Royal Bank of Canada First Quarter Results

February 28, 2024

All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated and are based on financial statements prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting, unless otherwise noted. Effective November 1, 2023, we adopted IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) and comparative amounts have been restated from those previously presented. 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 44-45. Our Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders and Supplementary Financial Information are available on our website at: http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

RBC®

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 and the expected closing of the transaction involving HSBC Bank Canada (HSBC Canada), including plans for the combination of our operations with HSBC Canada and the financial, operational and capital impacts of the transaction, such as expected synergies, cross-sell opportunities and acquisition and integration costs. 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: the possibility that the proposed transaction does not close when expected or at all because of the occurrence of any event, change or other circumstances, the possibility that the anticipated benefits from the proposed transaction, including creating cross-sell opportunities are not realized, the possibility that the business of RBC and HSBC Canada may not perform as expected or in a manner consistent with historical performance, the ability to promptly and effectively integrate HSBC Canada, our ability to achieve our capital targets, our ability to cross-sell more products to customers, the possibility that the transaction may be more expensive to complete than anticipated, including as a result of unexpected factors or events, 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) and the Risk management section of our Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders, 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 and the Risk management section of our Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders, 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 and outlook section of our Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders, as such sections may be updated by subsequent quarterly reports. Assumptions about RBC's and HSBC Canada's current and expected financial performance, expected closing date of the proposed transaction, expected expense synergies (and timing to achieve), acquisition and integration costs and future regulatory capital requirements were considered in making the forward-looking statements in this document including the expected capital impact to RBC. 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 and the Risk management section of our Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders, 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

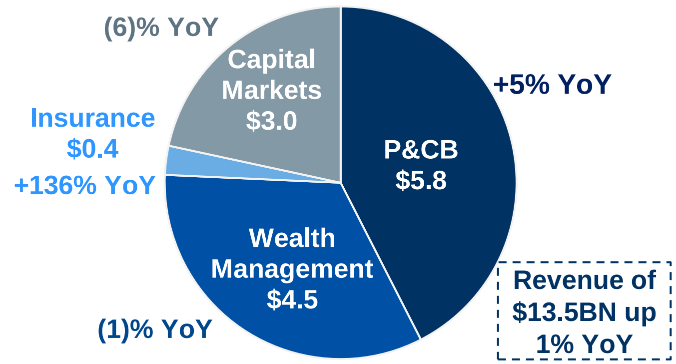
President and Chief Executive Officer

Q1/24: Strong balance sheet, controlled expense growth and solid volume growth

Strong earnings

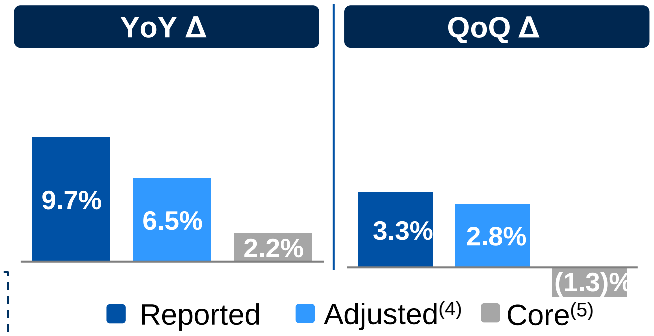
YoY Δ	Reported	Adjusted[1]
Net Income	$3.6BN +14%	$4.1BN (5)%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[2]	$5.2BN (11)%	$5.8BN (1)%
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$2.50 +12%	$2.85 (6)%

Diversified revenue streams[3] ($BN)



- Higher Canadian Banking net interest income, higher Insurance revenue and higher investment management fees
- Partially offset by the partial sale of RBC Investor Services (RBC IS) operations. Strong Capital Markets results down from record revenue last year

Controlled expense growth



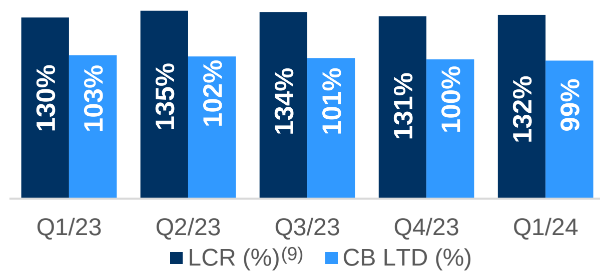
- Expense growth of 9.7%.
  - Core[5] expense growth slowed to 2.2% reflecting ongoing cost containment initiatives
  - Adjusted[4] expense growth of 2.8% and core[5] expense growth of (1.3)% QoQ

Stage 3 PCL at historical averages

PCL on impaired loans	PCL on performing loans
31 bps[6] +6 bps QoQ	**6 bps** (3) bps QoQ

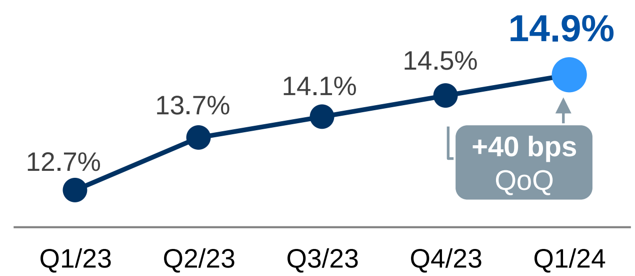
- PCL on loans ratio[7] of 37 bps, up 3 bps versus last quarter
  - Impaired PCL ratio of 31 bps partly due to increase in Commercial Real Estate and unsecured Canadian retail portfolios
  - Prudent reserve build with ACL ratio of 64 bps (up 11 bps YoY and 3 bps QoQ); ~2.5x the LTM[8] PCL on impaired loans

Strong funding and liquidity



- Canadian Banking loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio improved to 99% as deposit growth (9%) outpaced gross loan growth (6%)
- Average LCR[9] maintained at a strong 132%, a surplus of ~$94 billion

Robust capital ratio (CET1) [9]

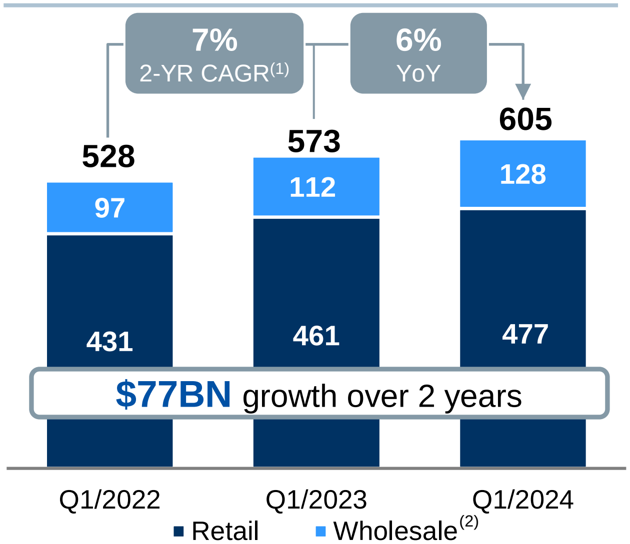


- CET1[9] ratio up 220 bps YoY, reflecting >80 bps net organic internal capital accretion
- As of May 24th, we are removing the 2% discount on the purchase of shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP)

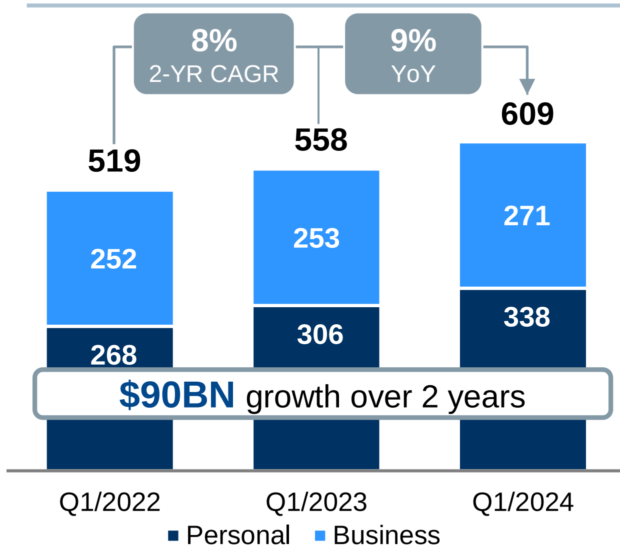
(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on slide 42. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on slide 42. (3) Amounts exclude Corporate Support. (4) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on slide 42. (5) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 4 on slide 42. (6) Basis points (bps). (7) See note 5 on slide 42. (8) Last twelve months (LTM) (9) 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.

