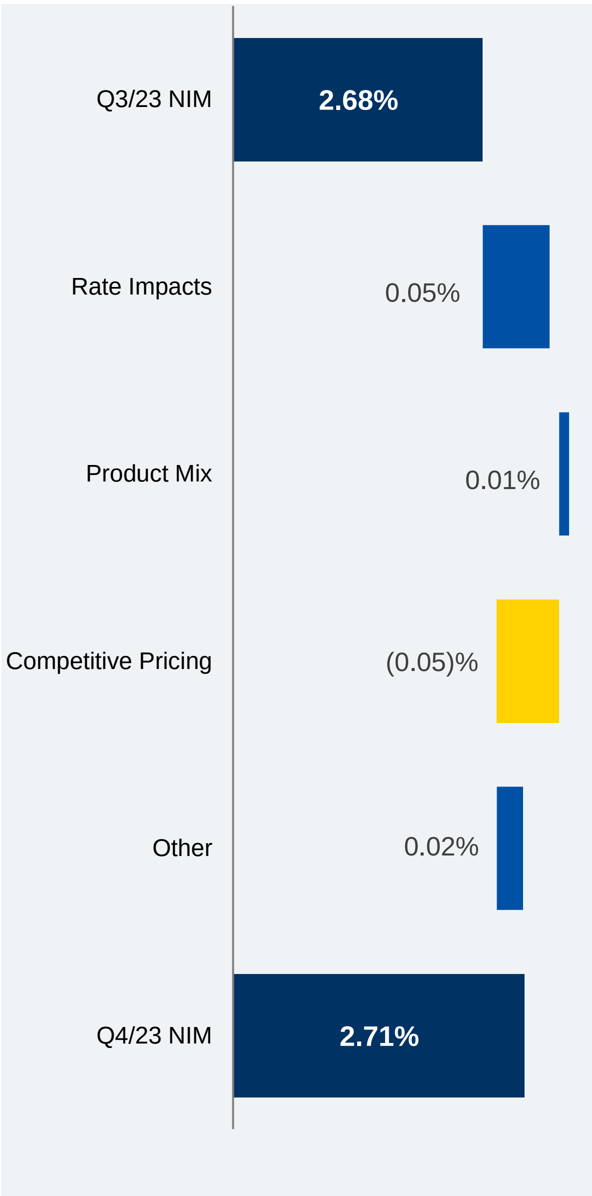
All-Bank NIM (AEA) Decomposition



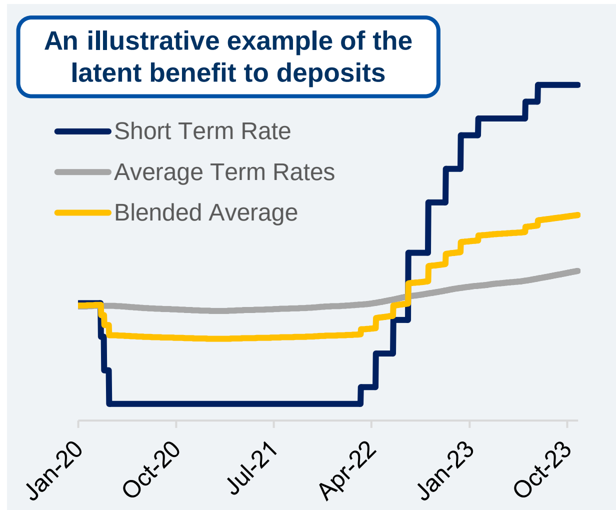
(1) See note 7 on Slide 44. (2) Includes Capital Markets and Corporate Support. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure. (4) See note 11 on Slide 44. (5) Includes Insurance and Corporate Support.

Canadian Banking: Higher deposit margins and favourable product mix shift

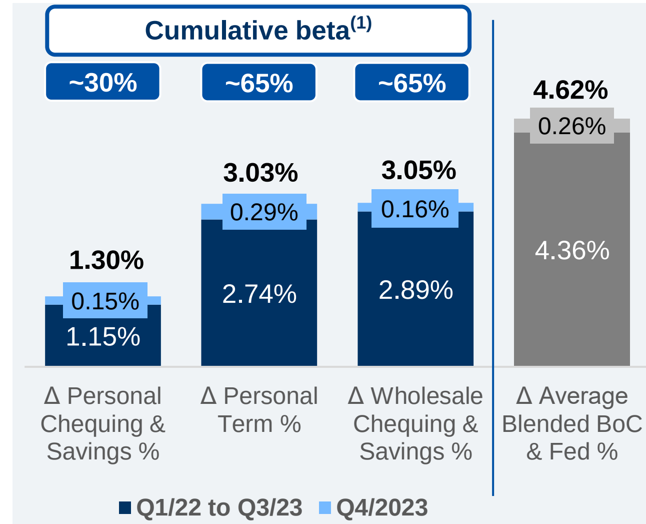
NIM on Average Earning Assets



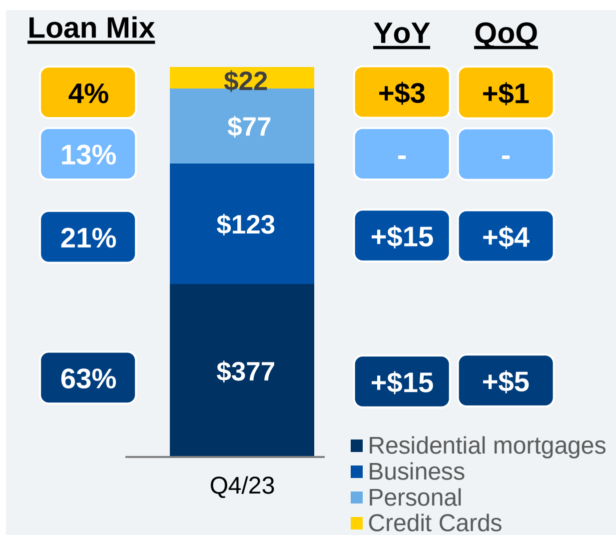
Latent benefit of interest rates



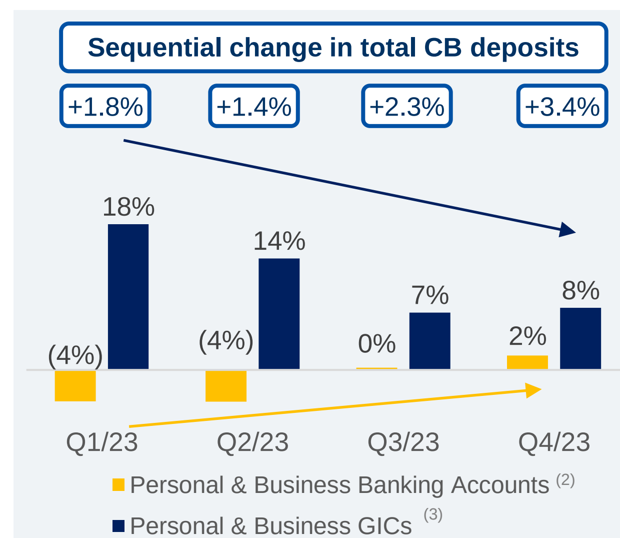
Rising deposit costs (all-bank)



Change in loan mix ($ billions)



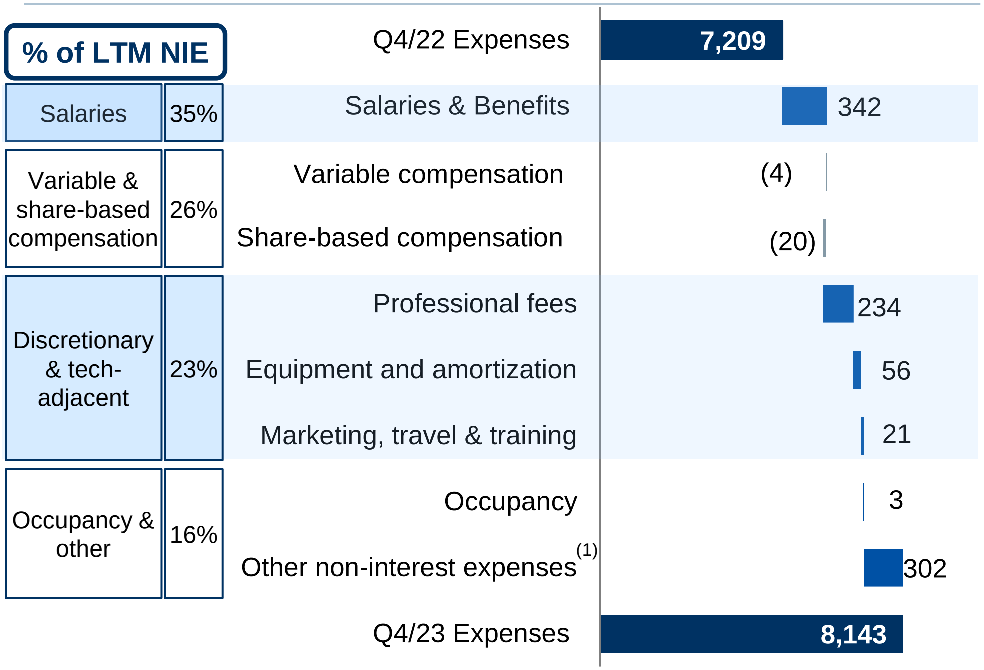
Client-driven change in deposit mix



(1) Cumulative deposit beta as of Q1/2022. (2) Reflects changes in personal banking accounts, personal savings (registered and non-registered) and business deposit accounts. (3) Reflects changes in personal GICs and business GICs.

Non-interest expense: Realizing benefits of cost containment initiatives

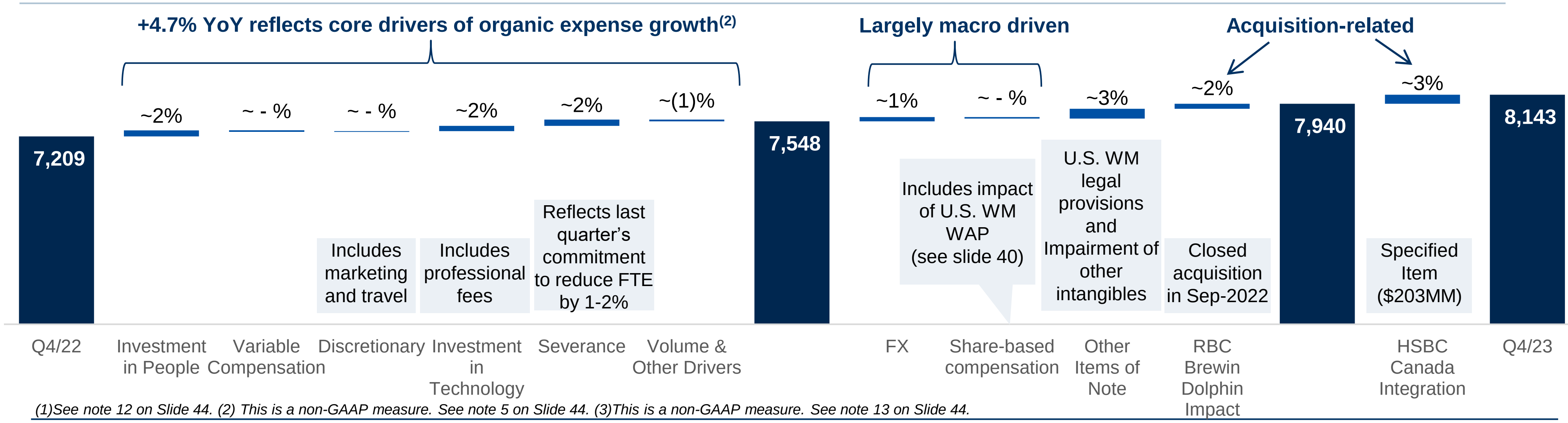
Non-Interest Expense (NIE, $ millions)



Q4/2023 Highlights

- **Reported Non-interest expense up 13% YoY**
  - RBC Brewin Dolphin and transaction and integration costs related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada added ~4% to expense growth
  - Legal provisions and impairment of other intangibles in U.S. Wealth Management (including CNB) added ~3% to expense growth while movements in FX added another ~1%
- **Excluding the above, Non-interest expense was up 4.7% YoY[2] due to higher staff-related costs and professional fees**
  - Higher salary costs reflected the impact of higher severance due to cost reduction strategy and higher base salaries
    - Excluding the impact of fourth quarter severance due to cost reduction strategy, salaries were down 3% QoQ[3]
  - Higher discretionary and tech-adjacent costs
    - Higher professional fees and investments in technology and infrastructure to support business growth, acquisition integration and product innovation

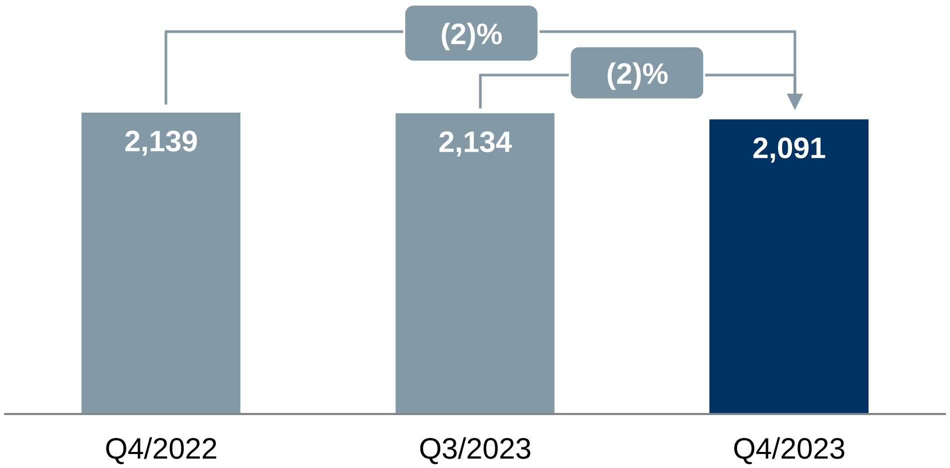
Drivers of expense growth



(1)See note 12 on Slide 44. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 5 on Slide 44. (3)This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 13 on Slide 44.

P&CB: NIM expansion and solid volume growth offset by higher costs and PCL

Net Income ($ millions)



Canadian Banking $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/2023	Reported YoY	Reported QoQ
Revenue	**5,434**	**5%**	**3%**
Personal Banking	3,869	6%	2%
Business Banking	1,565	2%	4%
Non-Interest Expense	2,220	6%	4%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[1]	**3,214**	**4%**	**2%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	457	$71	$149
Net Income	**1,998**	**-**	**(2)%**
ROE	28.7%	(3.3) pts	(1.6) pts
Net Interest Margin	2.71%	1 bp	3 bps
Efficiency Ratio	40.9%	0.6 pts	0.4 pts
Average loans & acceptances, net ($BN)	595.1	6%	2%
Average deposits ($BN)	598.6	9%	3%
Assets Under Administration ($BN)[2]	326.0	(1)%	(6)%
Number of employees (full-time equivalent)	35,777	(1)%	(3)%
Number of banking branches	1,143	(2)%	(1)%

Q4/2023 Highlights

Canadian Banking

- **Net income flat YoY**
  - \+ Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[1] up 4% YoY
  - – Operating leverage[3]: (1.4)%
- **Revenue up 5% YoY**
  - \+ **Net interest income up 6% YoY (see slides 13-14 and 25)**
    - \+ NIM of 2.71%, up 1 bp YoY
      - \+ NIM up 3 bps QoQ, mainly due to the impact of higher interest rates partially offset by lower mortgage spreads reflecting competitive pricing pressures (slide 25)
    - \+ Solid average volume growth of 9% in deposits and 6% in loans (slide 29)
  - \+ **Non-interest income up 2% YoY**
    - \+ Increased client activity contributed to higher service revenues and improvement in credit fees
- **Expenses up 6% YoY**
  - – Higher staff-related costs, including higher severance due to cost reduction strategy[4]
    - \+ FTE down 3% QoQ, or down ~2% excluding summer students
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 21 and 22)

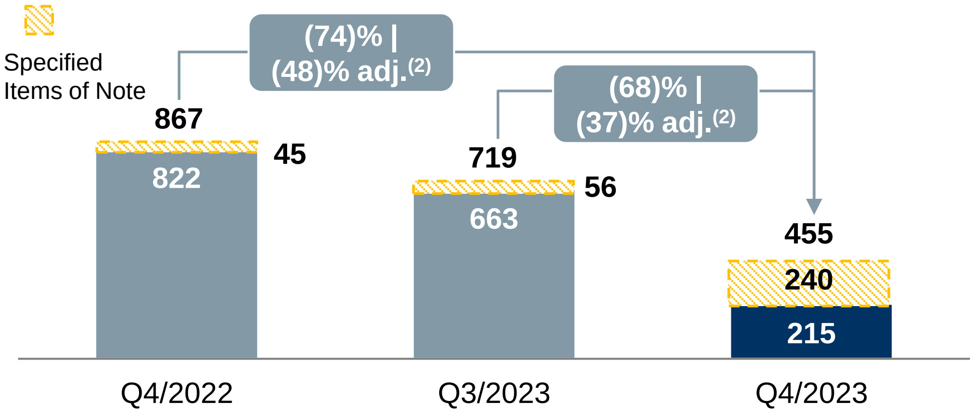
Caribbean & U.S. Banking

- Net income of $93MM, down $47MM or 34% YoY, mainly due to higher Stage 1&2 PCL, partly offset by higher revenue

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (2) Spot balances. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure. (4) Severance costs $48MM before-tax, $35MM after-tax.