Client assets and activity: Momentum in market sensitive businesses

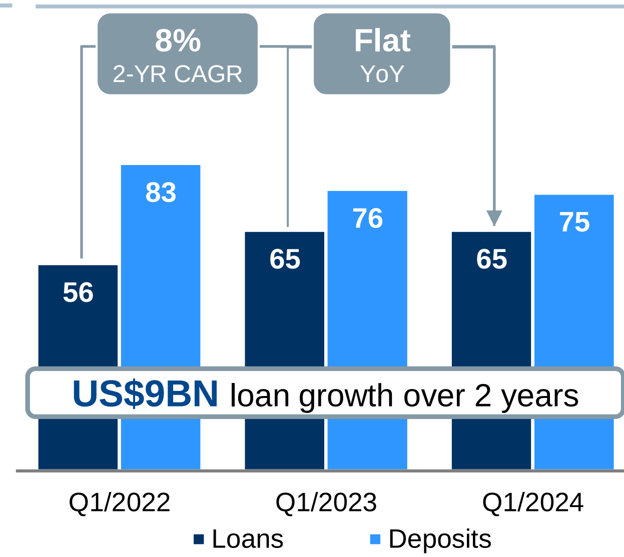
Canadian Banking average gross loans and acceptances ($ billions)



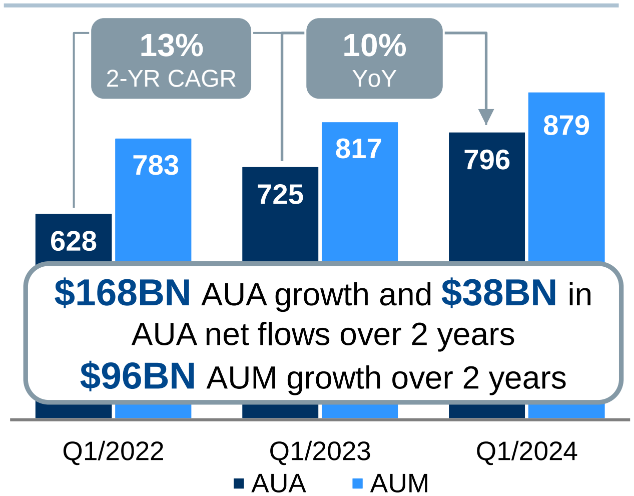
Canadian Banking average deposits ($ billions)



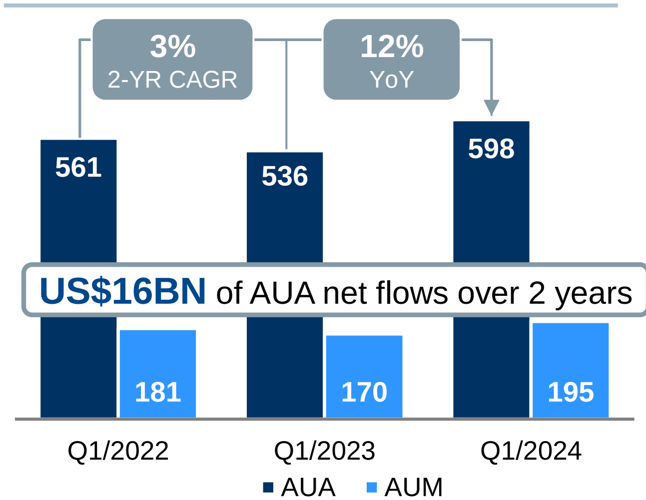
City National (CNB) average loans and deposits (US$ billions)



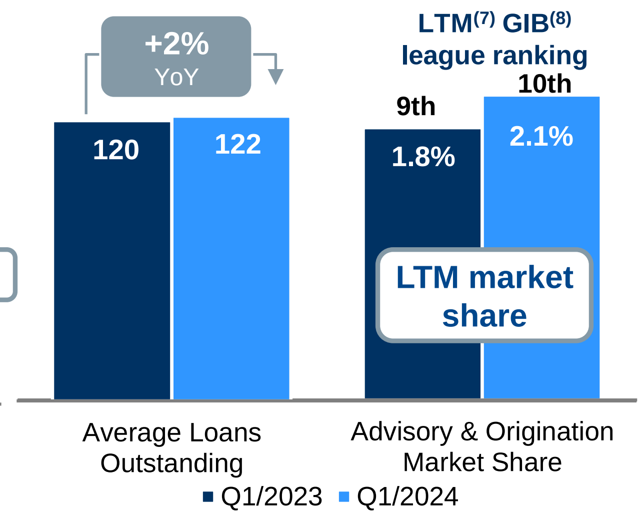
Wealth Management (non-U.S.) AUA(3)(4) and AUM (3)(4)($ billions)



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 44-45 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 Equity Capital Markets (ECM), Debt Capital Markets (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).

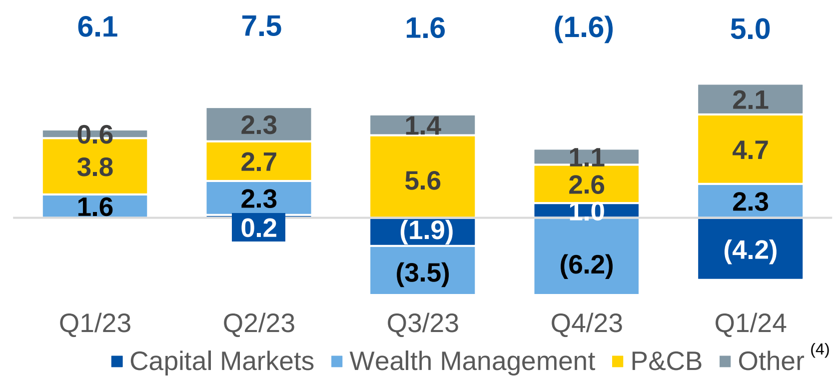
Balanced capital deployment driving sustainable long-term shareholder value

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

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

10%
3-Year BVPS[2] **CAGR**

Diversified **organic growth**[1][3] (RWA $BN)



Committed to sustainable **dividend growth** (Q1/24)

Common share dividends
$1.9BN
+6% YoY

Dividend payout Ratio[2]
55% reported
49% adjusted[5]

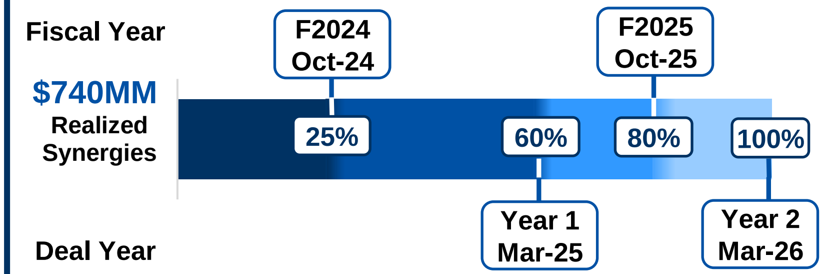
Capital generation creates **optionality**

RBC Brewin Dolphin
£1.6BN
completed acquisition

HSBC Canada
$13.5BN
announced acquisition[6]

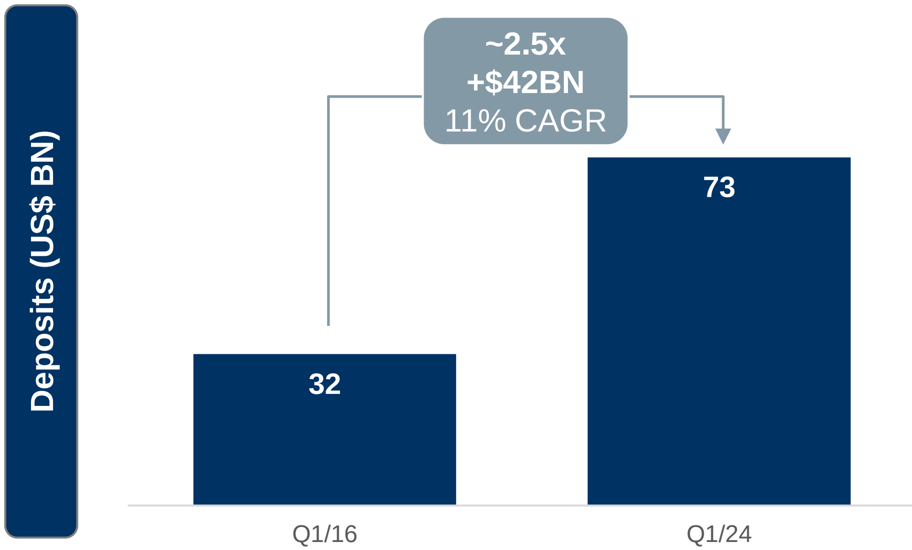
(1) The CET1 ratio and RWA are calculated using OSFI's CAR guideline. (2) Refer to Glossary on slides 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure. (3) Organic growth reflects growth in RWA excluding impacts of model & methodology updates, asset quality, acquisitions & disposals, FX and intercompany transfer of deferred tax assets. (4) Includes Insurance and Corporate Support. (5) Calculated as common share dividends ($1,944 million) divided by adjusted net income available to common shareholders ($4,006 million). This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50. (6) Cash purchase price at announcement for acquisition of 100% of the common shares of HSBC Bank Canada (HSBC Canada).