Wealth Management: Solid asset growth offset by higher costs and PCL

Net Income ($ millions)[1]



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/2023	Reported[1]	
		YoY	QoQ
Revenue	**4,188**	**(2)%**	**(5)%**
Net interest income	1,143	(4)%	9%
Non-interest income	3,045	(2)%	(9)%
Non-Interest Expense	3,749	18%	7%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[3]	**439**	**(61)%**	**(51)%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	132	$70	$30
Net Income	**215**	(74)%	(68)%
U.S. Wealth Management (see slide 32)	(282)	n.m.	n.m.
ROE	3.4%	(11.4) pts	(7.4) pts
Efficiency Ratio	89.5%	15.5 pts	10.0 pts
Wealth Management (Non-U.S.)[4]	67.1%	3.7 pts	0.1 pts
Assets Under Administration ($BN)[5][6]	3,982	(25)%	(2)%
Excluding Investor Services ($BN)[6]	1,493	8%	-
Assets Under Management ($BN)[5][6]	1,059	7%	(3)%
Average loans & acceptances, net ($BN)	114.2	2%	2%
Average deposits ($BN)[7]	156.6	(20)%	1%

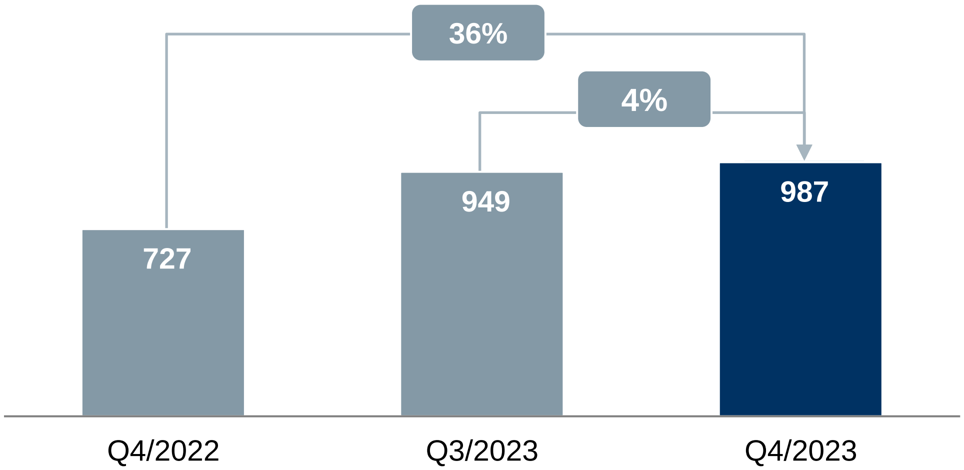
Q4/2023 Highlights

- **Net income down 74% or 48% YoY adjusted[2]**
  - – Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[3] down 61% or 35% YoY adjusted for specified items of note[2]
- **Revenue down 2% YoY; up 3% YoY adjusted[2]**
  - + RBC Brewin Dolphin added 3% to the growth rate
  - + **Canadian Wealth Management revenue up 3% YoY**
    - + Higher average fee-based client assets reflecting market appreciation and net sales
  - + **Global Asset Management revenue up 5% YoY**
    - + Favourable changes in the fair value of seed capital investments
    - + Higher average fee-based client assets reflecting market appreciation
  - – **U.S. Wealth Management (incl. CNB) revenue down 10%; adjusted revenue up 2% YoY[2]**
    - + See slide 32
  - + **International Wealth Management revenue up significantly**
    - + Inclusion of RBC Brewin Dolphin
  - – **Investor Services revenue down 41% YoY**
    - – Partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations
- **Expenses up 18% YoY**
  - – RBC Brewin Dolphin added 4% to the growth rate
  - – Higher staff costs, including higher severance due to cost reduction strategy[8]
  - – Higher professional fees largely reflecting continued investments in the operational infrastructure of CNB
  - – Impact of legal provisions ($166 million before-tax) and impairment of other intangibles ($52 million before-tax)
  - + Partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 21 and 22)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised from those previously presented to conform to our new basis of segment presentation. For more information, refer to the about Royal Bank of Canada section of our 2023 Annual Report. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 10 on Slide 44. (3) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (4) Excludes RBC Investor Services. (5) Spot balances. (6) AUA and AUM reflect the inclusion of $79.8BN and $72.4BN, respectively, as at the date of acquisition related to our acquisition of Brewin Dolphin, which closed on September 27, 2022.(7) The YoY growth rate includes the impact from the partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations which closed on July 3, 2023. (8) Severance costs $37MM before-tax, $27MM after-tax.

Capital Markets: Benefits from market share gains

Net Income ($ millions)[1]



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/2023	Reported[1] YoY	Reported[1] QoQ
Revenue	**2,564**	**2%**	**(4)%**
Corporate & Investment Banking	**1,414**	**9%**	**11%**
Investment Banking[3]	573	16%	23%
Lending and Other	840	4%	4%
Global Markets	**1,251**	**(5)%**	**(16)%**
Equities	294	(7)%	(9)%
FICC	646	(1)%	(20)%
Treasury Services and Funding	311	(11)%	(11)%
Non-Interest Expense	1,678	(0)%	4%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[2]	**886**	**7%**	**(16)%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	137	$104	($72)
Net Income	**987**	**36%**	**4%**
ROE	14.1%	4.1 pts	0.7 pts
Efficiency ratio	65.4%	(1.6) pts	5.0 pts
Average loans & acceptances, net ($BN)	143.1	1%	(0)%

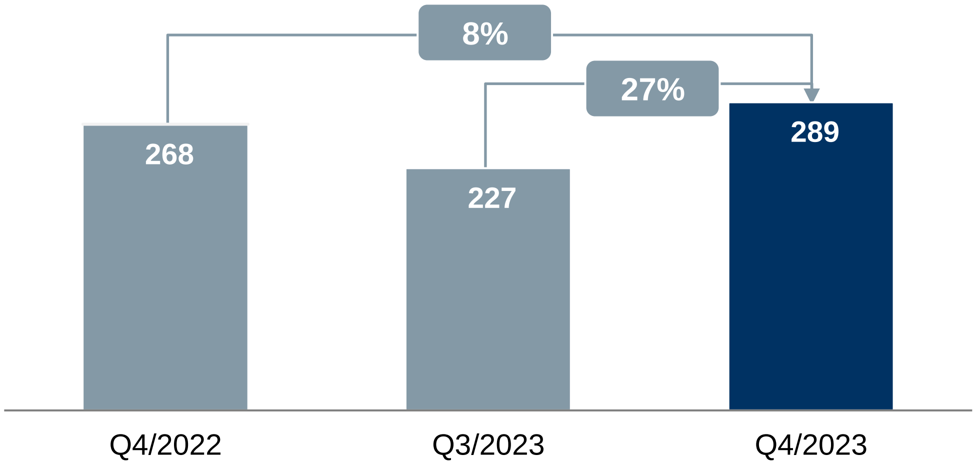
Q4/2023 Highlights

- **Net income up 36% YoY**
  - + Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[2] up 7% YoY; Full year total of $4.5BN up 10% YoY
  - + Lower taxes reflecting favourable changes in earnings mix
- **Revenue up 2% YoY**
  - + Market share gains across Investment Banking and Global Markets
  - + **Corporate & Investment Banking** revenue up 9% YoY
    - + Impact of foreign exchange translation
    - + Higher loan syndication activity in the U.S.
    - + Higher debt origination in the U.S.
    - + **QoQ:** Higher loan syndication activity in the U.S. and higher M&A activity
  - – **Global Markets** revenue down 5% YoY
    - – Lower equity and foreign exchange trading revenue
    - + Higher fixed income trading revenue
    - – **QoQ:** Lower fixed income trading revenue
- **Expenses flat YoY**
  - + Lower compensation as the prior year included higher true-ups related to our variable compensation plans which was partly offset by higher severance due to cost reduction strategy[4] in the quarter
  - – Impact of foreign exchange translation and ongoing technology investments
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 21 and 22)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised from those previously presented to conform to our new basis of segment presentation. For more information, refer to the about Royal Bank of Canada section of our 2023 Annual Report. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (3) Includes loan underwriting commitments. (4) Severance costs $37MM before-tax, $27MM after-tax.

Insurance: Strong business growth across products

Net Income ($ millions)



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/2023	Reported	
		YoY	QoQ
Revenue	589	(9)%	(68)%
Insurance PBCAE	92	(21)%	(93)%
Revenue Net of Insurance PBCAE[(1)]	497	(6)%	6%
Non-Interest Expense	173	10%	5%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[(2)]	**324**	**(13)%**	**7%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	-	-	-
Net Income	**289**	**8%**	**27%**
ROE	51.3%	4.6 pts	10.6 pts
Net earned premiums	1,121	23%	(37)%
Premiums and deposits	**1,297**	**21%**	**(34)%**
Canadian Insurance	636	38%	(52)%
International Insurance	661	8%	4%

Q4/2023 Highlights

- **Net income up 8% YoY**
- **Revenue down 9% YoY; down 6% YoY net of Insurance PBCAE[(1)]**
  - – Lower investment related experience
  - \+ Improved claims experience
  - \+ Business growth across most products including group annuity sales and a premium adjustment in the prior year
- **Expenses up 10% YoY**
  - – Higher staff-related costs, including higher severance due to cost reduction strategy[(3)]
  - – Ongoing technology investments

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on Slide 44. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (3) Severance costs $6MM before-tax, $4MM after-tax.

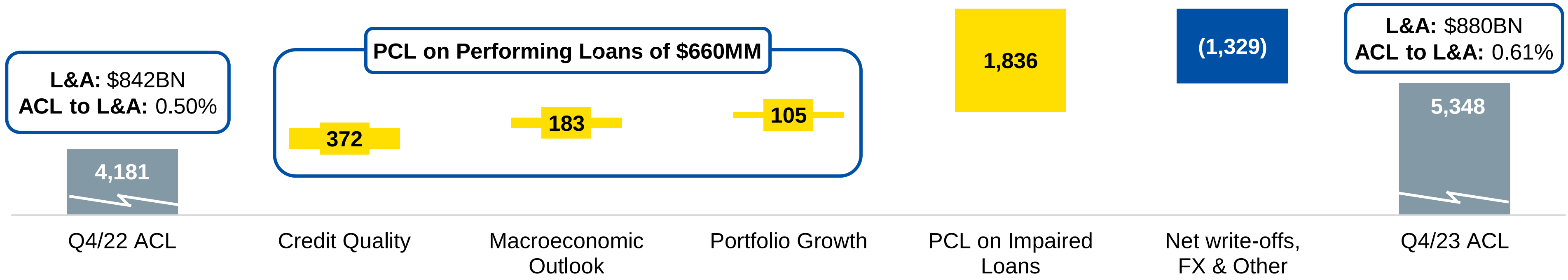
Risk Review

Graeme Hepworth

Chief Risk Officer

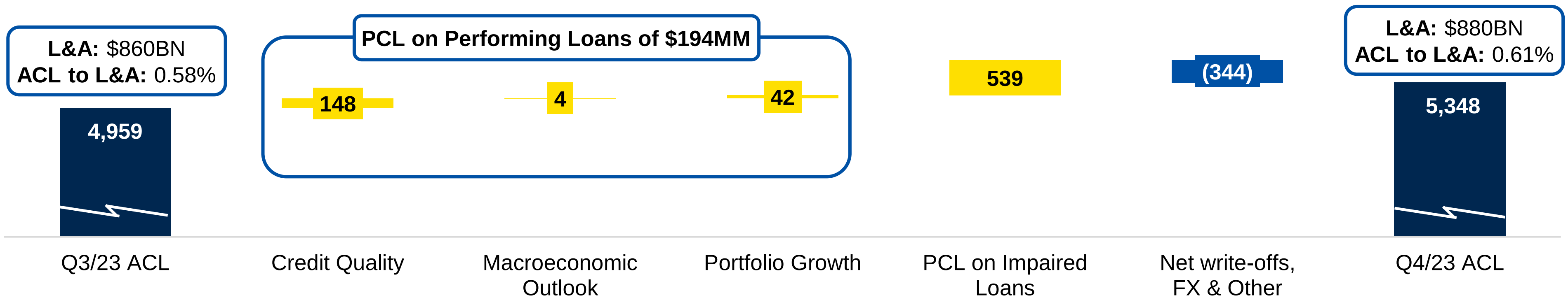
Allowance for Credit Losses: Prudent reserve increases on performing loans

2023 Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL) on Loans & Acceptances (L&A) ($ millions)



- ACL on loans and acceptances increased $1.2BN or 11 bps during the year, reflecting: the addition of reserves on performing loans to account for higher expected credit losses from higher interest rates and an anticipated economic slowdown, and the normalization of provisions on impaired loans from pandemic lows
  - ACL on performing loans of $4.2BN has increased 33% since Q2/22, with reserve additions in 6 consecutive quarters

Q4/23 ACL on L&A ($ millions)

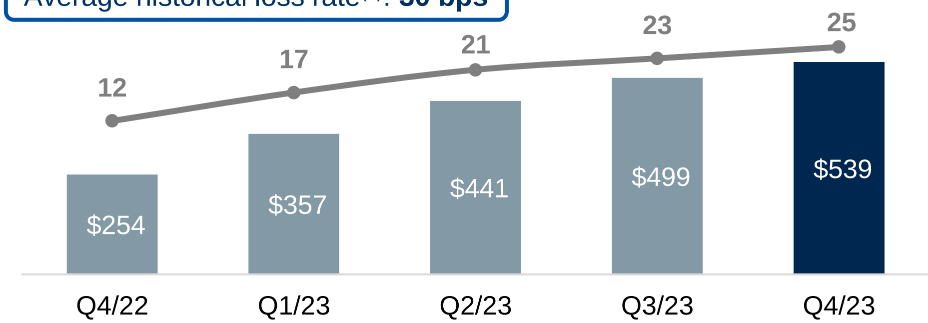


- ACL on loans and acceptances increased $389MM or 3 bps QoQ
  - We took $194MM of provisions on performing loans this quarter (up $74MM QoQ), primarily in the Canadian Banking and CNB portfolios
    - Provisions were mostly driven by actual and anticipated credit downgrades, and increasing delinquencies (primarily in our retail portfolios)

PCL on impaired loans: Trending higher, in-line with expectations

Total RBC ($ millions, bps)

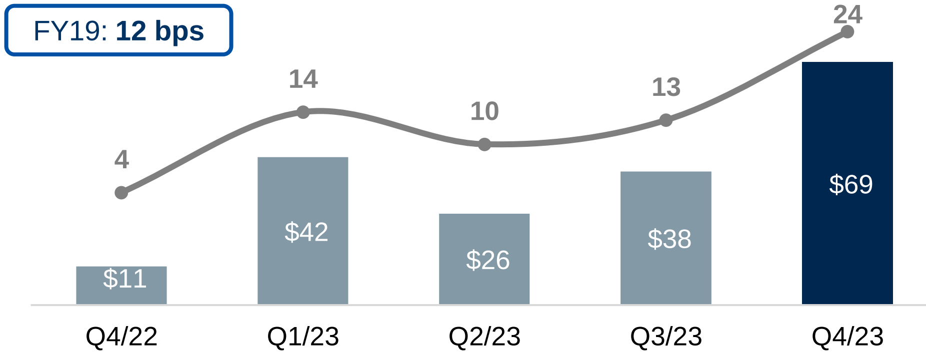
Average historical loss rate(1): **30 bps**



- Provisions were up $40MM QoQ due to higher provisions in Canadian Banking and CNB, partially offset by lower provisions in Capital Markets
- PCL ratio of 25 bps remains below 2019 levels (of 27 bps)

Wealth Management (including CNB) ($ millions, bps)

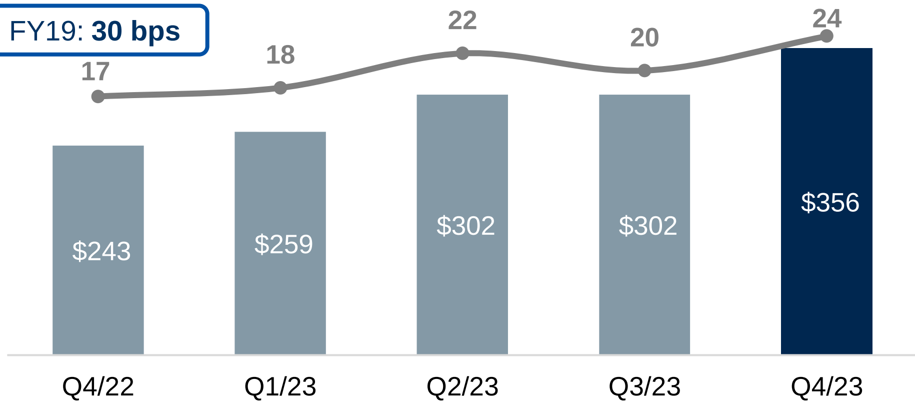
FY19: **12 bps**



- Provisions were up $31MM QoQ due to higher provisions in the Telecom and Media and Consumer Discretionary sectors
- This quarter, we took provisions on a previously impaired Real Estate loan, and on a newly impaired Telecom and Media loan

Canadian Banking ($ millions, bps)

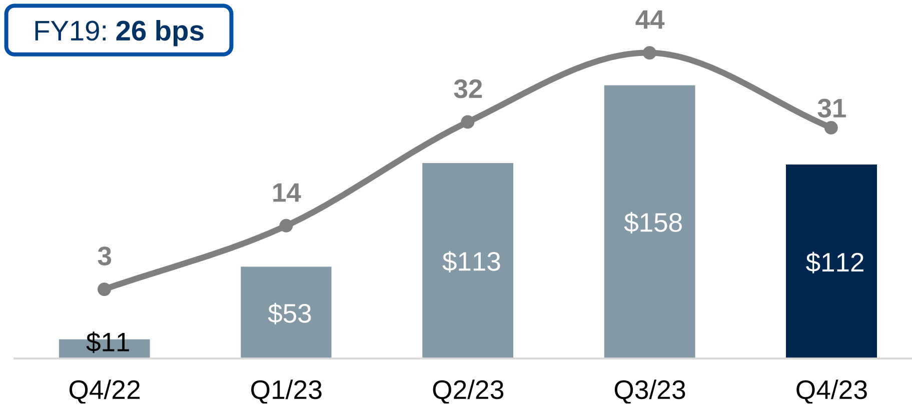
FY19: **30 bps**



- **Retail:** Provisions of $289MM were up $24MM QoQ, with higher provisions in Personal Lending, Residential Mortgages and Cards
- **Commercial:** Provisions of $67MM were up $30MM QoQ. This quarter, provisions were taken across several sectors, led by Consumer Discretionary

Capital Markets ($ millions, bps)

FY19: **26 bps**

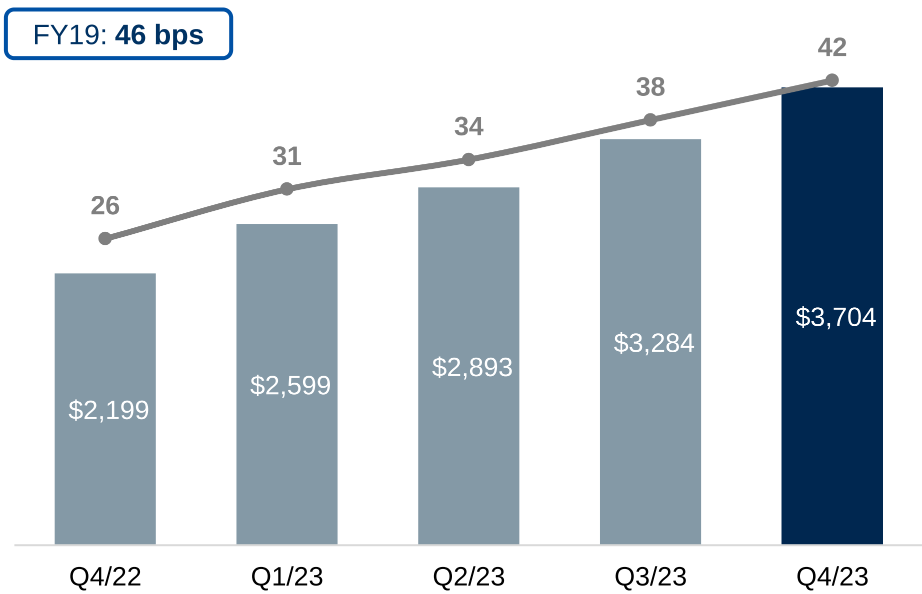


- Provisions were down $46MM QoQ, due primarily to a large provision taken last quarter in the Real Estate and Related sector
- This quarter, provisions were taken across several sectors, led by Telecom and Media, Real Estate and Related, and Transportation

(1) Average annual actual loss rate from fiscal 2003 through to the most recent full year. The information is updated on an annual basis and is based on consolidated results.

Gross Impaired Loans: Continue to trend higher

Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) ($ millions, bps)



Key Drivers of GIL (QoQ)

- Total GIL increased $420MM (up 4 bps QoQ)

Canadian Banking

- GIL of $1,584MM increased $199MM QoQ, with increases primarily on Commercial loans and Residential Mortgages
  - New formations were up $114MM QoQ, with increases across most retail products and Commercial loans

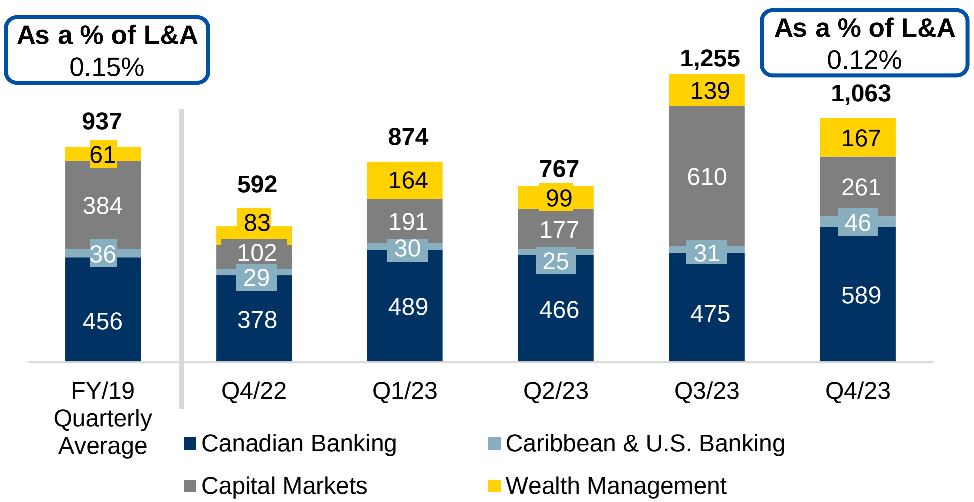
Capital Markets

- GIL of $1,285MM increased $98MM QoQ. During the quarter, new formations were mostly in the Real Estate and Related, Telecom and Media, and Consumer Staples sectors

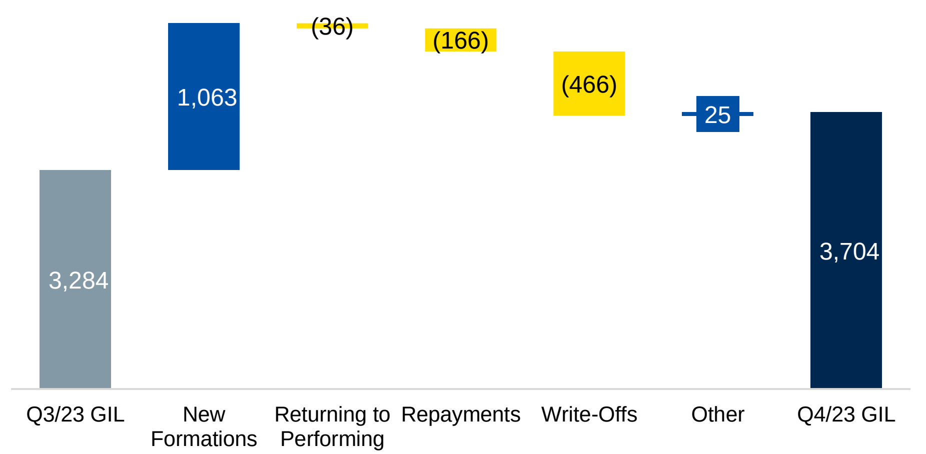
Wealth Management (including CNB)

- GIL of $514MM increased $118MM QoQ. New formations were up $28MM QoQ, with increases across several sectors, partially offset by a decrease in the Real Estate and Related sector

New Formations ($ millions)(1)



Net Formations ($ millions)



(1) See note 14 on Slide 44.

Appendices

Net Interest Income: Average rates and balance sheet

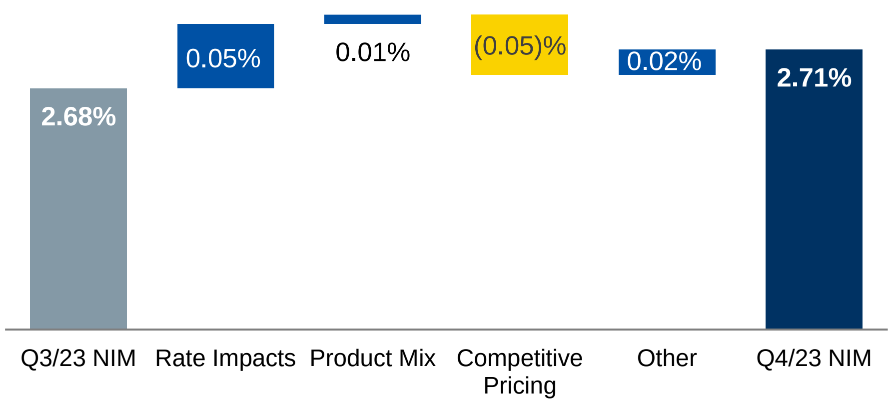
Interest-Earning Asset Yields (1)

	Q4/2022	Q1/2023	Q2/2023	Q3/2023	Q4/2023
Total earning assets	3.69%	4.58%	5.08%	5.44%	**5.64%**
Loans	4.17%	4.80%	5.13%	5.34%	**5.56%**
Securities	3.22%	3.67%	4.07%	4.19%	**4.53%**
Repo & securities lending (3)	3.23%	4.85%	5.48%	6.33%	**6.45%**

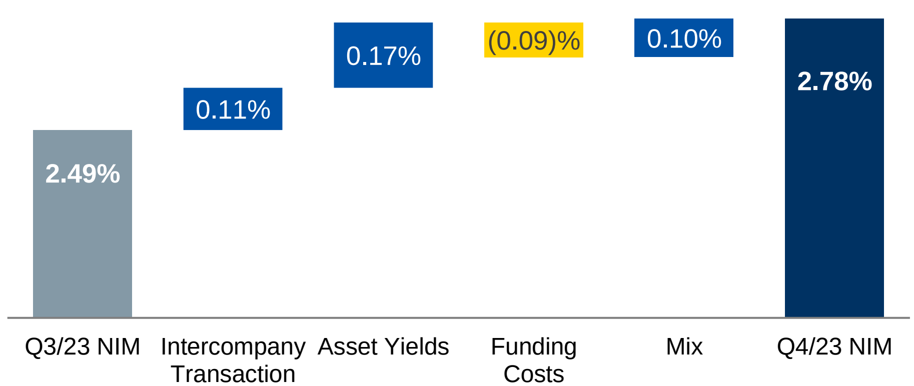
Interest-Bearing Liability Costs(2)

	Q4/2022	Q1/2023	Q2/2023	Q3/2023	Q4/2023
Total Liabilities	1.81%	2.64%	3.25%	3.50%	**3.70%**
Personal chequing & savings deposits	0.58%	0.88%	1.10%	1.22%	**1.37%**
Term Deposits & Funding	2.40%	3.42%	3.77%	4.07%	**4.26%**
Interest cost on repos(4)	3.18%	4.80%	5.46%	6.43%	**6.40%**

Canadian Banking NIM on Average Earning Assets(5)



CNB NIM on Average Earning Assets

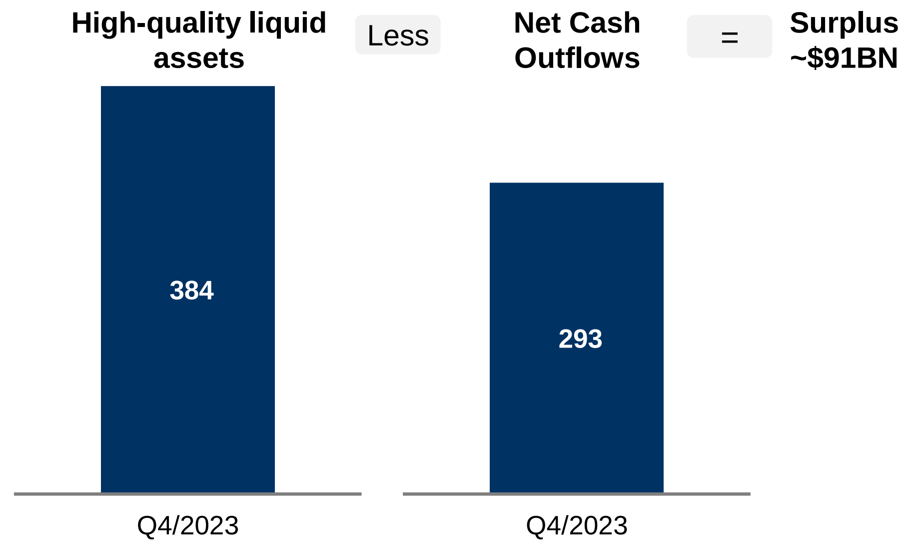


(1) See note 15 on Slide 45. (2) See note 16 on Slide 45. (3) Repos are assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed. (4) Repo gains in non-interest income is partly offset in interest expense. See slide 27 for repo net yields in the Capital Markets core fixed income repo business. (5) Refer to Glossary on slides 46-47 for explanation of composition of this measure.

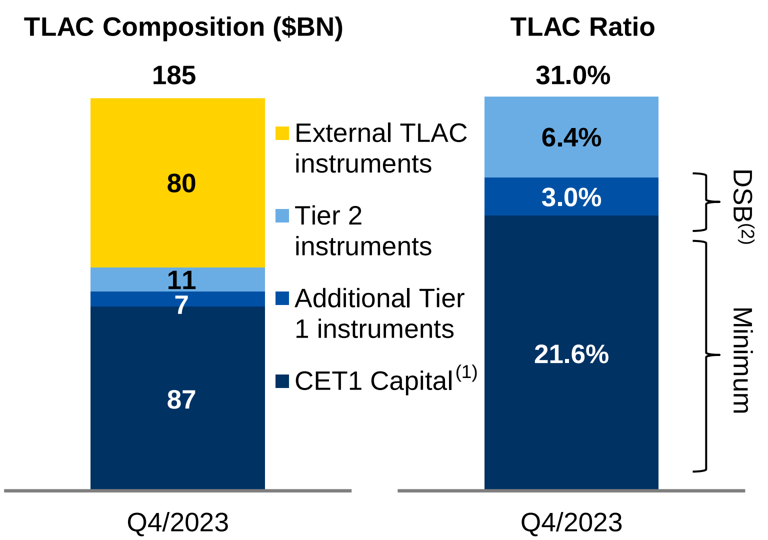
Funding: Well-diversified

- As at October 31, 2023, relationship-based deposits, which are the primary source of funding for retail and commercial lending, were **$844 billion or 52% of our total funding** (including short-term repo funding)
- **Short and long-term wholesale funding comprises 34% of the total liabilities & capital** in both unsecured and secured formats
- Wholesale funding generally supports capital markets activity
- Wholesale funding is well-diversified across products, currencies, investor segments and geographic regions

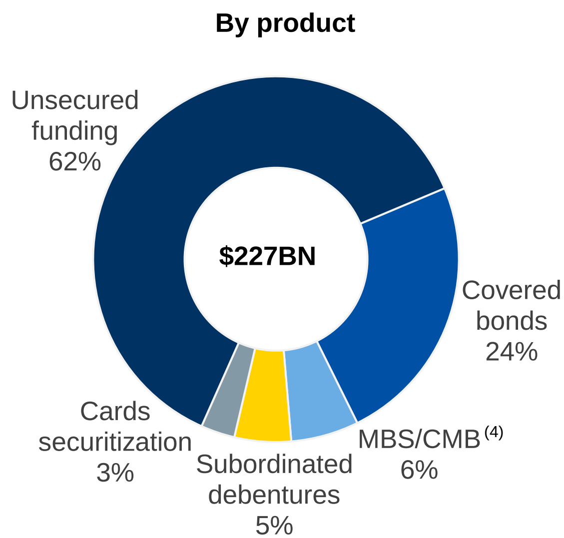
LCR[1] (total adjusted value, $BN)

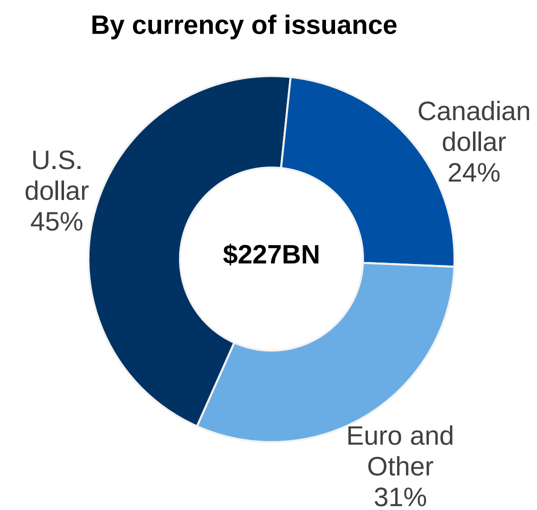


Total Loss Absorbing Capacity[1]



Long-term debt [3] – funding mix





(1) The CET1 Capital is calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is calculated using OSFI's LAR guideline. The TLAC Ratios are calculated using OSFI's TLAC guideline. (2) Domestic Stability Buffer (DSB). OSFI's DSB as at October 31, 2023 was 3.0%. Effective November 1, 2023, the DSB level increased by 50 bps to 3.5%. (3) Includes unsecured and secured long-term funding and subordinated debentures with an original term to maturity greater than 1 year. (4) Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB).