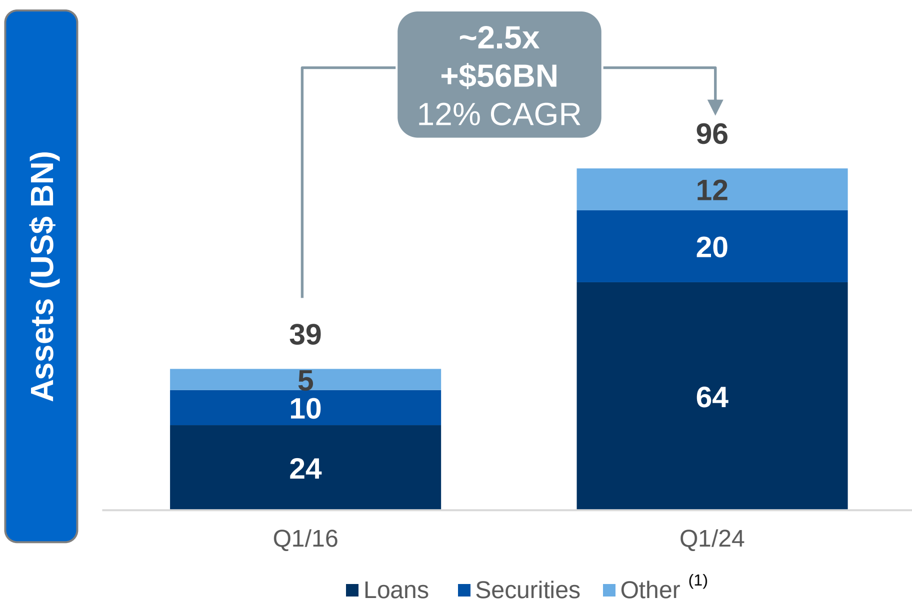
Planned acquisition of HSBC Canada: Updated transaction expectations

	Transaction Assumptions at Announcement	Updated Expectations
Expense Synergies	▪ $740MM of estimated **expense** synergies – 20% realized in Year 1 (2024) – >95% realized in Year 2 (2025)	 ▪ Given the close-and-convert nature of the acquisition, shared services, functions and IT costs drive ~60% of the realized synergies in F2024, and are largely realized in Year 1 ▪ Synergies related to distribution, product support and other direct costs are largely realized in F2025
Revenue Synergies	▪ Cross-sell opportunities identified	▪ Cross-sell opportunities identified
Integration Costs	▪ Pre-tax acquisition and integration costs of ~$1.0BN – Expected to incur 25% by close; remaining 75% in Year 1	▪ Pre-tax acquisition and integration costs of ~$1.5BN – Have incurred ~$650MM of pre-tax acquisition and integration costs to-date (~40%) – Expected to incur ~65% by close and ~90% by the end of 2024
Capital Impact	▪ Pro forma CET1 ratio expected to exceed 11.5% at close	▪ Pro forma CET1 ratio expected to be ~12.5% at close
Approvals & Timing	▪ Anticipated closing by late-2023 subject to customary closing conditions including regulatory approvals	▪ Received regulatory approvals, including by the Competition Bureau and the Finance Minister ▪ Targeted close date of March 28, 2024

City National: Strengthening CNB's operational infrastructure remains a top priority

City National's balance sheet has more than doubled in size since the acquisition in Q1 / 2016





(1) Reflects all other assets on CNB's Balance Sheet including Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions.

Investments to remediate certain non-financial risks and standards to strengthen operational infrastructure

- Over the course of the last few years, CNB has put in place a new management team with a depth of experience from larger U.S. financial institutions, including:
  - Executive Chair
  - President & Chief Executive Officer
  - Chief Financial Officer
  - Chief Risk Officer
- Governance, Risk, and Controls (GRC) Program was established in 2022 to strengthen CNB's operating environment, commensurate with the bank's size and complexity, resulting in significant investments in technology, staff and support services
  - ~25% of the growth in RBC's professional fees over the last 2 years was attributed to CNB
    - CNB's LTM professional fees are ~3x higher than in 2021
  - Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit staff more than doubled in size through this period to over 800 FTE

Q1/2024 Financial Review

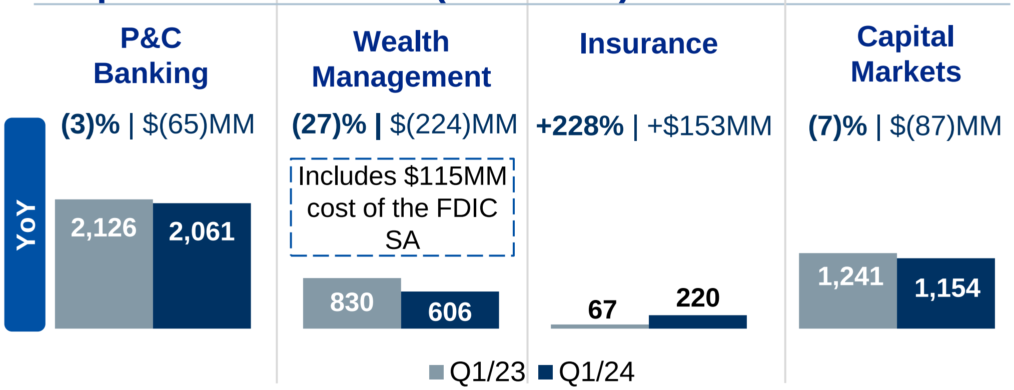
Nadine Ahn

Chief Financial Officer

Q1/24: Solid volume growth more than offset by higher expenses and PCL

($ millions, except for EPS)	Q1/2024	Reported YoY	Reported QoQ
Revenue	**13,485**	**1%**	**6%**
Net Interest Income	6,332	2%	(3)%
Non-Interest Income	7,153	0%	16%
Non-Interest Expense	8,324	10%	3%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings (PPPT)[1]	**5,161**	**(11)%**	**12%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	813	$281	$93
PCL on Performing Loans (Stage 1 & 2)	133	($40)	($61)
PCL on Impaired Loans (Stage 3)	685	$328	$146
Income Before Income Taxes	**4,348**	**(17)%**	**11%**
Net Income	3,582	14%	(9)%
Adjusted Net Income[2]	**4,066**	**(5)%**	**8%**
Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)	$2.50	12%	(9)%
Adjusted Diluted EPS[2]	**$2.85**	**(6)%**	**8%**

Reported Net Income ($ millions)



Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings ($MM)[1]

	P&C Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Capital Markets
	$3,455	$769	$292	$1,309
YoY	+$143 | +4%	$(357) | (32)%	+$208 | 248%	$(136) | (9)%

Earnings

- **Net income** up 14% YoY; adjusted net income[2] down 5% YoY
  - **PPPT**[1] down 11% YoY, adjusted PPPT [1,2] down 1% YoY

Revenue

- **Net interest income** (slide 12) up 2% YoY
  - Net interest income (ex-trading) down 0.5% YoY[3], largely in Capital Markets and Wealth Management. This was partially offset by solid volume growth in Canadian Banking
- **Non-interest income** (slide 27) flat YoY; Adjusted[4] non-interest income up 5% YoY
  - Higher insurance revenue reflecting favourable investment related experience, higher investment management fees, and higher underwriting and other advisory fees
  - These were partially offset by lower trading revenue from strong prior year results and the partial sale of RBC IS operations

Non-Interest Expense (see slide 13)

- Non-interest expenses up 10% YoY; Adjusted[5] expenses growth of 6.5% YoY, including Wealth Accumulation Plans (WAP) of $206MM and $159MM cost of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation special assessment (FDIC SA)
  - Core[6] non-interest expenses growth of 2.2% YoY

Provision for Credit Losses (see slides 19 and 20)

- **PCL on loans**[7]**:** 37 bps, up 12 bps YoY; up 3 bps QoQ
  - **Stage 1 & 2**: $133MM or 6bps, down 2 bps YoY and 3 bps QoQ
  - **Stage 3**: $685MM or 31 bps, up 14 bps YoY; up 6 bps QoQ