Interest rate sensitivity

All-Bank: Impact of 100 bps change across the curve[1]		
Net interest income ($MM)	Increase	Decrease
Canada	$381	$(409)
U.S.	$270	$(342)
Total	**$651**	**$(751)**

Impact of 25 bps change[2]				
Revenue ($MM)	Short-term rates[2]		Across the curve[2]	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Canadian Banking	~$40	~$(40)	~$120	~$(120)
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. CNB)	~US$35	~US$(55)	~US$40	~US$(60)

- Sensitivity for Canada includes segments other than Canadian Banking
- Interest rate risk measures are based on current on and off-balance sheet positions which can change over time in response to business activity and management actions

Inter-connectedness with Non-Interest Income

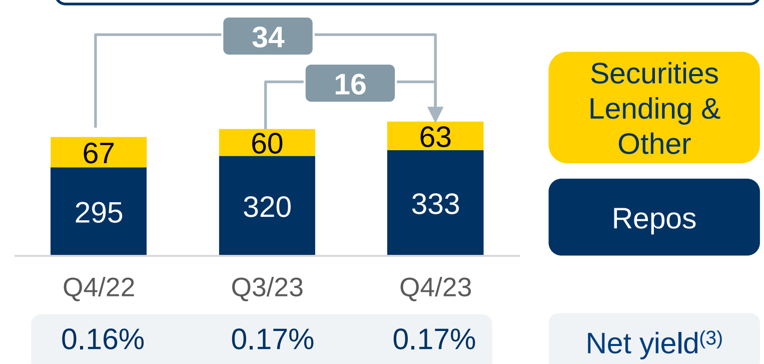
Capital Markets

- Repo gains in non-interest income is partly offset in interest expense
- The cost of funding of certain Capital Markets transactions is recorded in interest expense, while related gains are recorded in Other revenue in non-interest income

Wealth Management (including CNB)

- U.S. Wealth Management sweep revenue is largely recorded in non-interest income

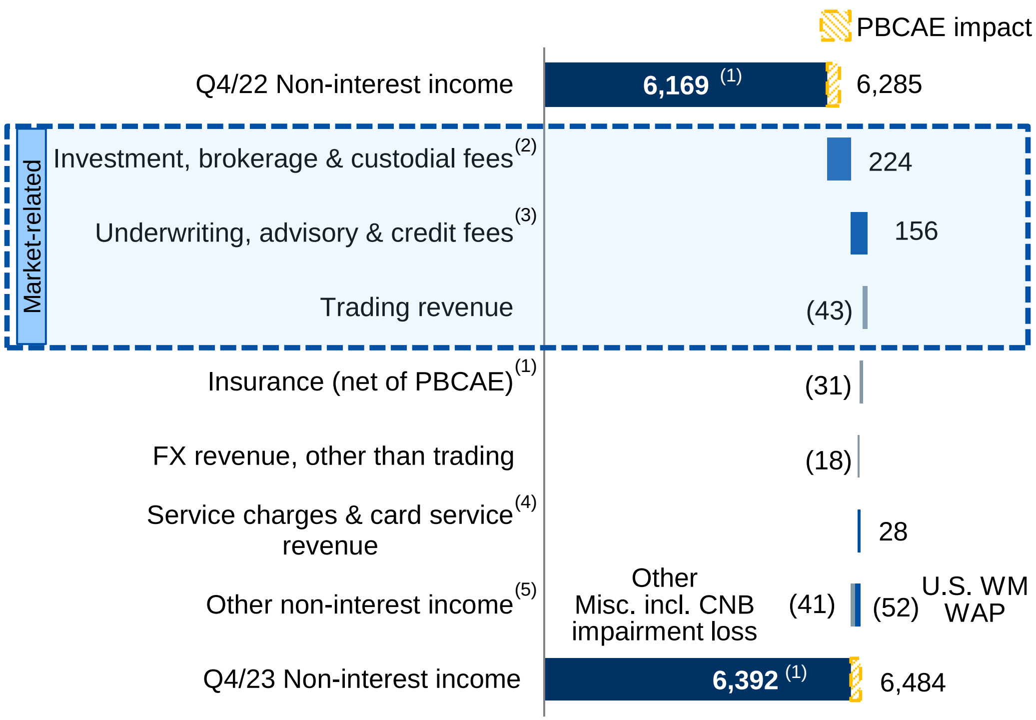
Average Repo & Securities Lending ($BN)



(1) Represents the 12-month revenue exposure (before-tax) to a 100bps immediate and sustained shift in interest rates. (2) Represents the 12-month revenue exposure (before-tax) to a 25bps immediate and sustained shift in interest rates. (3) Represents balances and net yield in the Capital Markets core fixed income repo business.

Non-interest income: Strong growth in market-related revenue

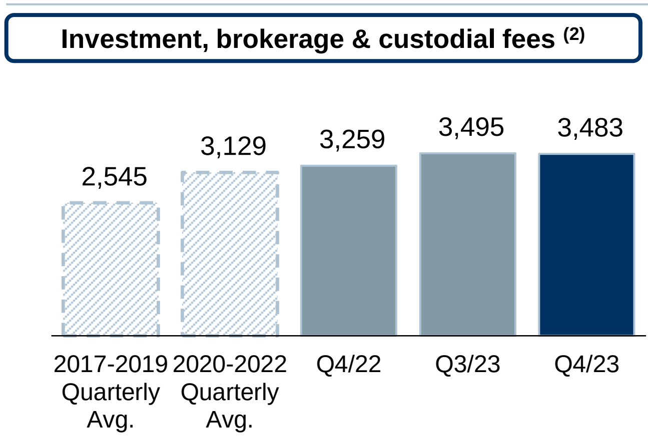
Non-Interest Income ($ millions)

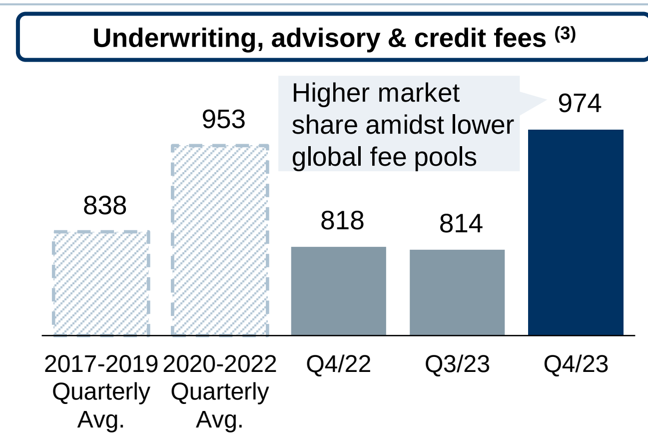


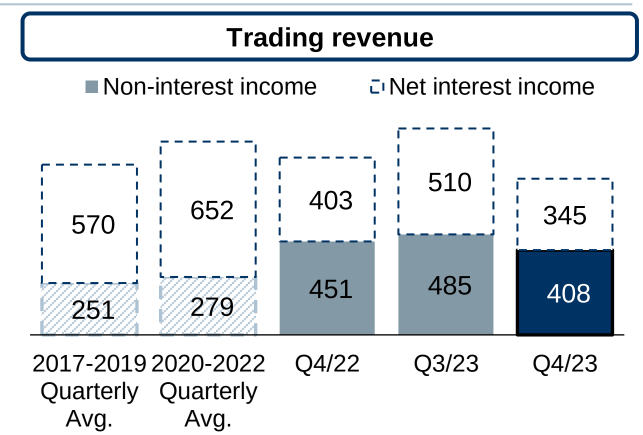
Q4/2023 Highlights

- **Non-interest income of $6.5BN was up 3%**
  - CNB impacted by impairment losses with respect to its interest in an associated company
- **Excluding specified items, adjusted non-interest income was up 8% net of PBCAE[(1)]**
  - \+ Higher investment management and custodial fees, reflecting benefits from the acquisition of RBC Brewin Dolphin and strong fee-based revenue growth in Wealth Management
  - \+ Higher underwriting and advisory fees driven by continued market share gains in M&A and Debt Capital Markets
  - – Lower FX, commodities and equities trading partially offset by higher fixed income trading
  - \+ Higher service charges due to improved client acquisition and elevated client activity levels
  - \+ Other non-interest income:
    - – Unfavourable change in the fair value of hedges related to our U.S. SBC plans in Corporate Support (U.S. WM WAP gains / losses), which was largely offset in expenses (see slide 40)

Market-related revenue



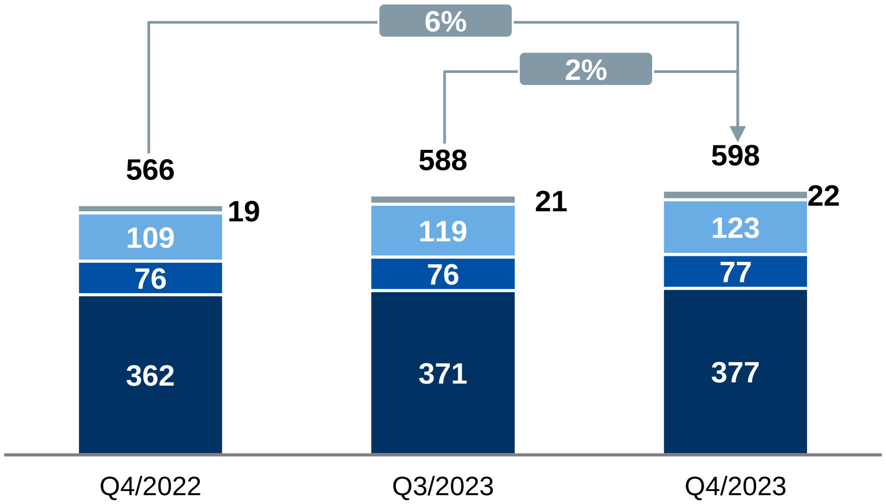




(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on Slide 44. (2) Comprised of Investment management & custodial fees, Securities brokerage commissions and Mutual fund revenue. (3) Comprised of Underwriting and other advisory fees and Credit fees. (4) Comprised of Service charges and Card service revenue. (5) See note 17 on Slide 45.

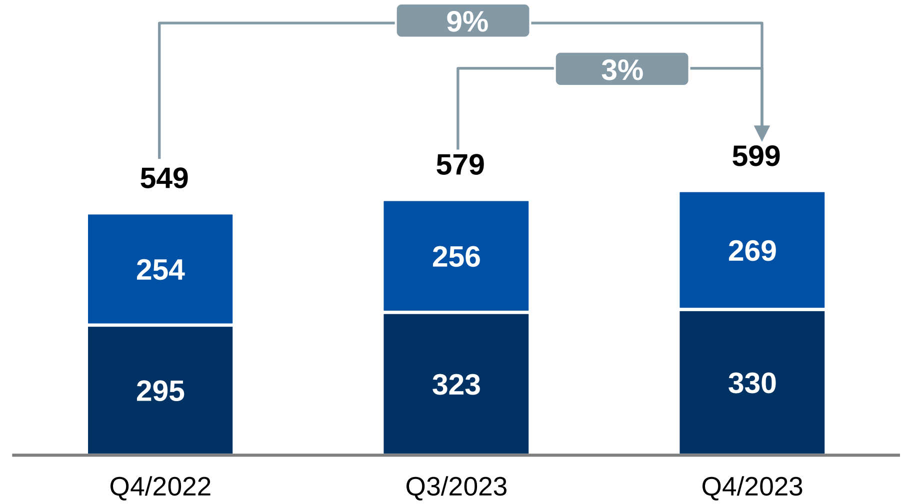
Canadian Banking: Higher spreads and strong volume growth

Average Gross Loans & Acceptances ($ billions)



Percentage Change		YoY		QoQ	
Residential Mortgages	■	4.1%	RESL[1] 3.2%	1.4%	RESL[1] 1.1%
HELOC[2]	■	(5.2)%		(2.0)%	
Other Personal	■	5.8%		2.4%	
Credit Cards	■	13.5%		3.3%	
Business (Including Small Business)	■	13.4%		3.7%	

Average Deposits ($ billions)

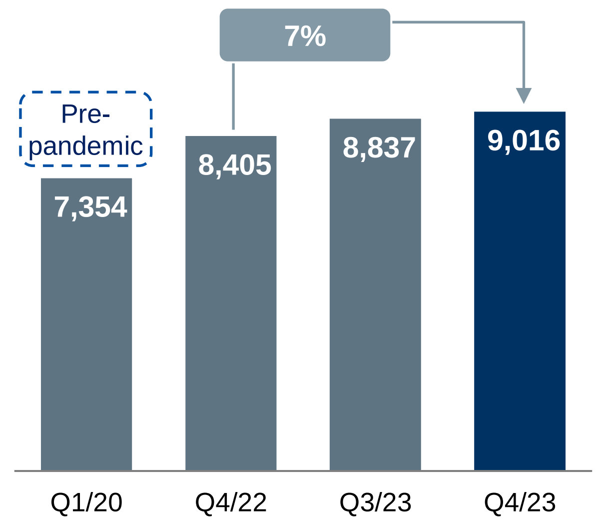


Percentage Change		YoY	QoQ
Personal Deposits	■	12.0%	2.1%
Business Deposits	■	5.8%	5.0%

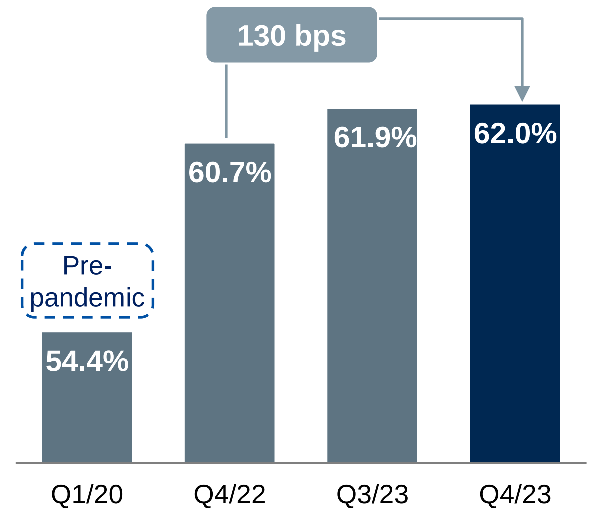
(1) RESL includes residential mortgages and HELOC. (2) Home Equity Line of Credit.

Canadian Banking: Our ~15MM clients continue to adopt our digital channels

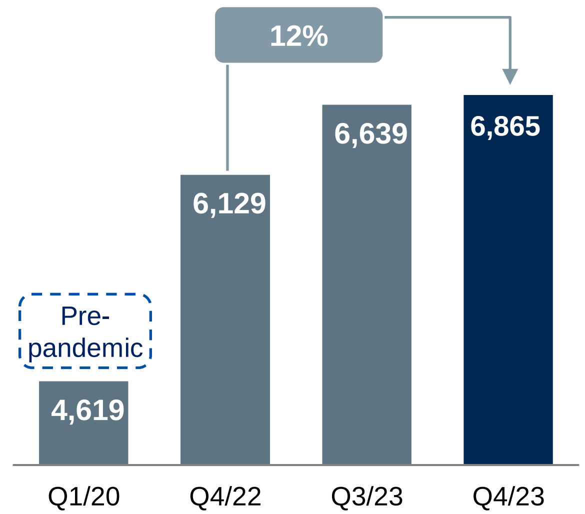
Active Digital Users (000s)[1]



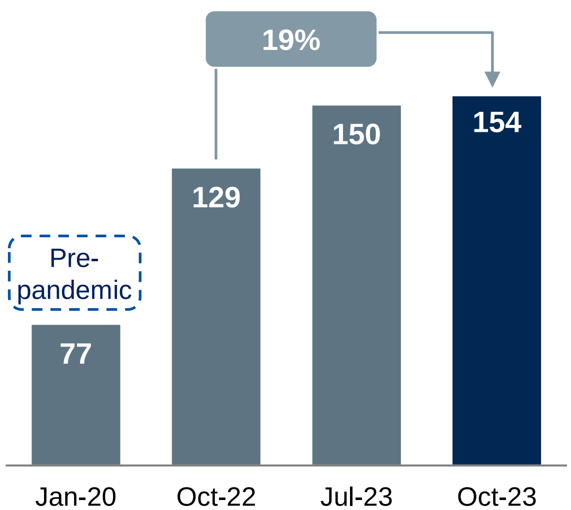
Digital Personal Adoption Rate[2]



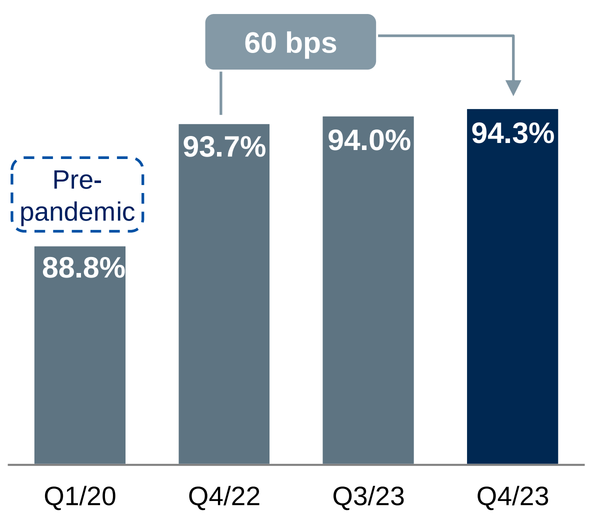
Active Mobile Users (000s)[1]



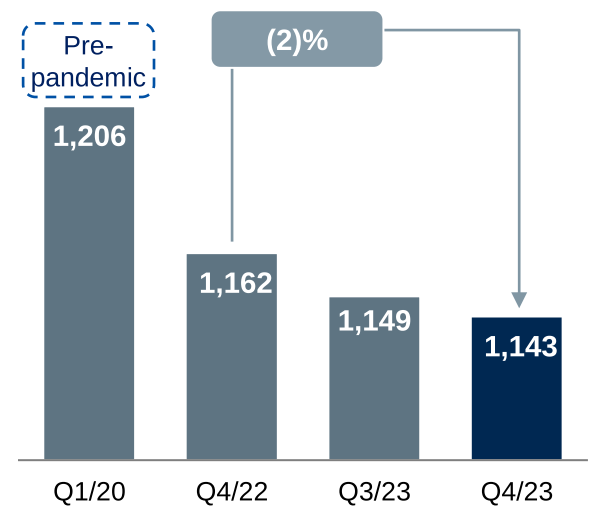
Mobile Sessions (millions)[3]



Self-Serve Transactions[4]



Branches

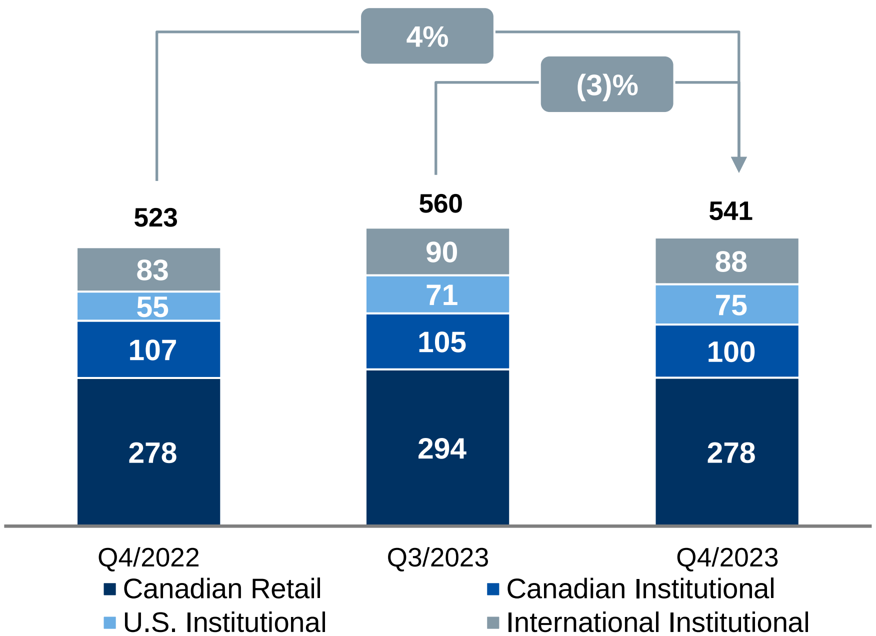


(1) These figures (in 000s) represent the 90-Day Active customers in Canadian Banking only and are spot values. (2) Digital Personal Adoption rate calculated using 90-day digital active personal clients. (3) These figures represent the total number of application logins using a mobile device. (4) Financial transactions only.

Wealth Management: RBC GAM net sales reflect challenging market backdrop

RBC Global Asset Management AUM[1] ($ billions)

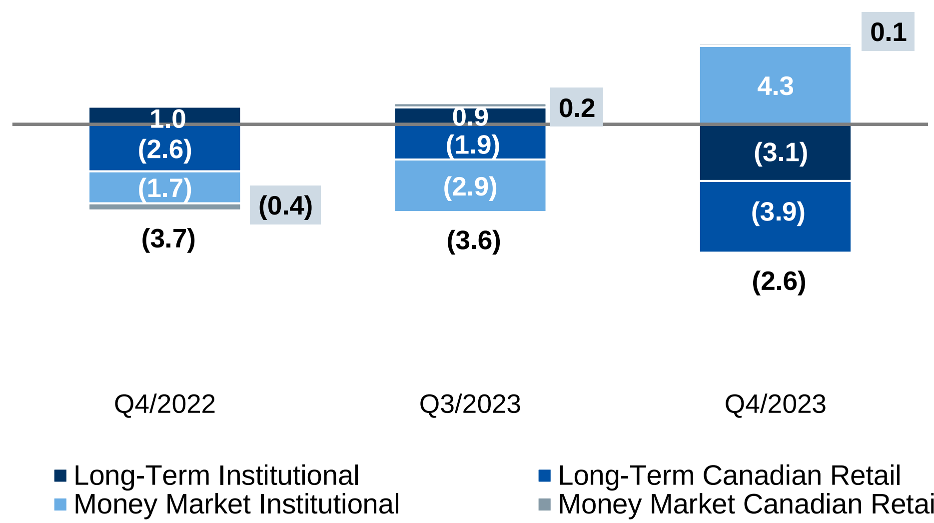
~83% of AUM outperforming the benchmark on a 3-year basis[2]



RBC Global Asset Management Net Sales ($ billions)

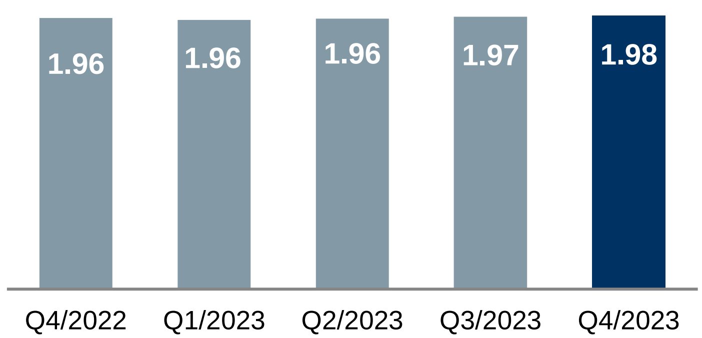
Last 12 months ended Q4/2023

Total	Long-Term Canadian Retail
$(1.0)BN	$(9.2)BN

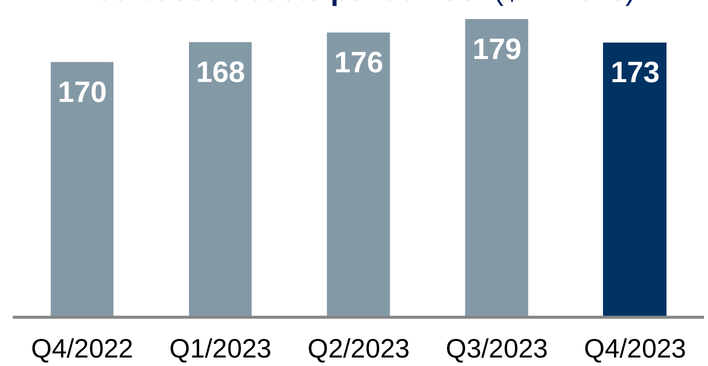


Wealth Management Canada: Leading advisor productivity

LTM revenue per advisor ($ millions)



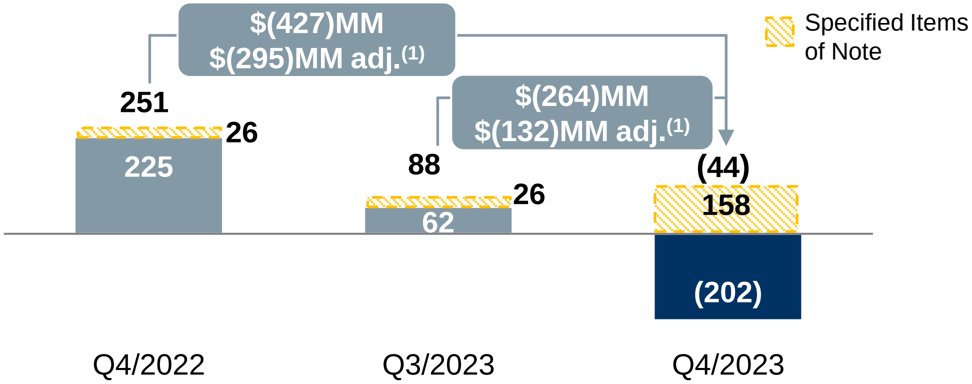
Fee-based assets per advisor ($ millions)



(1) Spot balances. (2) As at September 2023, gross of fees.

U.S. WM (incl. CNB): Solid loan and AUA growth offset higher PCL and expenses

Net Income (US$ millions)



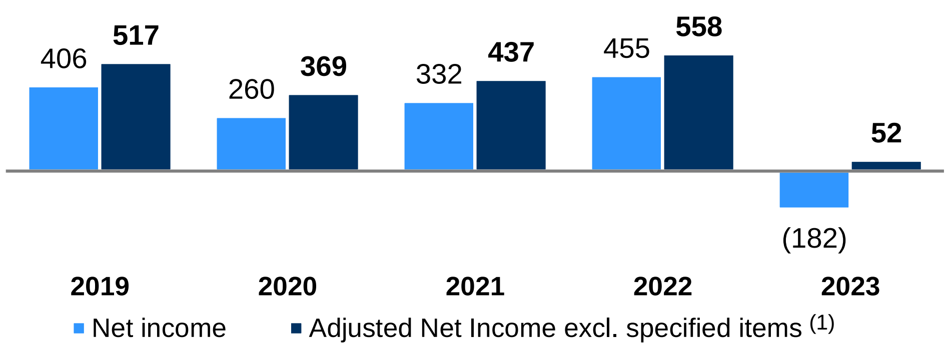
US$ millions (unless otherwise stated)[3]	Q4/2023	YoY	QoQ
Revenue	**1,369**	**(10)%**	**(7)%**
Expenses	1,538	26%	14%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings (PPPT)[2]	**(169)**	**n.m.**	**n.m.**
Adj. PPPT Earnings ex. specified items[1][2]	48	(86)%	(70)%
Provision For Credit Losses	93	$49	$18
Net Income	**(202)**	**n.m.**	**n.m.**
Adj. Net Income ex. specified items[1]	(44)	n.m.	n.m.
Assets Under Administration (AUA) $BN	543	6%	(5)%
Assets Under Management (AUM) $BN	177	11%	(5)%

City National

US$ millions (unless otherwise stated)[3]	Q4/2023	YoY	QoQ
Net Interest Income	**658**	**5%**	**11%**
NIM	2.78%	(2) bps	29 bps
Average Wholesale Loans ($BN)	42.5	7%	(1)%
Average Retail Loans ($BN)	24.0	4%	-
Average Deposits ($BN)	75.7	(2)%	2%
Net Income	**(247)**	**n.m.**	**n.m.**
Adj. Net Income ex. specified items[1]	(89)	n.m.	n.m.

Q4/2023 Highlights (US$)

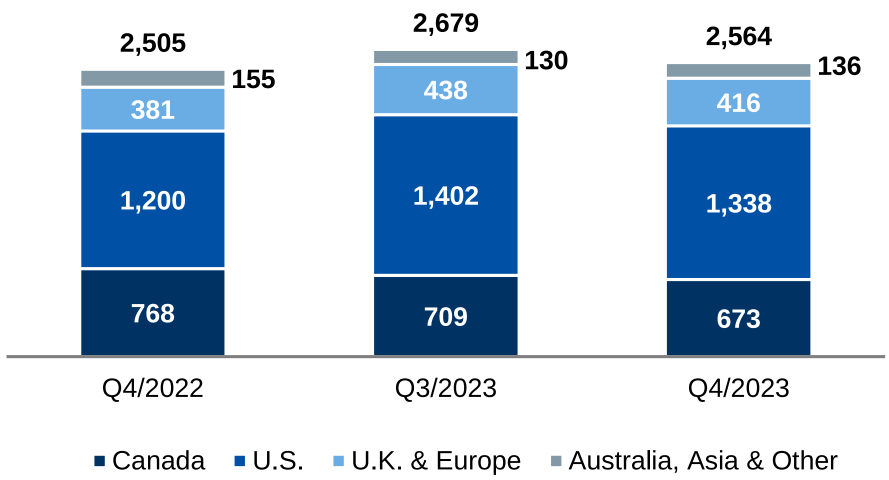
- **Net income down $427 million YoY**
  - – Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[2] down $480 million YoY
- **Revenue down 10% YoY; adjusted up 1% YoY[1]**
  - – Impact of impairment losses with respect to our interest in an associated company
  - – Lower sweep deposit revenue
  - + CNB Net Interest Income up 5% YoY
    - + CNB NIM down 2 bps YoY; up 29 bps QoQ (see slide 25)
    - – CNB deposits down 2% YoY; up 2% QoQ
    - + CNB loans up 6% YoY; down 1% QoQ
  - + Higher average fee-based client assets reflecting net sales and market appreciation
- **Expenses up 26% YoY**
  - – Higher staff costs, including higher severance due to cost reduction strategy
  - – Higher professional fees reflecting continued investments in the operational infrastructure of CNB
  - – Higher legal provisions (US$120MM before-tax) and impairment of other intangibles (US$38MM before-tax)
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 21 and 22)



(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 18 on Slide 45 for more information. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44 for more information. (3) All balance sheet figures (except for AUA and AUM) represent average balances.