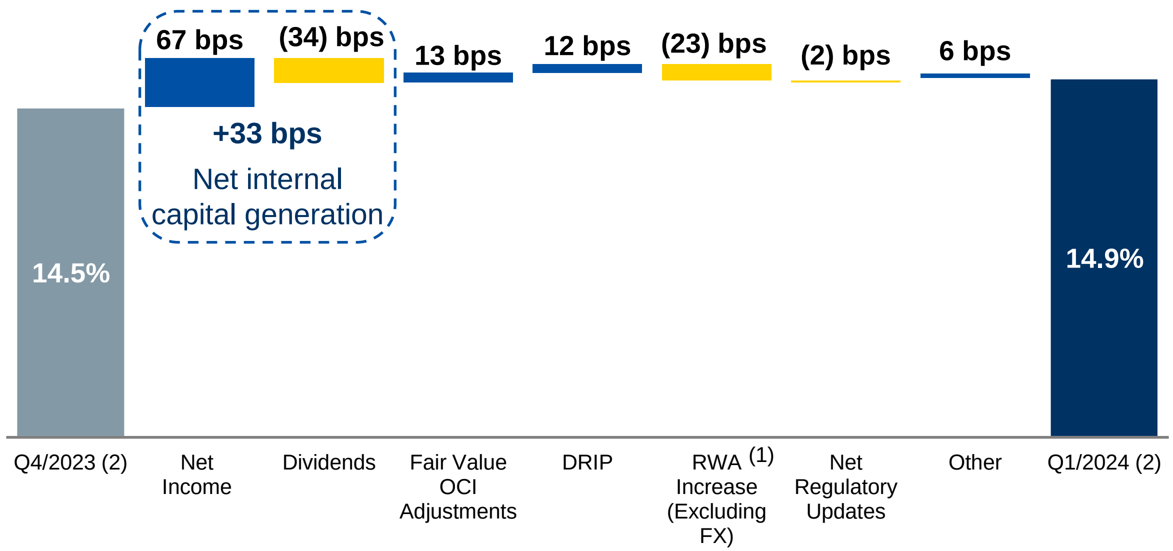
Taxes

- **Effective tax rate** of 17.6%; Adjusted TEB effective tax rate[8] of 19.2%, down 2.6 pts YoY

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 1 on Slide 42. (3) See note 6 on Slide 42. (4) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 7 on Slide 42. (5) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 3 on Slide 42. (6) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 4 on Slide 42. (7) See note 5 on Slide 42. (8) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 8 on Slide 42.

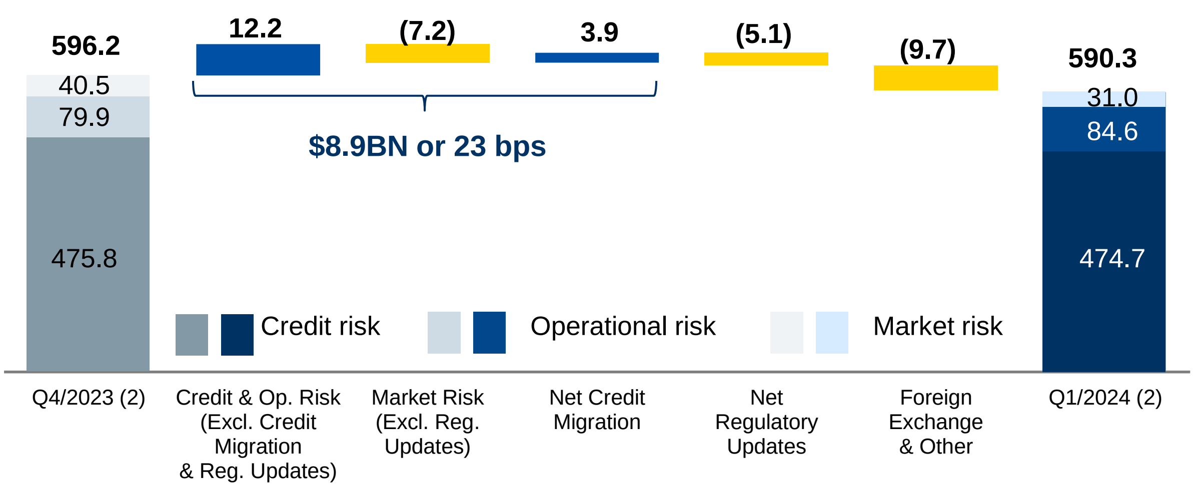
Capital: Strong position supports strategic deployment and shareholder returns

CET1[1] Movement



- CET1 ratio[1] of 14.9%, up 40 bps QoQ, reflecting:
  - \+ Net internal capital generation
  - \+ Unrealized mark-to-market gains on OCI securities
  - \+ DRIP shares issued from treasury
  - – Higher RWA[1] (excluding FX) from business growth and net credit migration
- Leverage ratio[1] of 4.4%, up 10 bps QoQ, reflecting net capital accretion, unrealized mark-to-market gains on OCI securities

RWA[1] Movement ($ billions)



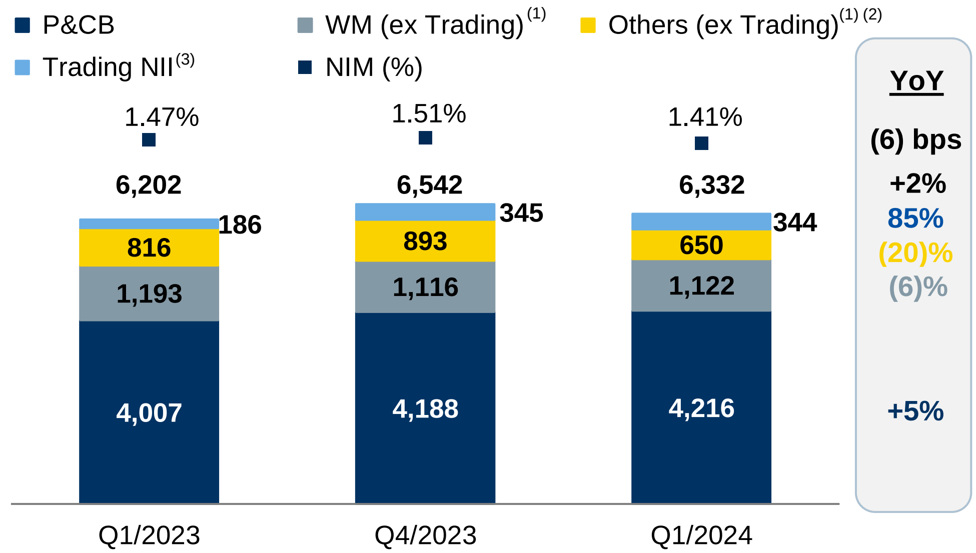
- RWA[1] decreased $6.0BN, mainly reflecting:
  - \+ Favourable FX translation of $6.0BN
  - \+ Lower RWA[1] from net regulatory updates, primarily Basel III reforms, mainly in trading portfolios
  - – Net credit migration, mainly in wholesale portfolios
  - – Operational RWA increase from continued revenue growth
  - – Loan growth in Canadian Banking
  - \+ Lower RWA[1] from credit card securitization
  - \+ Lower market risk driven by reduced inventories

(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. (2) For more information, refer to the Capital Management section of our Q1/2024 Report to Shareholders.

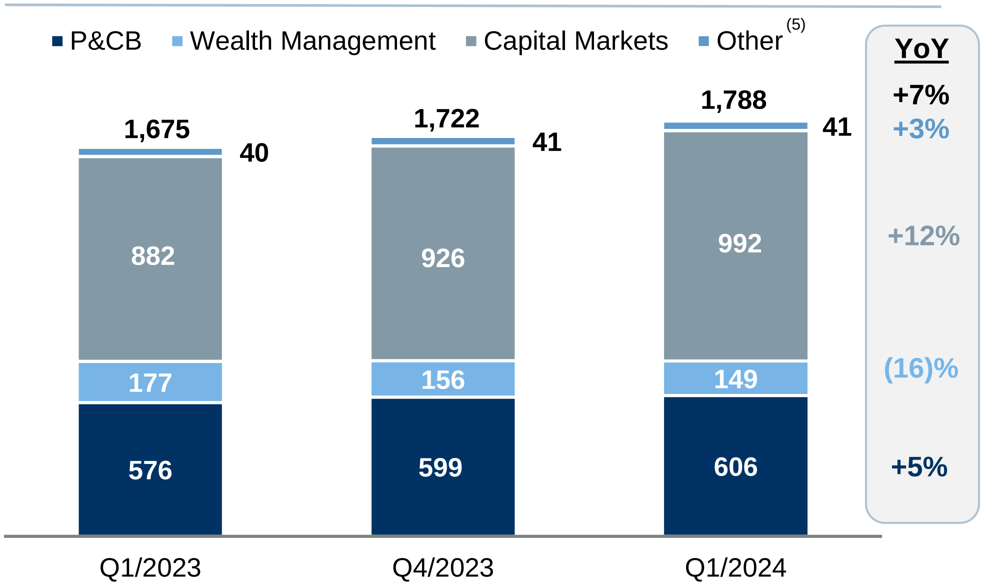
Net interest income: Solid volume growth and benefits from higher interest rates

- **Net interest income (NII)** up 2% YoY
  - NII ex-trading[1] down 0.5% YoY, largely in Capital Markets and Wealth Management. This was partially offset by solid volume growth in Canadian Banking
- **Average earning assets (AEA)**[3][4] up 7% YoY driven by higher securities and loans in Capital Markets and solid loan growth in Canadian Banking, partially offset by lower Wealth Management AEA mainly due to the partial sale of RBC IS operations
- **Net Interest Margin (NIM) on AEA**[3][4] down 6 bps YoY and 10 bps QoQ
  - NIM on AEA (ex-trading) [3][4], down 7 bps QoQ, including the impact of a favourable accounting adjustment in the prior quarter in Corporate Support, which was offset in other revenue
    - NIM on AEA (ex-trading) up 5 bps since Q3/23