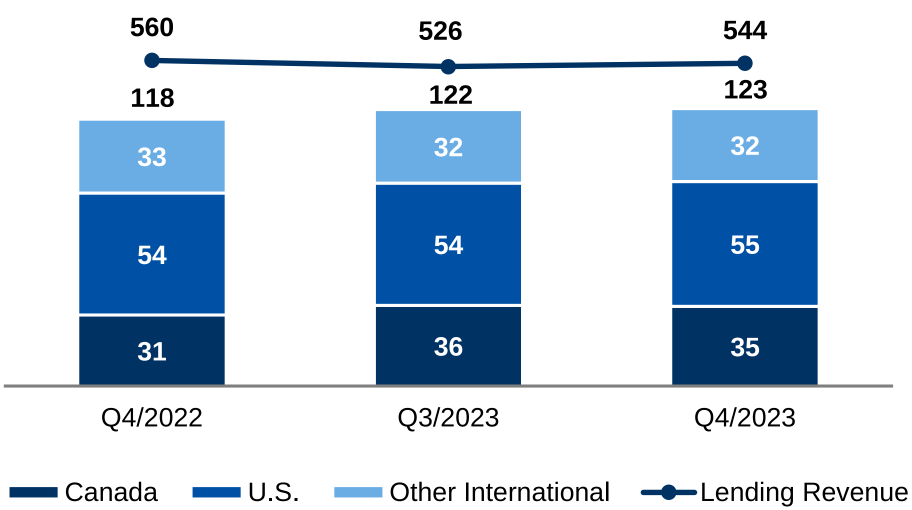
Capital Markets: Revenue and loan breakdown by geography

Capital Markets Revenue Breakdown by Geography[1] ($ millions)



- **Canada:** Down YoY, mainly driven by lower FX trading and equities trading, as well as lower M&A activity
- **U.S.:** Up YoY, driven by higher fixed income trading, as well as higher loan syndication, debt origination and M&A activity; partly offset by lower equities trading
- **U.K. & Europe:** Up YoY, largely due to higher cash equities, higher lending revenue, improved margins in Transaction Banking and higher fixed income trading; partially offset by lower foreign exchange trading
- **Australia, Asia & Other:** Down YoY, driven by lower equity origination and lower foreign exchange trading

Capital Markets Lending Revenue ($ millions) & Average Loans Outstanding by Region [2] ($ billions)



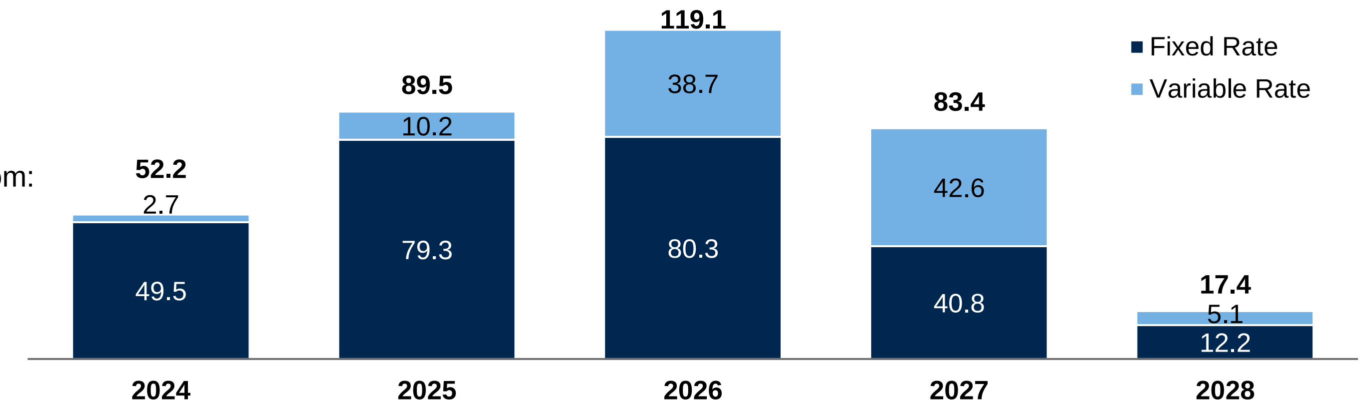
- We continue to deepen relationships with our clients, including financing to support their strategic objectives
- Diversification driven by strict limits on a single name basis, country, industry and product levels across all businesses, portfolios, transactions and products
- Lower lending revenues as higher average loans outstanding are more than offset by margin compression
- 63% of our total Capital Markets exposure[3] is investment grade

(1) Certain amounts have been revised from those previously presented to conform to our new basis of segment presentation. For more information, refer to the about Royal Bank of Canada section of our 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders. (2) Average loans outstanding includes wholesale loans, acceptances, and off balance sheet letters of credit and guarantees for our Capital Markets portfolio, on a single name basis. Excludes mortgage investments, securitized mortgages and other non-core items. (3) Total exposure represents exposure at default (EAD) which is the expected gross exposure upon the default of an obligor.

Canadian Banking Mortgage Portfolio: Renewal Risk

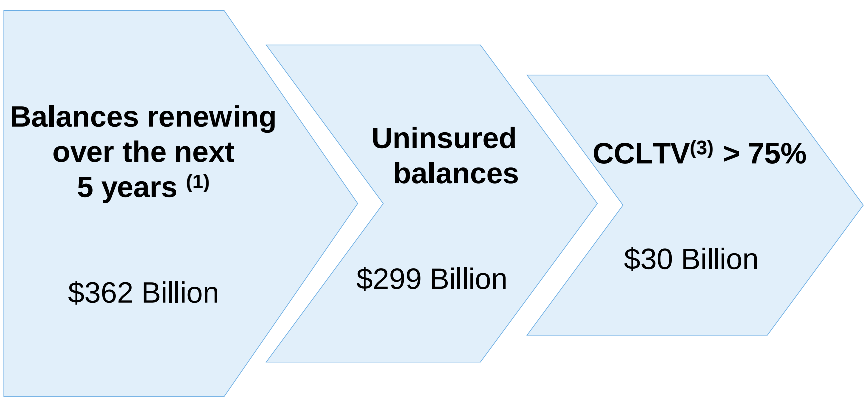
Mortgage Balances Renewing Over the Next 5 Years ($BN) [1]

- 14% of renewal balances mature in 2024, providing flexibility afforded with time
- With time, the portfolio is able to benefit from:
  - Wage and income inflation
  - Principal amortization
  - Proactive client outreach



	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
% of Total Balances Renewing	14%	25%	33%	23%	5%
Average Rate on Fixed Rate Mortgage [2]	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%	5.3%
% of Fixed Rate Balances Originated during Q3/2020 to Q2/2022	15%	32%	37%	28%	6%

Mortgage renewal risk is reduced by borrower equity, quality, and capacity



- Uninsured balances with CCLTV > 75% are underpinned by a high quality client base, with flexibility to manage higher monthly payments
- Of the $30BN in balances:
  - Average FICO is 773; over 86% have a FICO score of at least 680
  - Only 6% matures in 2024
  - Internal payment analysis shows a majority of borrowers have the capacity to absorb projected payment increases

(1) Current Canadian Banking retail mortgage balances (i.e. excludes wholesale and Wealth Management clients). (2) Average rate is calculated as the average rate per unit (i.e. an account-weighted average, as opposed to a balance-weighted average). Maturities in a given year reflect balances from various origination vintages. (3) Current Calculated Loan-To-Value (CCLTV).

Canadian Banking: Credit outcomes impacted by higher rates, as anticipated

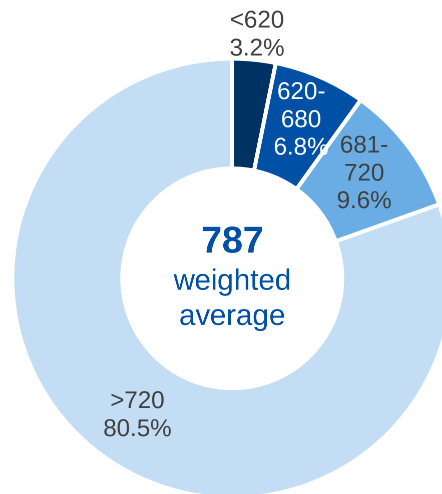
- Credit outcomes have largely normalized to pre-pandemic levels, and we are now seeing higher interest rates driving higher delinquency rates as well as higher PCL and GIL ratios, QoQ

Canadian Banking (CB) PCL on Impaired Loans and Gross Impaired Loans

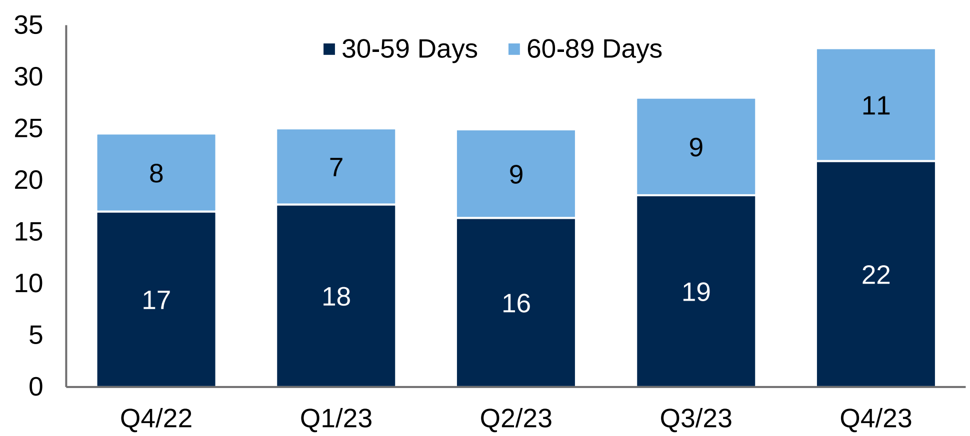
	Q4/23 Avg Loan Balances ($BN)	PCL on Impaired Loans (bps)[1]			Gross Impaired Loans (bps)			Avg FICO Score (Q4/23)
		Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23	
Residential Mortgages[2]	**376.5**	1	2	**3**	10	11	**13**	**791**
Personal Lending[3]	**76.5**	45	57	**72**	22	28	**31**	**775**
Credit Cards	**21.9**	182	212	**223**	72[4]	66[4]	**78[4]**	**739**
Small Business	**13.5**	52	70	**(15)**	109	175	**178**	**n.a.**
Commercial	**109.8**	15	14	**25**	37	49	**56**	**n.a.**
Total	**598.2**	**17**	20	**24**	**18**	**23**	**26**	**787[5]**

- The PCL ratio in Small Business benefitted from a reversal of provisions taken on government guaranteed HASCAP[6] loans

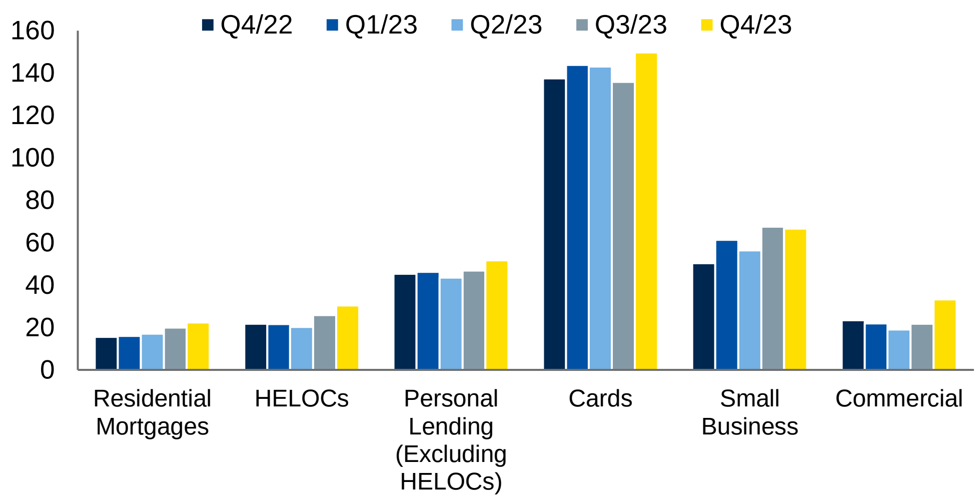
CB Retail FICO Score Distribution (Q4/23)



CB Delinquencies by Days Past Due (bps)[7]



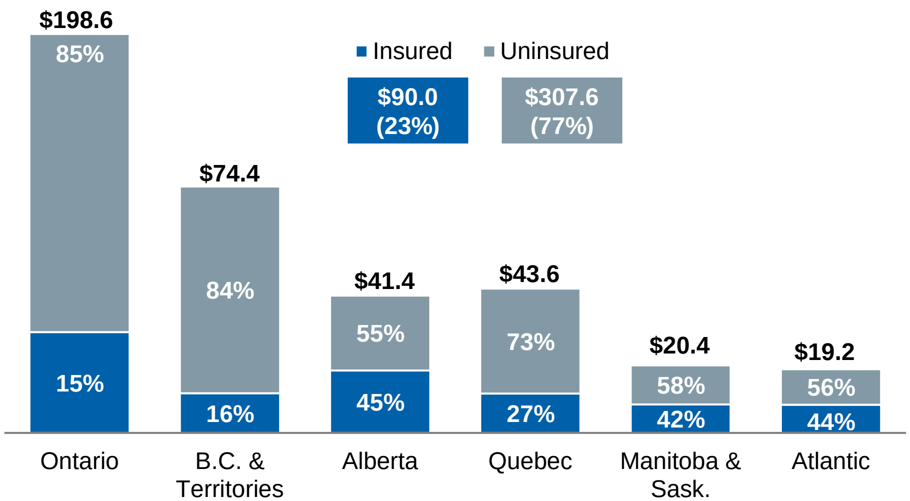
CB 30-89 Day Delinquencies by Product (bps)[7]



(1) See note 19 on Slide 45. (2) Includes $11.7BN of mortgages on multi-unit residential buildings originated in P&CB Business Banking. (3) Personal Lending includes Indirect Lending, Overdraft, Personal Loans and HELOC.(4) Represents 90+ Days Past Due, as there are no GIL balances for Credit Cards. (5) Average FICO is balance weighted for all retail products. (6) HASCAP - Highly Affected Sectors Credit Availability Program. (7) See note 20 on Slide 45.

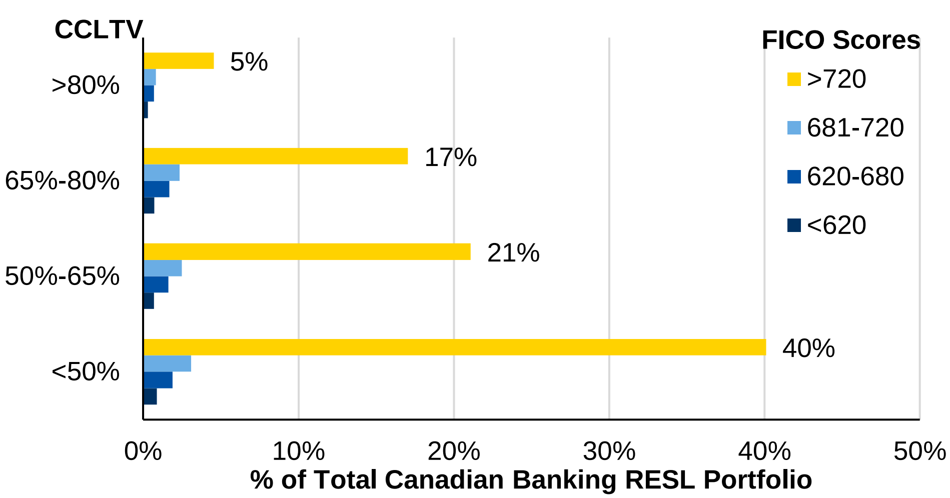
Canadian residential portfolio: Strong underlying credit quality

Canadian Residential Mortgage Portfolio[1] ($ billions)



CCLTV – Canadian Banking Residential Lending Portfolio only[2]					
49%	46%	54%	52%	53%	51%

Canadian Banking RESL Portfolio[2]



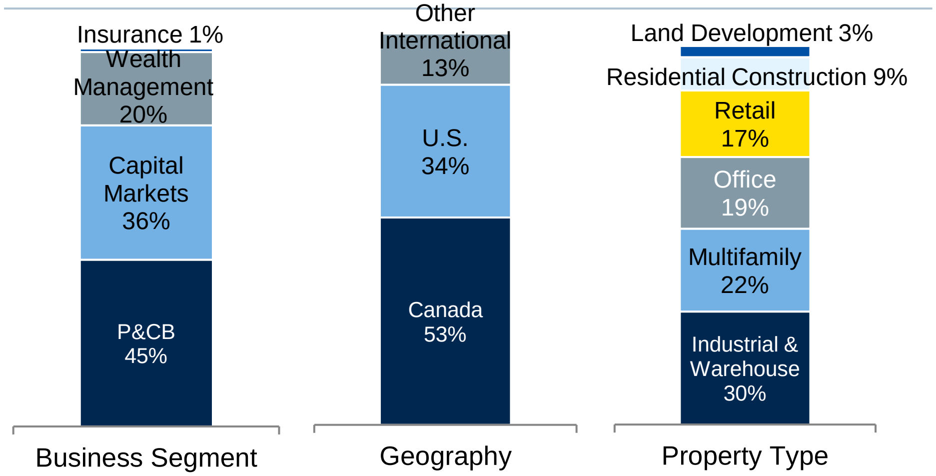
Canadian Banking RESL Portfolio[2]

	Total $400BN	Uninsured $336BN
Mortgage Balance	**$366BN**	**$302BN**
HELOC Balance	$34BN	$34BN
LTV at Origination	**71%**	**68%**
CCLTV	**49%**	**49%**
GVA	46%	46%
GTA	49%	49%
Average FICO Score	**802**	**806**
FICO > 800	52%	53%
CCLTV > 80% & FICO < 680	1.00%	0.32%
90+ Days Past Due[3]	**15 bps**	**13 bps**
GVA	11 bps	11 bps
GTA	13 bps	12 bps
Average Duration		
Remaining Mortgage Amortization[4]	**25 years**	**27 years**
Original Term[5]	41 months	39 months
Remaining Term	27 months	27 months
Portfolio Mix		
Variable Rate Mortgage	27%	30%
Fixed Rate Mortgage	73%	70%
Owner Occupied	86%	83%
Non-Owner Occupied	14%	17%
Detached	72%	73%
Condo	12%	12%

(1) See note 21 on Slide 45. (2) Real estate secured lending includes residential mortgages and HELOCs. See note 22 on Slide 45. (3) The 90+ day past due rate includes all accounts that are either 90 days or more past due or are in impaired status. (4) Excluding interest only mortgages. (5) Original term for booking during the quarter.

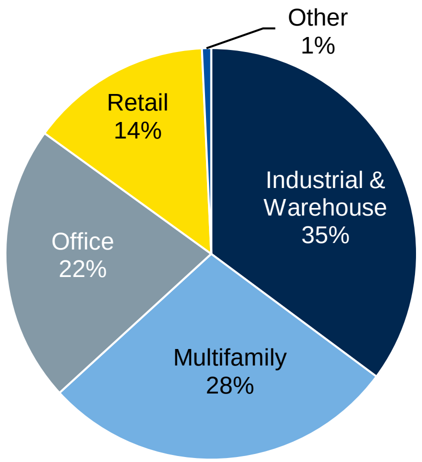
Commercial Real Estate (CRE): Well-diversified portfolio

Total CRE Exposure ($86.5 BN; 9.8% of total L&A)



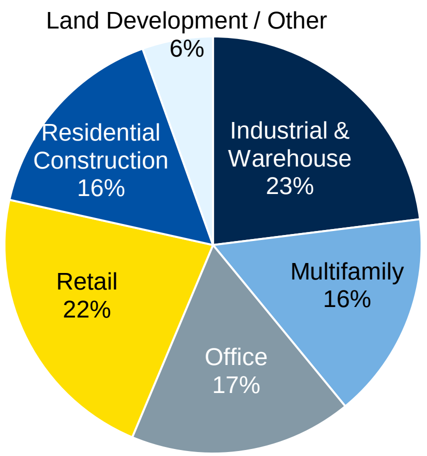
- The portfolio was originated with sound lending standards, and remains well-diversified by geography, business and property type
- In 2023, PCL on impaired CRE loans was proportional to the size of our exposure
  - CRE accounted for ~28% of wholesale PCL on impaired loans and wholesale L&A
- The portfolio is well provisioned
  - The CRE ACL ratio on performing loans is ~3x higher than pre-pandemic levels, and ~4x higher in the U.S. than in Canada

U.S. CRE Exposure (2.9% of total L&A)



- 57% of exposure is in Wealth Management, where loans typically benefit from amortization and additional recourse outside of the asset (e.g. guarantees or other collateral)
- The remaining 43% in Capital Markets, where exposure is backed by strong financial sponsors
- Office exposure accounts for 0.7% of RBC's total L&A, and exposure reduced 2% year-over-year

Canadian CRE Exposure (5.2% of total L&A)



- 82% of exposure is in Canadian Banking, with 16% in Capital Markets, and 2% in Insurance
- Exposure to developers is managed by Canadian Banking
  - Clients are large, top-tier developers with proven ability to manage through the cycle
  - Exposure to development projects is supported by corporate guarantees
  - In 2023, we did not have any impairments or PCL on impaired loans in the developer portfolio

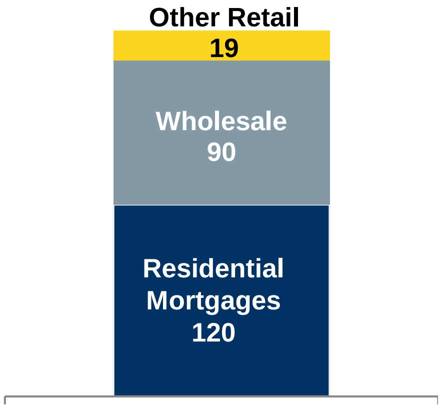
Allowance for Credit Losses: Prudently reserved

Allocation of ACL by Product as a % of Loans & Acceptances

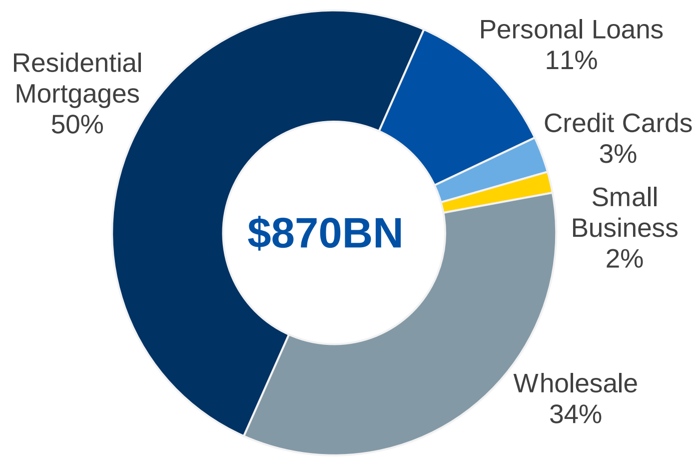
	Pre-Pandemic Q1/20		Q4/22		Q3/23		Q4/23	
Product	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**
Residential mortgages [1]	**0.07%**	**0.12%**	**0.07%**	**0.10%**	**0.07%**	**0.11%**	**0.07%**	**0.11%**
Other Retail	**1.46%**	**1.61%**	**1.52%**	**1.63%**	**1.68%**	**1.82%**	**1.69%**	**1.84%**
Personal	0.87%	1.03%	0.97%	1.07%	1.07%	1.20%	1.09%	1.24%
Credit cards	4.35%	4.35%	4.34%	4.34%	4.56%	4.56%	4.64%	4.64%
Small business[2]	0.73%	1.19%	1.17%	1.53%	1.20%	1.77%	1.01%	1.42%
Retail	**0.44%**	**0.52%**	**0.42%**	**0.47%**	**0.45%**	**0.51%**	**0.46%**	**0.52%**
Wholesale [1]	**0.36%**	**0.58%**	**0.44%**	**0.57%**	**0.50%**	**0.72%**	**0.54%**	**0.79%**
Total ACL	**0.42%**	**0.53%**	**0.42%**	**0.50%**	**0.47%**	**0.58%**	**0.48%**	**0.61%**

Loans & Acceptances by Product[3]

Loan Growth
(Q1/20 to Q4/23, $BN)



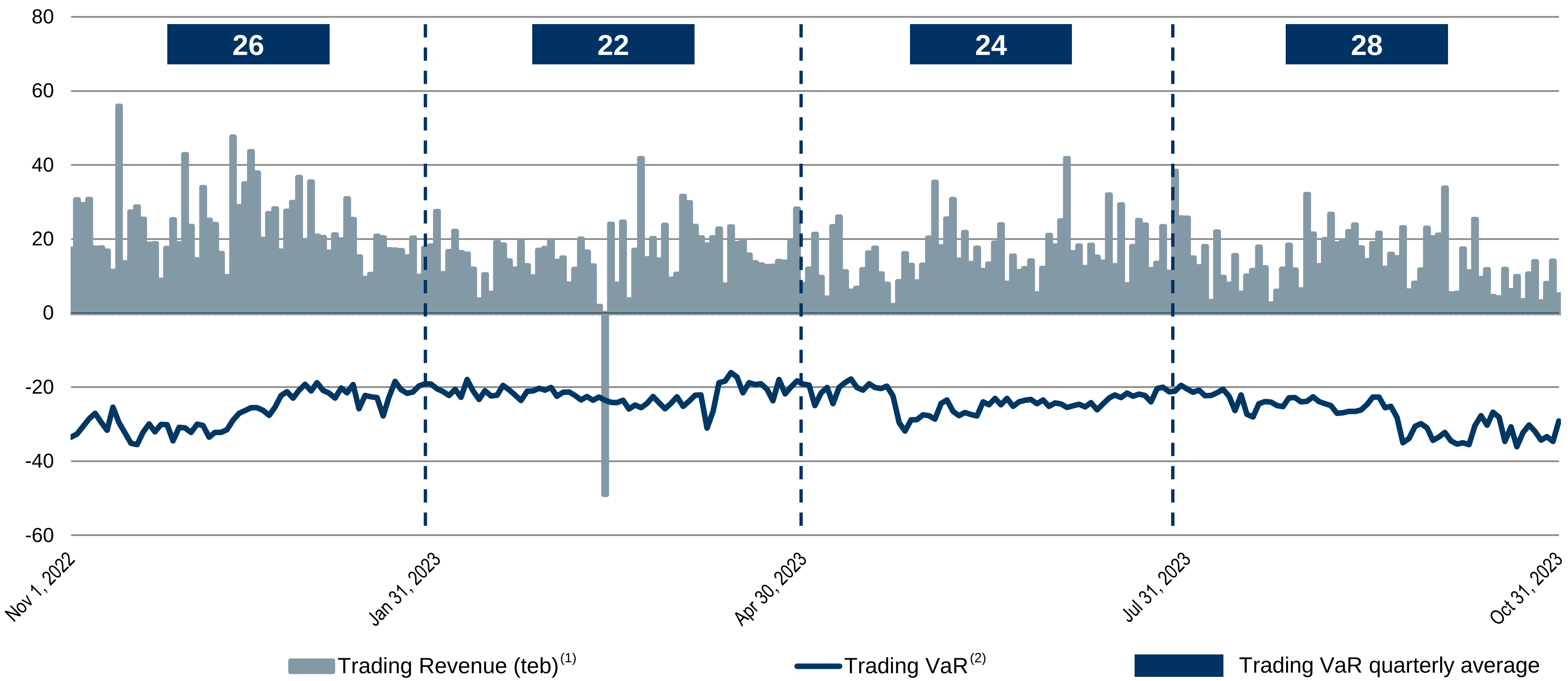
Q4/23 Loan Mix



(1) See note 23 on Slide 45. (2) Reversal of provisions taken on government guaranteed HASCAP loans in Q4/23 drove a QoQ decline in the Small Business ACL ratio. (3) Excludes loans not subject to impairment (loans held at FVTPL).

Market Risk: Trading revenue and VaR

($ millions)



- During the quarter, there were no days with net trading losses
- Average Trading VaR increased moderately from last quarter, primarily driven by increased exposures in our fixed income portfolios
- We incurred 1 day of net trading losses in 2023, largely associated with stresses in the U.S. regional banking sector in Q2 2023

(1) Trading revenue (teb) in the chart above excludes the impact of loan underwriting commitments. (2) VaR amounts in the chart above have been revised from prior quarters to reflect a Trading VaR measure, consistent with changes made to our 2023 Annual Report.

Share-based compensation (SBC): Market volatility leads to swings in SBC

SBC (incl. U.S. WM WAP) had a $(20)MM impact on YoY expense growth

	Q1/21	Q2/21	Q3/21	Q4/21	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23
Share-based compensation	**286**	134	100	97	47	17	68	3	270	132	243	(17)
U.S. WM WAP expense (gains)/losses	157	124	59	42	(71)	(122)	(15)	(81)	100	19	118	(128)
Net share-based compensation	**129**	**10**	**41**	**55**	**118**	**139**	**83**	**84**	**170**	**113**	**125**	**111**

Includes Q1 impact of eligible to retire expense

	Q1/21	Q2/21	Q3/21	Q4/21	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23
U.S. WM WAP revenue gains/(losses)	168	134	51	41	(89)	(154)	(22)	(98)	121	11	129	(150)
U.S. WM WAP expense (gains)/losses	157	124	59	42	(71)	(122)	(15)	(81)	100	19	118	(128)
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings Impact (1)	**11**	**10**	**(8)**	**(1)**	**(18)**	**(32)**	**(7)**	**(17)**	**21**	**(8)**	**11**	**(22)**

U.S. WM WAP revenue drove a $(52)MM impact on YoY revenue growth

Associated market indicators driving gains (losses) value of economic hedges:

QoQ Price Change	Q1/21	Q2/21	Q3/21	Q4/21	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23
RY Shares (TSE)	11.1%	13.3%	7.6%	2.1%	12.5%	(10.5)%	(3.8)%	1.0%	8.0%	(1.2)%	(2.8)%	(15.3)%
RY Shares (NYSE)	15.5%	18.0%	6.0%	2.8%	9.6%	(11.4)%	(3.5)%	(5.2)%	10.7%	(3.0)%	(0.2)%	(19.4)%
S&P 500 Index	13.6%	12.6%	5.1%	4.8%	(2.0)%	(8.5)%	- %	(6.3)%	5.3%	2.3%	10.1%	(8.6)%

- **Share-based compensation includes** compensation cost attributable to stock options and cash-settled share-based compensation awards, including the Wealth Accumulation Plans, granted to employees during the year
- **Wealth Accumulation Plan (WAP) revenue** includes gains (losses) on economic hedges of our U.S. Wealth Management (including City National) share-based compensation plans
- **Wealth Accumulation Plan (WAP) expense** is a share-based compensation expense that includes related variability driven by changes in the fair value of liabilities relating to these plans

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44 for more information.

Items impacting results (1/2)

2023 ($ millions, except for EPS)	Specified Item	Segments	Line Item	Before-Tax	After-Tax	Diluted EPS
Q4/2023						
Legal provisions	No	Wealth Management	Expenses	$(166)	$(166)	$(0.12)
Impairment of other intangibles	No	Wealth Management	Expenses	$(52)	$(38)	$(0.03)
Higher severance due to cost reduction strategy	No	Multiple Segments (1)	Expenses	$(157)	$(114)	$(0.08)
Impairment of associated corporation	**Yes**	Wealth Management	Non Interest Income	$(242)	$(177)	$(0.13)
Certain deferred tax adjustments	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Taxes	-	$578	$0.41
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(92)	$(68)	$(0.05)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Expenses	$(203)	$(167)	$(0.12)
Q3/2023						
Retrospective impact of HST on payment card clearing services, which were announced in the Government of Canada's 2023 budget	No	Personal & Commercial Banking	Non Interest Income	$(66)	$(62)	$(0.04)
Gain on the partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations	No	Wealth Management	Non Interest Income	$69	$77	$0.06
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(81)	$(61)	$(0.04)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Expenses	$(110)	$(84)	$(0.06)
Q2/2023						
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(82)	$(66)	$(0.05)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Expenses	$(56)	$(43)	$(0.03)
Q1/2023						
Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) and the permanent increase in the corporate income tax rate applicable to fiscal 2022 net of deferred tax adjustments	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Taxes	-	$(1,050)	$(0.76)
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(86)	$(71)	$(0.05)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Expenses	$(11)	$(8)	$(0.01)

(1) Personal & Commercial Banking: $48MM before-tax ($35MM after-tax); Wealth Management: $37MM before-tax ($27MM after-tax); Capital Markets: $37MM before-tax ($27MM after-tax); Insurance: $6MM before-tax ($4MM after-tax); and Corporate Support: $30MM before-tax ($22MM after-tax).

Items impacting results (2/2)

2022 ($ millions, except for EPS)	Specified Item	Segments	Line Item	Before-Tax	After-Tax	Diluted EPS
Q4/2022						
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(68)	$(52)	$(0.04)
Q3/2022						
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(62)	$(46)	$(0.03)
Q2/2022						
Gains on the sale of certain non-core affiliates	No	Wealth Management	Non Interest Income	$84	$58	$0.04
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(63)	$(46)	$(0.03)
Q1/2022						
Partial release of $116MM ($96MM after-tax) legal provision taken in U.S. Wealth Management (including City National) in Q4/21	No	Wealth Management	Expenses	$80	$69	$0.05
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(63)	$(47)	$(0.03)

Impact of foreign currency translation

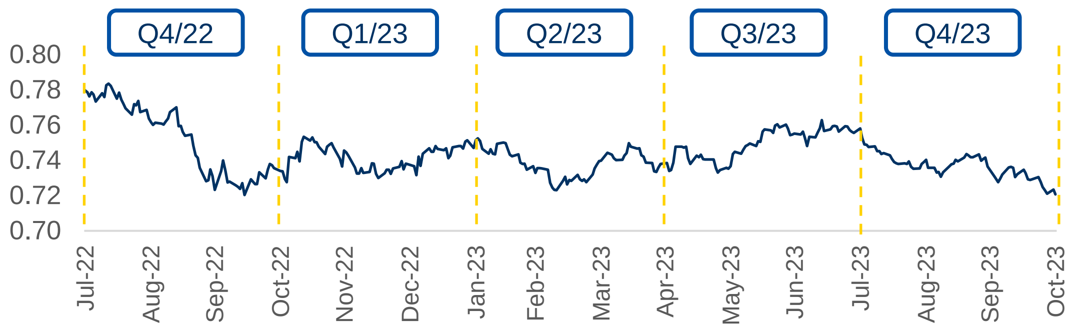
Estimated impact of foreign currency translation on key income statement items

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)	For the three months ended	
	Q4/23 vs. Q4/22 vs.	Q4/23 vs. Q3/23
Increase (decrease):		
Total revenue	124	110
Non-interest expense	92	73
PPPT Earnings(1)	**32**	**37**
PCL	3	8
Net income Before Tax	**29**	**29**
Income taxes	3	(2)
Net income	**26**	**31**
Impact on EPS		
Basic	0.02	0.02
Diluted	0.02	0.02

Relevant average exchange rates that impact our business

(Average foreign currency equivalent of C$1.00) (2)	For the three months ended				
	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23	YoY	QoQ
U.S. dollar	0.739	0.750	0.732	(0.9)%	(2.4)%
British pound	0.648	0.592	0.594	(8.3)%	0.3%
Euro	0.746	0.690	0.687	(7.9)%	(0.4)%

Foreign exchange rate (U.S. dollar equivalent of C$1.00) (3)



(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 44. (2) Average amounts are calculated using month-end spot rates for the period. (3) Source: Bloomberg.