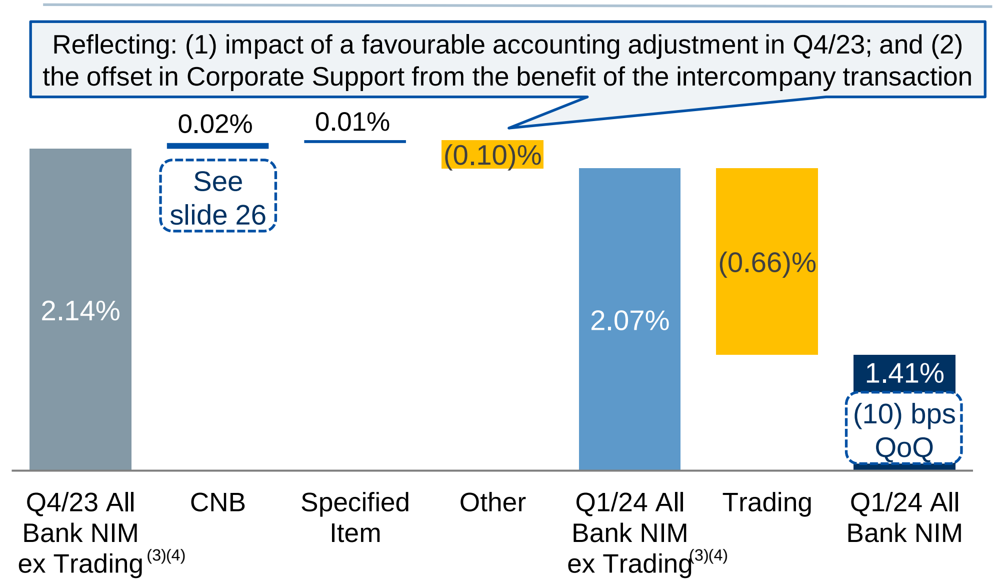
All-Bank Net Interest Income ($ millions)



Average Earning Assets ($ billions)



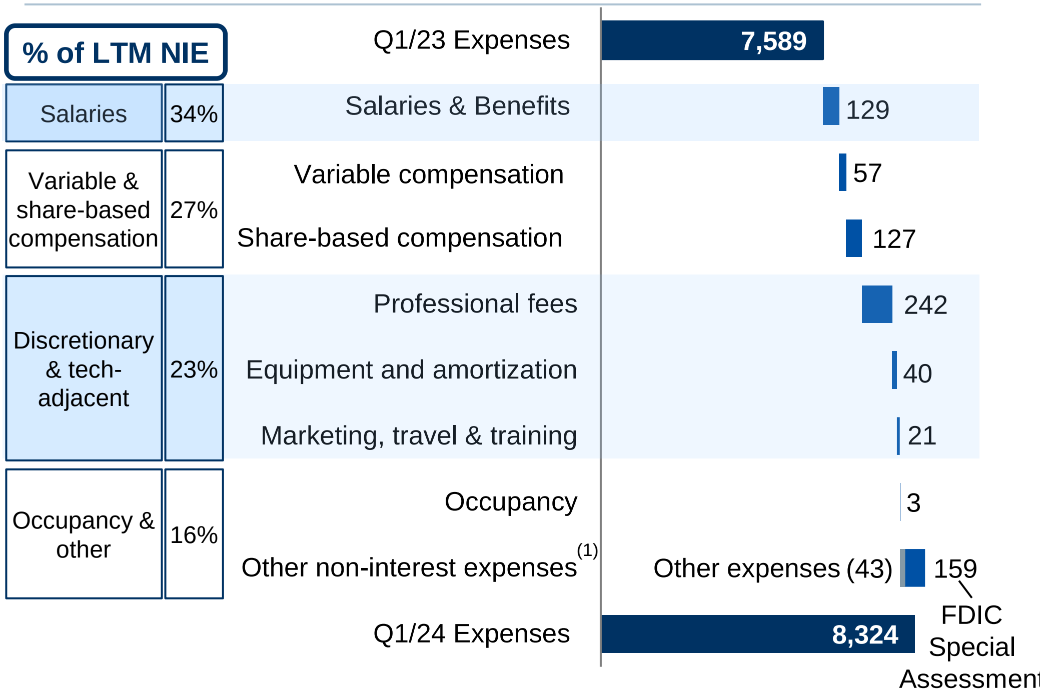
All-Bank NIM (AEA) Decomposition



(1) See note 6 on Slide 42. (2) Includes Capital Markets and Corporate Support. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure. (4) See note 9 on Slide 42. (5) Includes Insurance and Corporate Support.

Non-interest expense: Continuing to execute on cost containment

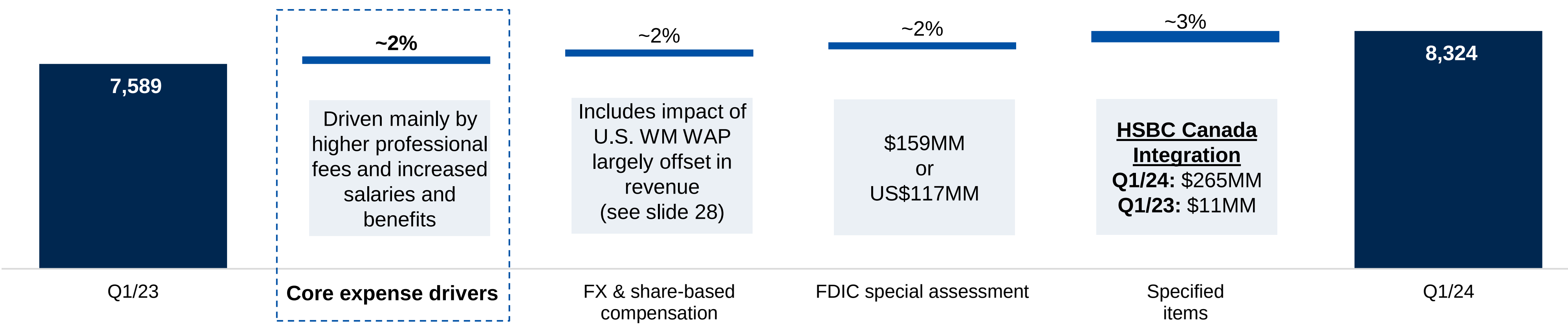
Non-Interest Expense (NIE, $ millions)



Q1/2024 Highlights

- **Reported Non-interest expense up 10% YoY**
  - Transaction and integration costs related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada and the cost of the FDIC SA at CNB added ~5% to expense growth
  - Higher SBC reflecting market driven changes to U.S. WAP as well as adverse movements in FX added ~2% to expense growth
- **Excluding the above, core expense growth was 2.2% YoY[(2)], mainly reflecting higher professional fees**
  - Higher professional fees include ongoing investments to enhance CNB's operational infrastructure
  - Higher salaries and benefits
    - Higher benefits expense driven by higher defined contributions to pension plans and changes to discount rate assumptions
    - Higher base salaries partly offset by lower FTE

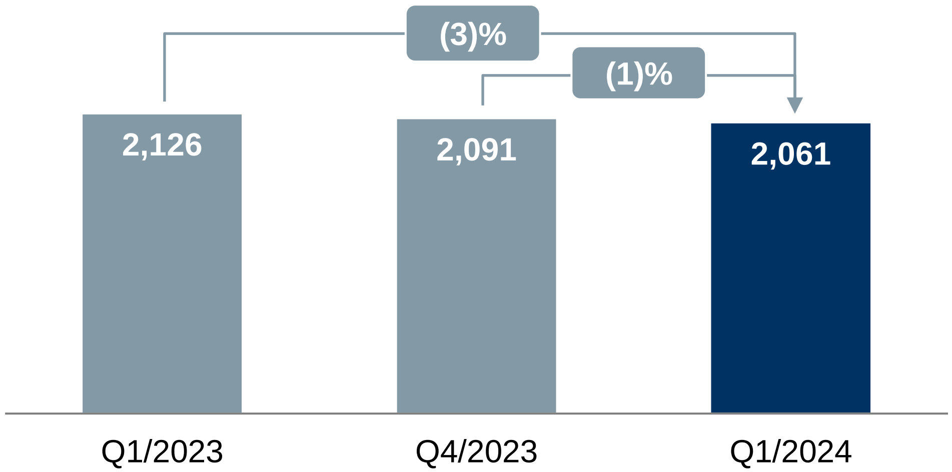
Drivers of expense growth



(1)See note 10 on slide 42. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 4 on slide 42.

P&CB: Solid volume growth offset by higher PCL and costs

Net Income ($ millions)



Canadian Banking $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/2024	Reported YoY	Reported QoQ
Revenue	**5,516**	**4%**	**2%**
Personal Banking	3,903	4%	1%
Business Banking	1,613	6%	3%
Non-Interest Expense	2,163	5%	(3)%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[(1)]	**3,353**	**4%**	**4%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	636	$245	$179
Net Income	**1,967**	**(4)%**	**(2)%**
ROE	27.8%	(4.6) pts	(0.9) pts
Net Interest Margin	2.72%	(1) bp	1 bp
Efficiency Ratio	39.2%	0.2 pts	(1.7) pts
Average gross loans & acceptances ($BN)	605.1	6%	1%
Average deposits ($BN)	608.9	9%	2%
Assets Under Administration ($BN)[(2)]	352.0	3%	8%
Number of employees (full-time equivalent)	35,157	(4)%	(2)%
Number of banking branches	1,145	(1)%	-

Q1/2024 Highlights

Canadian Banking

- **Net income down 4% YoY**
  - + Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[(1)] up 4% YoY
  - – Operating leverage[(3)]: (0.7)%
- **Revenue up 4% YoY**
  - + **Net interest income up 5% YoY (see slide 12)**
    - + NIM of 2.72%, down 1 bp YoY
      - + NIM up 1 bp QoQ, mainly due to the impact of the higher interest rate environment, partly offset by competitive pricing pressures (slide 26)
    - + Solid average volume growth of 9% in deposits and 6% in gross loans (slide 29)
  - + **Non-interest income up 4% YoY**
    - + Increased client activity contributed to higher service revenues and improvement in credit fees
- **Expenses up 5% YoY**
  - − Higher marketing costs, largely associated with new client acquisition campaigns
  - − Higher staff-related costs, mainly related to pension and benefits
    - + FTE down 4% YoY and 2% QoQ
  - − Ongoing technology investments
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 19 and 20)

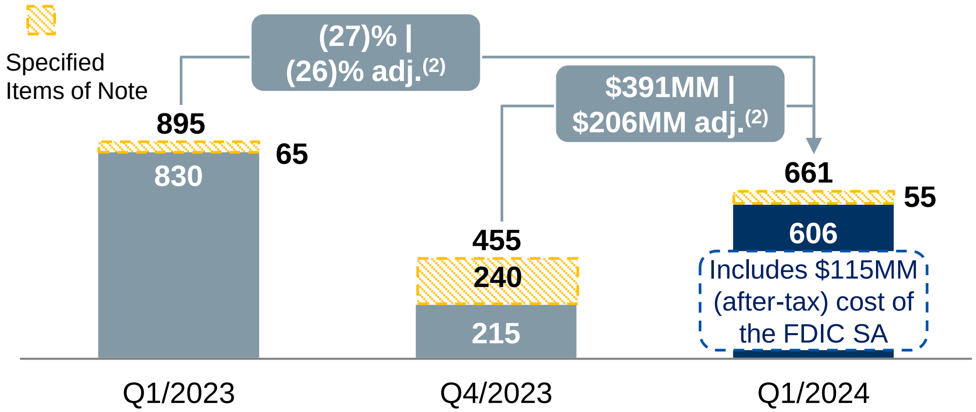
Caribbean & U.S. Banking

- Net income of $94MM, up $24MM or 34% YoY, due to higher net interest income reflecting improved spreads and lower PCL, partly offset by higher expenses

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42. (2) Spot balances. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure.

Wealth Management: Higher fee-based income offset by higher costs and lower NII

Net Income ($ millions)[1]



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/2024	Reported[1] YoY	Reported[1] QoQ
Revenue	4,537	(1)%	8%
Net interest income	1,150	(5)%	1%
Non-interest income	3,387	1%	11%
Non-Interest Expense	3,768	10%	1%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[3]	**769**	**(32)%**	**75%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	11	$(55)	$(121)
Net Income	**606**	**(27)%**	**n.m.**
U.S. Wealth Management (see slide 32)	125	(57)%	n.m.
ROE	10.5%	(2.9) pts	7.1 pts
Efficiency Ratio	83.1%	7.7 pts	(6.5) pts
Wealth Management (Non-U.S.)[4]	69.9%	3.5 pts	2.8 pts
Assets Under Administration ($BN)[5]	4,108	(24)%	3%
Excluding Investor Services ($BN)	1,600	11%	7%
Assets Under Management ($BN)[5]	1,141	9%	8%
Average loans & acceptances, net ($BN)	111.9	(2)%	(2)%
Average deposits ($BN)	155.4	(16)%	(1%)

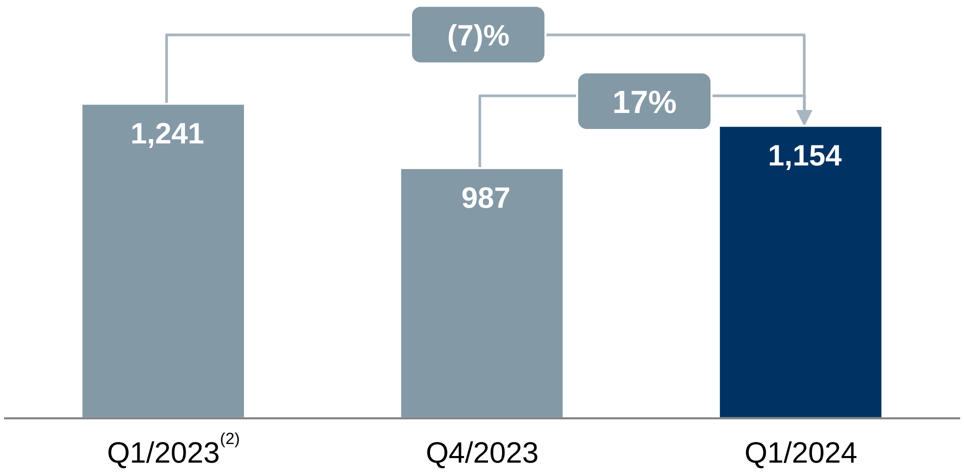
Q1/2024 Highlights

- **Net income down 27% or 26% YoY adjusted[2]**
  - – Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[3] down 32% YoY
- **Revenue down 1% YoY**
  - – **Investor Services revenue down 54% YoY**
    - – Partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations
  - + **Canadian Wealth Management revenue up 6% YoY**
    - + Higher fee-based client assets reflecting market appreciation and net sales
    - + Higher transactional revenue, mainly driven by client activity
    - – Lower net interest income driven by lower deposit volumes and spreads
  - + **Global Asset Management revenue up 6% YoY**
    - + Higher fee-based client assets, mainly driven by market appreciation
    - + Higher performance fees
  - + **U.S. Wealth Management (incl. CNB) revenue up 1% YoY**
    - + See slide 32
  - + **International Wealth Management revenue up 10% YoY**
    - + Impact of foreign exchange translation
    - + Higher fee-based client assets reflecting market appreciation
- **Expenses up 10% YoY**
  - – Cost of the FDIC SA of $159MM (US$117MM) in CNB
  - – Higher variable compensation costs with increased commissionable revenue
  - – Higher staff costs and professional fees, largely reflecting the continued investments in the operational infrastructure of CNB
  - – Ongoing technology investments
  - + Partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations
- **Lower PCL YoY** (see slides 19 and 20)

(1) Effective the fourth quarter of 2023, we moved the Investor Services lending business from our Wealth Management segment to our Capital Markets segment. Therefore, comparative results for the three months ended January 31, 2023 have been revised from those previously presented. We completed the partial sale of RBC Investor Services operations in Europe (other than U.K.) and Jersey to CACEIS on July 3, 2023 and December 1, 2023, respectively. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 11 on Slide 42. (3) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42. (4) Excludes RBC Investor Services. (5) Spot balances.

Capital Markets: Strong PPPT[1] results more than offset impact of higher PCL

Net Income ($ millions)



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/2024	Reported	
		YoY[2]	QoQ
Revenue	**2,951**	**(6)%**	**15%**
Corporate & Investment Banking	**1,369**	**3%**	**(3)%**
Investment Banking[3]	497	2%	(13)%
Lending and Other	872	4%	4%
Global Markets	**1,742**	**(8)%**	**39%**
Equities	312	(24)%	6%
FICC	1,023	(2)%	58%
Treasury Services and Funding	407	(6)%	31%
Non-Interest Expense	1,642	(3)%	(2)%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings[1]	**1,309**	**(9)%**	**48%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	167	$102	$30
Net Income	**1,154**	**(7)%**	**17%**
ROE	14.6%	(2.5) pts	0.5 pts
Efficiency ratio	55.6%	1.5 pts	(9.8) pts
Average loans & acceptances, net ($BN)	142.1	(3)%	(1)%