Additional Notes (slides 4 to 23)

Slide 4

1. Net Income and diluted EPS is adjusted for (i) after-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles, (ii) HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs, (iii) Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company, (iv) Certain deferred tax adjustments, (v) Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) and other tax related adjustments. Adjusted pre-provision, pre-tax earnings adjusts for (i) pre-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles, (ii) HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs, (iii) Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company. Adjusted ROE is calculated as adjusted net income available to common shareholders divided by average common equity. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
2. Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings is calculated as income before income taxes and PCL. This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
3. All-bank and Insurance revenue and non-interest income net of PBCAE (Q4/23: $92MM; Q4/22: $116MM). These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
4. Non-interest expense YoY growth excluding impact of HSBC Canada integration costs and amortization of other intangibles. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
5. Non-interest expense YoY growth excluding the impact of HSBC Canada integration costs, Brewin Dolphin, FX, Share Based Compensation, legal provisions and impairment of other intangibles. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
6. PCL on loans ratio is calculated using PCL on loans as a percentage of average net loans and acceptances.

Slide 11

7. Net interest income (ex-trading) is calculated as net interest income less trading net interest income.
8. Non-interest income excluding impairment losses on our interest in an associated company (Q4/23: $242MM; Q4/22: $nil). This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
9. Effective tax rate adjusted for TEB. This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.
10. Wealth Management net income and pre-provision, pre-tax earnings adjusts for amortization of other intangibles and impairment losses on our interest in an associated company. Wealth Management revenue adjusts for impairment losses on our interest in an associated company. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.

Slide 13

11. NIM (ex-Trading Assets, Trading net interest income and Insurance Assets) on total average earning assets is calculated as net interest income ex trading divided by total average assets less trading assets and insurance assets.

Slide 15

12. Other non-interest expenses include YoY change in non-interest expense from the following line items: Telecommunications, Postage and courier, Stationery and printing, Business and capital taxes, Donations, Outsourced item processing, Impairment of other intangibles, Impairment of investments in joint ventures and associates and Other.
13. Salaries excluding the impact of fourth quarter severance (due to cost reduction strategy) is calculated as Salaries expense (Q4/2023: $2,274 million) less fourth quarter severance expense (Q4/2023: $157 million). Salaries for Q3/2023 were $2,190 million.

Slide 23

14. New formations for collectively assessed portfolios in Canadian Banking and Caribbean Banking are net of amounts returned to performing, repayments, sales, FX, and other movements, as amounts are not reasonably determinable.

Additional Notes (slides 25 to 38)

Slide 25

15. Loan yield is calculated as interest income on loans as a percentage of average total net loans. Total earning asset yield is calculated as interest income on assets as a percentage of average total earning assets. Securities yield is calculated as interest and dividend income on securities as a percentage of average securities, net of applicable allowance. Repo & securities lending yield is calculated as interest and dividend income on repo & securities lending as a percentage of average repo & securities lending balances, net of applicable allowance. These metrics do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For more information, see slide 52.
16. Total deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on deposits and other as a percentage of average deposits. Term-deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on term-deposits as a percentage of average term-deposits. Personal chequing & savings deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on personal chequing & savings deposits as a percentage of average personal chequing & savings deposits. Interest cost on repos is calculated as interest expense on repos as a percentage of average repo liabilities. These metrics do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions. For more information, see slide 52.

Slide 28

17. Comprised of Net gain on investment securities, Share of profit (loss) in joint ventures and associates and Other, including U.S. WM WAP gains/(losses).

Slide 32

18. Adjusted net income and adjusted pre-provision, pre-tax earnings excl. specified items for every quarter excludes CNB's amortization of intangibles and specified items. Adjusted revenue excludes impairment losses on our interest in an associated company. For reconciliation, see slides 48-51. For more information, see slide 52.

Slide 35

19. Calculated using average loans and acceptances, net of allowance.
20. Includes restrained accounts, where loans 30-59 days past due resulting from administrative processes, such as mortgage loans, where payments have been restricted pending payout due to sale or refinancing.

Slide 36

21. Canadian residential mortgage portfolio of $398BN comprised of $366BN of residential mortgages in Canadian Banking, $3BN in other Canadian business platforms, $12BN of mortgages with commercial clients ($9BN insured) and $18BN of residential mortgages in Capital Markets held for securitization purposes (all insured).
22. Based on $366BN in residential mortgages with non-commercial clients and $34BN in HELOC in Canadian Banking. Based on spot balances. Weighted by mortgage balances and adjusted for property values based on the Teranet-National Bank National *House Price Index*‡.

Slide 38

23. Excludes any loans held at FVTPL, which are not subject to impairment: Residential mortgages (Q4/23: $476MM; Q3/23: $472MM; Q4/22: $448MM; Q1/20: $534MM); Wholesale (Q4/23: $9.2BN; Q3/23: $8.9MM; Q4/22: $10.1BN; Q1/20: $10.7BN).

Glossary (1/2)

Assets under administration (AUA):

- Assets administered by us, which are beneficially owned by clients, unless otherwise noted. Services provided in respect of assets under administration are of an administrative nature, including safekeeping, collecting investment income, settling purchase and sale transactions, and record keeping.

Assets under management (AUM):

- Assets managed by us, which are beneficially owned by clients, unless otherwise noted. Services provided in respect of assets under management include the selection of investments and the provision of investment advice. We have assets under management that are also administered by us and included in assets under administration.

Average balances (assets, loans and acceptances, deposits, risk capital etc.):

- Calculated using methods intended to approximate the average of the daily balances for the period, as applicable.

Average earning assets (AEA), net:

- Average earning assets include interest-bearing deposits with other banks, securities, net of applicable allowance, assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed, loans, net of allowance, cash collateral and margin deposits. Insurance assets, and all other assets not specified are excluded. The averages are based on the daily balances for the period.

Book value per share (BVPS):

- Calculated as common equity divided by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio:

- A risk-based capital measure calculated as CET1 capital divided by risk-weighted assets. CET1 capital is a regulatory Basel III capital measure comprised mainly of common shareholders' equity less regulatory deductions and adjustments for goodwill and intangibles, defined benefit pension fund assets, shortfall in allowances and other specified items.

Dividend payout ratio:

- Common dividends as a percentage of net income available to common shareholders.

Efficiency ratio:

- Non-interest expense divided by total revenue.

Leverage ratio:

- A Basel III regulatory measure, the ratio divides Tier 1 capital by the sum of total assets plus specified off-balance sheet items. Tier 1 capital comprises predominantly of CET1 capital, with additional Tier 1 items such as preferred shares, limited recourse capital notes and non-controlling interests in subsidiaries Tier 1 instruments. The leverage ratio is a non-risk based measure.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):

- The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is a Basel III metric designed to ensure banks hold a sufficient reserve of high-quality liquidity assets to allow them to service a period of significant liquidity stress lasting 30 calendar days.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio:

- Average Canadian Banking loans as a percentage of average Canadian Banking deposits.

Glossary (2/2)

Net interest margin (NIM):

- Calculated as net interest income divided by average earning assets, net.

Net yield:

- Net yield is calculated as total repo revenue as a percentage of average reverse repo balances.

Operating leverage:

- The difference between our revenue growth rate and non-interest expense growth rate.

Reported diluted earnings per share (EPS):

- Calculated as net income available to common shareholders divided by the average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the dilutive effects of stock options and other convertible securities.

Return on common equity (ROE):

- Net income available to common shareholders, expressed as a percentage of average common equity.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA):

- Assets adjusted by a regulatory risk-weight factor to reflect the riskiness of on and off balance sheet exposures. Certain assets are not risk-weighted, but deducted from capital. The calculation is defined by guidelines issued by OSFI.

Total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC); TLAC ratio:

- The aggregate of Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, and external TLAC instruments, which allow conversion in whole or in part into common shares under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act and meet all of the eligibility criteria under the guideline. The risk-based TLAC ratio is defined as TLAC divided by total risk-weighted assets.

Trading net interest income (Trading NII):

- Trading net interest income reflects net interest income arising from trading-related positions, including assets and liabilities that are classified or designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Reconciliation for non-GAAP financial measures (1/4)

Calculation of Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Diluted EPS $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23	2022	2023
All-bank					
Net income	3,882	3,872	4,131	15,807	14,866
Less: Non-controlling interests (NCI)	(6)	(2)	(2)	(13)	(7)
Less: Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	(67)	(58)	(67)	(247)	(236)
Net income available to common shareholders	3,809	3,812	4,062	15,547	14,623
Adjusting items impacting net income (before tax)					
Amortization of other intangibles (A)	68	81	92	256	341
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs (B)	-	110	203	-	380
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company (C)	-	-	242	-	242
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income					
Amortization of other intangibles (D)	(16)	(20)	(24)	(65)	(75)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs (E)	-	(26)	(36)	-	(78)
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company (F)	-	-	(65)	-	(65)
Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) and other tax related adjustments (G)	-	-	-	-	1,050
Certain deferred tax adjustments (H)	-	-	(578)	-	(578)
Adjusted net income	3,934	4,017	3,965	15,998	16,083
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	3,861	3,957	3,896	15,738	15,840
Adjusted diluted EPS	$ 2.78	$ 2.84	$ 2.78		
Common shares outstanding (000s) - average (diluted)	1,388,548	1,394,939	1,400,465		
Wealth Management					
Net Income	822	663	215		
Add: Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company	-	-	177		
Add: After-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles	45	56	63		
Net income excl. specified items	867	719	455		

Calculation of Adjusted ROE $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
All-bank			
Net income available to common shareholders	3,809	3,812	4,062
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	3,861	3,957	3,896
Average common equity	97,150	103,850	105,850
ROE	15.6%	14.6%	15.2%
Adjusted ROE	15.8%	15.1%	14.6%

Reconciliation for non-GAAP financial measures (2/4)

Calculation of Effective Tax Rate (teb) **$ millions (unless otherwise stated)**	**Q4/22**	**Q3/23**	**Q4/23**
All-bank			
Income taxes			
Income taxes	979	761	(60)
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income (noted above: D+E+F+G+H)	16	46	703
Adjusted income taxes	995	807	643
Income taxes (teb)			
Income taxes	979	761	(60)
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment	142	113	117
Income taxes (teb)	1,121	874	57
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income (noted above: D+E+F+G+H)	16	46	703
Adjusted income taxes (teb)	1,137	920	760
Net income before taxes (teb)			
Net income before taxes	4,861	4,633	4,071
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment	142	113	117
Net income before taxes (teb)	5,003	4,746	4,188
Adjusting items impacting net income (before tax) (noted above: A+B+C)	68	191	537
Adjusted net income before taxes	4,929	4,824	4,608
Adjusted net income before taxes (teb)	5,071	4,937	4,725
Effective tax rate	20.1%	16.4%	(1.5)%
Adjusted effective tax rate	20.2%	16.7%	14.0%
Effective tax rate (teb)	22.4%	18.4%	1.4%
Adjusted effective tax rate (teb)	22.4%	18.6%	16.1%

Calculation of PPPT excl. Specified Items **$ millions (unless otherwise stated)**	**Q4/22**	**Q3/23**	**Q4/23**
All-Bank			
PPPT	5,242	5,249	4,791
Add: Amortization of other intangibles	68	81	92
Add: HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	-	110	203
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	-	242
PPPT excl. specified items	5,310	5,440	5,328
Wealth Management			
PPPT	1,115	904	439
Add: Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company	-	-	242
Add: Pre-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles	61	77	88
PPPT excl. specified items	1,176	981	769

Reconciliation for non-GAAP financial measures (3/4)

Calculation of PPPT $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
All-Bank			
Net income	3,882	3,872	4,131
Income taxes	979	761	(60)
Provision for credit losses	381	616	720
PPPT	5,242	5,249	4,791
Canadian Banking			
Net income	1,999	2,043	1,998
Income taxes	705	798	759
Provision for credit losses	386	308	457
PPPT	3,090	3,149	3,214
Wealth Management			
Net income	822	663	215
Income taxes	231	139	92
Provision for credit losses	62	102	132
PPPT	1,115	904	439
Insurance			
Net income	268	227	289
Income taxes	103	77	35
Provision for credit losses	-	-	-
PPPT	371	304	324
Capital Markets			
Net income	727	949	987
Income taxes	66	(99)	(238)
Provision for credit losses	33	209	137
PPPT	826	1,059	886

Calculation of PPPT $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
Net income	225	62	(202)
Income taxes	42	(14)	(60)
Provision for credit losses	44	75	93
PPPT	311	123	(169)

Calculation of Adjusted PPPT excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
PPPT	311	123	(169)
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	35	35	42
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	-	175
Adjusted PPPT excl. specified items	346	158	48

Calculation of Adjusted Net Income excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
Net income	225	62	(202)
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	26	26	31
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	-	127
Adjusted net income excl. specified items	251	88	(44)
City National (US$)			
Net Income	61	(38)	(247)
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	26	26	31
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	-	127
Adjusted net income excl. specified items	87	(12)	(89)

Calculation of Adjusted Net Income excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
City National (US$)					
Net Income	406	260	332	455	(182)
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	111	109	105	103	107
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company (Q4/23)					127
Adjusted Net Income excl. Specified Items	**517**	**369**	**437**	**558**	**52**

Reconciliation for non-GAAP financial measures (4/4)

Calculation of Revenue Net of Insurance PBCAE $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
All-Bank			
Revenue	12,567	14,489	13,026
Less: Insurance PBCAE	116	1,379	92
Revenue net of Insurance PBCAE	12,451	13,110	12,934
Insurance			
Revenue	644	1,848	589
Less: Insurance PBCAE	116	1,379	92
Revenue net of Insurance PBCAE	528	469	497

Calculation of Non-Interest Income Net of Insurance PBCAE & Excl. U.S. WM WAP/Specified Item $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q3/23	Q4/23
All-bank			
Non-Interest Income	6,285	8,203	6,484
Less: Insurance PBCAE	116	1,379	92
Non-Interest Income net of Insurance PBCAE	6,169	6,824	6,392
Less: U.S. WM WAP	(98)	129	(150)
Non-Interest Income net of Insurance PBCAE & Excl. WAP	6,267	6,695	6,542
Non-Interest Income net of Insurance PBCAE	6,169	6,824	6,392
Add: Specified item noted below			
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company	-	-	242
Non-Interest Income net of Insurance PBCAE, excl. specified item	6,169	6,824	6,634

Calculation of Core NIE growth $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q4/22	Q4/23	YoY Change
All-bank			
Expenses	7,209	8,143	934
Less: HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs impact			203
Less: RBC Brewin Dolphin, FX, SBC, legal provisions and impairment of other intangibles			393
Change in NIE excl. above			338

Calculation of Adjusted Dividend Payout Ratio	Q4/23
All-bank	
Common dividends	1,893
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	3,896
Adjusted dividend payout ratio	49%

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:

- Measures which exclude the amount of amortization of intangibles (excluding amortization of software), any goodwill impairment, and other significant items that may impact a given period enhances comparability as transaction specific intangible assets and/or goodwill can differ widely between organizations, and impairments and other significant items can give rise to volatility in a particular period.
- Measures which exclude insurance PBCAE, U.S. WM WAP gains/(losses) and the impact of FX, HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs, share-based compensation and Brewin Dolphin expenses enhance comparability as these excluded items can lead to volatility that could obscure trends in underlying business performance and reduce comparability with prior periods.
- Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings is used to assess our ability to generate sustained earnings growth outside of credit losses, which are impacted by the cyclical nature of the credit cycle.
- TEB adjusted amounts are useful to illustrate the impact of tax-advantaged revenue sources in our Capital Markets business on our effective tax rate.

Readers are cautioned that key performance measures, such as ROE and non-GAAP measures, including adjusted net income, adjusted diluted earnings per share, pre-provision, pre-tax earnings, adjusted pre-provision and pre-tax earnings, adjusted and core non-interest expense growth, adjusted dividend payout ratio, adjusted ROE, revenue and non-interest income net of PBCAE, revenue and non-interest income net of U.S. WM WAP gains/losses, TEB adjusted measures, loan yields, total deposit costs, and revenue and non-interest income excluding various 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 key performance and non-GAAP measures can be found under the "Key performance and non-GAAP measures" section of our 2023 Annual Report.

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