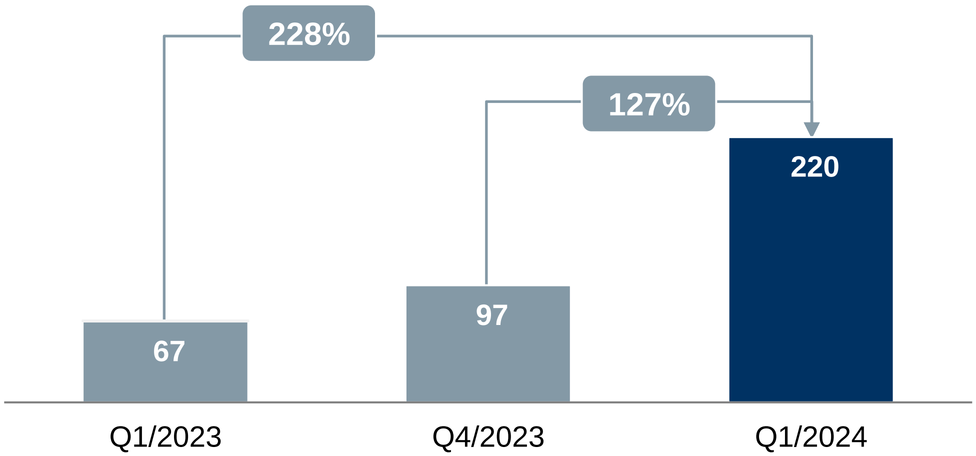
Q1/2024 Highlights

- **Net income down 7% YoY**
  - – Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[1] down 9% YoY
- **Revenue down 6% YoY**
  - \+ **Corporate & Investment Banking** revenue up 3% YoY
    - \+ Higher securitization financing revenue
    - \+ Improved margins in our transaction banking business
    - \+ Higher M&A activity across most regions
    - – Lower lending revenue across most regions
    - – **QoQ**: Lower loan syndication revenue
  - – **Global Markets** revenue down 8% YoY
    - – Lower equity trading revenue, primarily in Canada, compared to a strong prior year
    - – Lower revenue in our treasury services business
    - \+ Higher debt origination revenue, primarily in the U.S.
    - \+ **QoQ:** Higher fixed income and higher gains from disposition of investment securities
- **Expenses down 3% YoY**
  - \+ Lower compensation commensurate with decreased results
- **Higher PCL YoY** (see slides 19 and 20)

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42. (2) Effective the fourth quarter of 2023, we moved the Investor Services lending business from our Wealth Management segment to our Capital Markets segment. Therefore, comparative results for the three months ended January 31, 2023 have been revised from those previously prese (3) Includes loan underwriting commitments.

Insurance: Robust earnings growth driven by favourable investment performance

Net Income ($ millions)



$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/2024	Reported	
		YoY	QoQ
Revenue	363	136%	46%
Insurance Service Result	187	(3)%	36%
Insurance Investment Result	141	n.m.	120%
Other Income	35	0%	(26)%
Non-Interest Expense	71	1%	(20)%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings(1)	**292**	**248%**	**84%**
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)	1	-	-
Net Income	**220**	**228%**	**127%**
ROE	40.5%	27.8 pts	23.4 pts
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	1,977	12%	1%
Premiums and deposits	1,346	9%	4%

Q1/2024 Highlights

- **Net income up 228% YoY**
- **Revenue up 136% YoY;**
  - – **Insurance service result** modestly lower, down 3% YoY
  - + **Insurance investment result** of $141MM up from a $(73)MM loss from the prior year
    - + Favourable investment performance as we repositioned our portfolio for transition to IFRS 17
    - + The current period also benefitted from favourable market conditions
  - **Other Income flat YoY**
- **Expenses remain well contained, up 1% YoY**
- **Composition of key line items under IFRS 17**
  - **Insurance service result** includes revenue on short duration products, including Creditor Reinsurance, Group Life & Health, Travel, as well as the amortization of the CSM on longer duration Individual Life & Health, Annuity and Longevity products
  - **Insurance investment result** comprises interest and dividend income and net gains (losses) on financial assets. Yields on our own asset portfolio are reflected in the liability discount rate in the period
  - **Premiums and Deposits.** ~25% are short duration products. The remaining business is made up of longer duration products and provides access to assets which are used to generate investment returns
  - **Contractual Service Margin (CSM)** represents future profits on our existing business in longer duration products

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42.

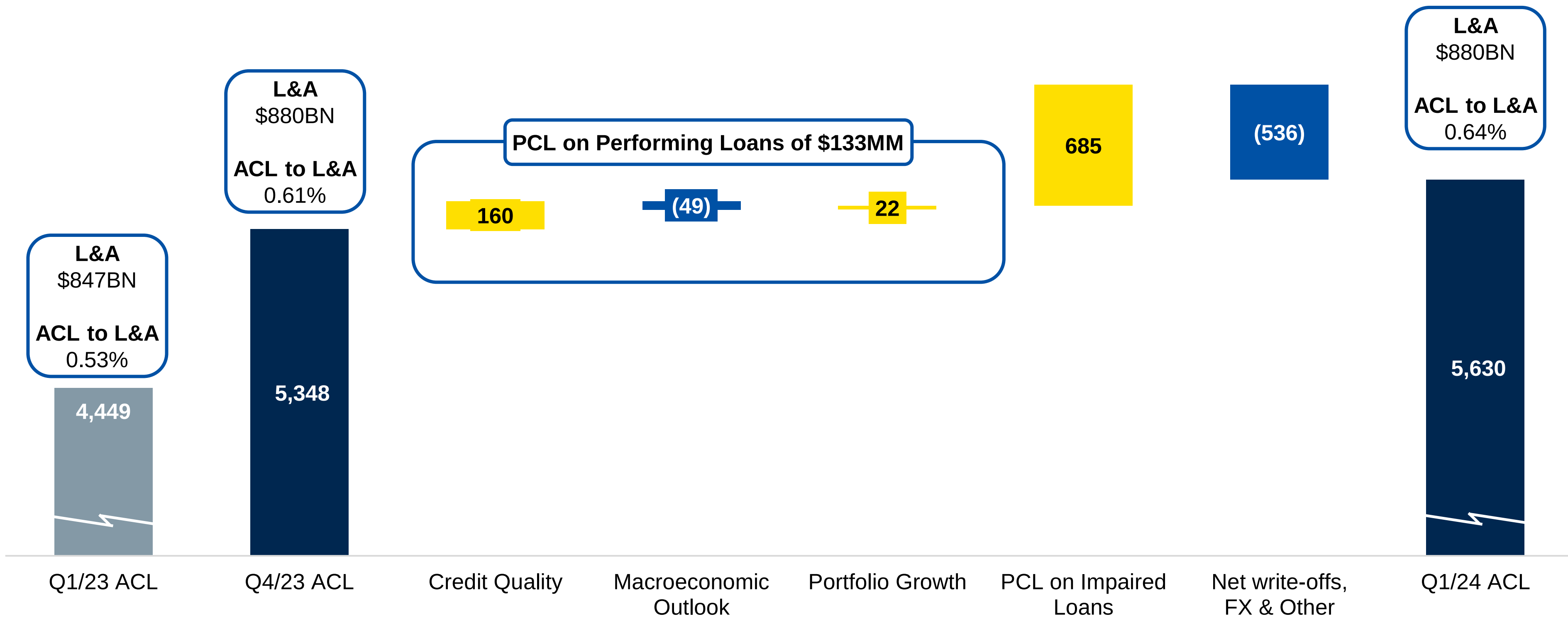
Risk Review

Graeme Hepworth

Chief Risk Officer

Allowance for Credit Losses: Prudent reserve increases on performing loans

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

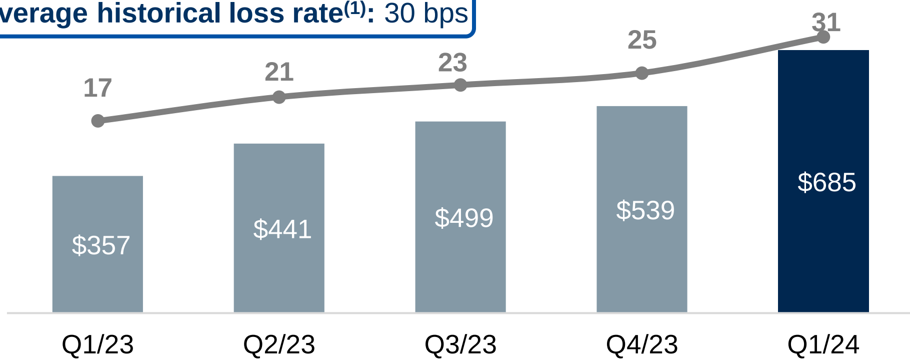


- ACL on loans and acceptances increased $282MM or 3 bps QoQ
  - ACL on performing loans of $4.3BN has increased $1.2BN or 37% since Q2/22, with reserve additions in 7 consecutive quarters
- We took $133MM of provisions on performing loans this quarter (down $61MM QoQ)
  - Provisions were primarily in Canadian Banking, driven by increasing delinquencies and lower Canadian housing price forecasts
  - Capital Markets took modest provisions this quarter, while Wealth Management released reserves, reflecting improvement to our macroeconomic outlook in the U.S.

PCL on impaired loans: Trending higher, as expected

Total RBC ($ millions, bps)

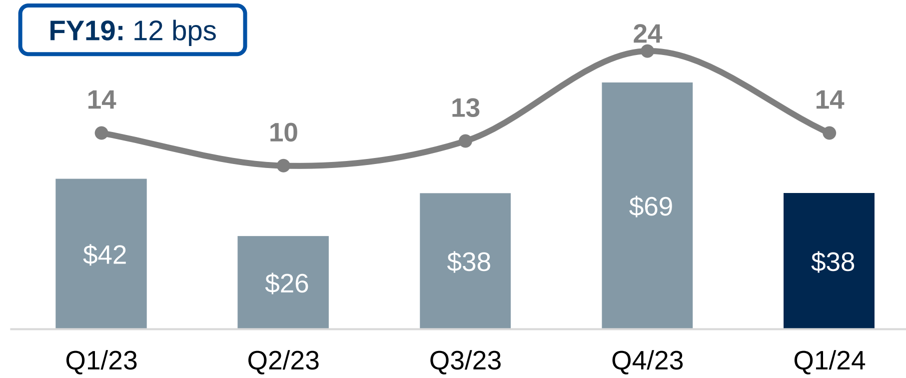
Average historical loss rate(1): 30 bps



- Provisions were up $146MM QoQ due to higher provisions in Canadian Banking and Capital Markets, partially offset by lower provisions in Wealth Management

Wealth Management ($ millions, bps)

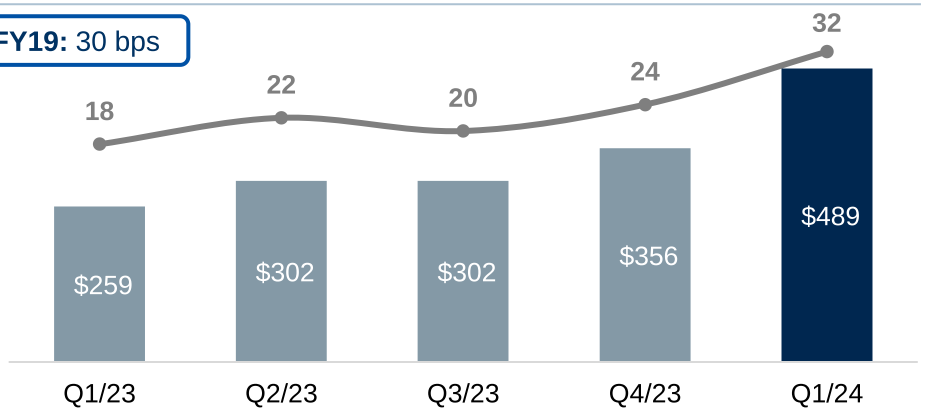
FY19: 12 bps



- Provisions were down $31MM QoQ, due to the partial reversal of a provision in the Telecom and Media sector taken last quarter
- This quarter, provisions were primarily in Real Estate and Related, with a large provision on a previously impaired office loan

Canadian Banking ($ millions, bps)

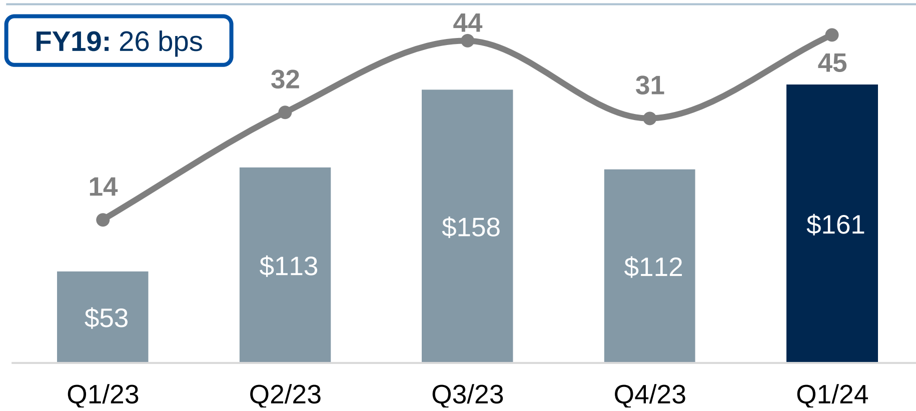
FY19: 30 bps



- **Retail:** Provisions of $363MM were up $74MM QoQ, with higher provisions across all products
- **Commercial:** Provisions of $125MM were up $58MM QoQ, due primarily to a large provision taken this quarter on a loan in the Automotive sector

Capital Markets ($ millions, bps)

FY19: 26 bps

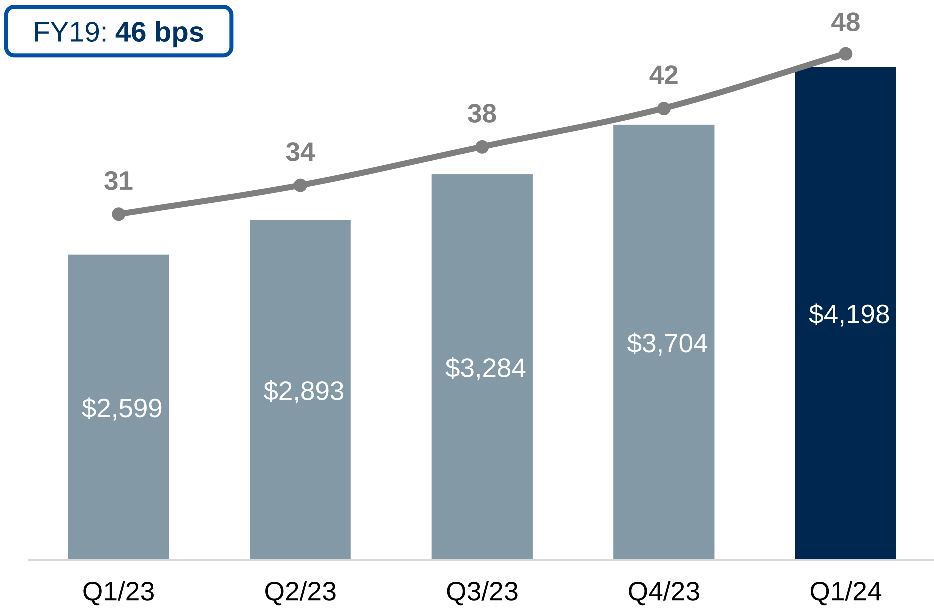


- Provisions were up $49MM QoQ
- This quarter, provisions were primarily in Real Estate and Related, with large provisions taken on a newly impaired office loan and on a previously impaired multi-family loan, both in the U.S.

(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: New formations higher in Canadian Banking

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



Key Drivers of GIL (QoQ)

- Total GIL increased $494MM (up 6 bps QoQ)

Canadian Banking

- GIL of $2,103MM increased $519MM QoQ, with higher new formations
  - Commercial new formations were primarily in Automotive (driven by 1 large impairment) and Real Estate and Related
  - Retail GIL and new formations were higher across all products

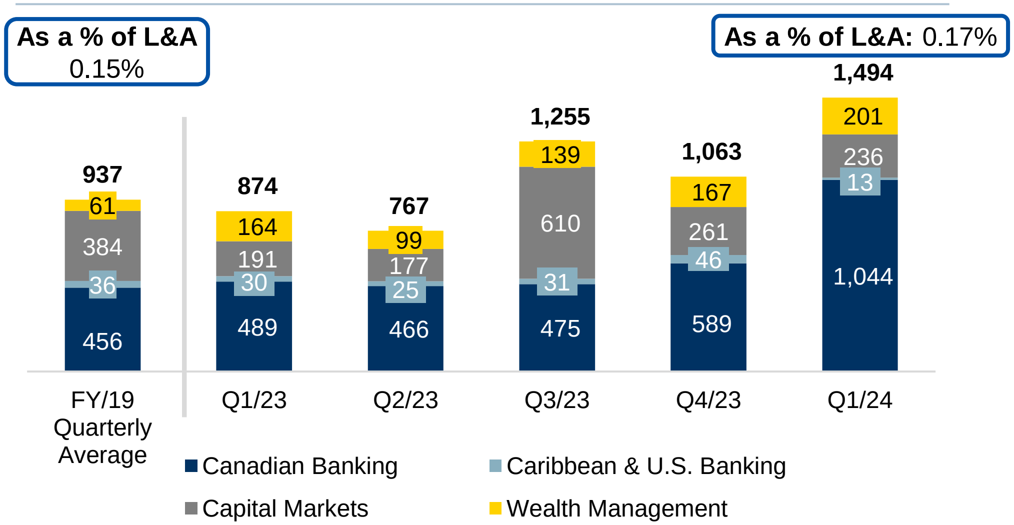
Capital Markets

- GIL of $1,242MM decreased $43MM QoQ. GIL balances remain concentrated in Real Estate and Related, and during the quarter, new formations were largely due to impairment of a loan secured by office properties in Houston

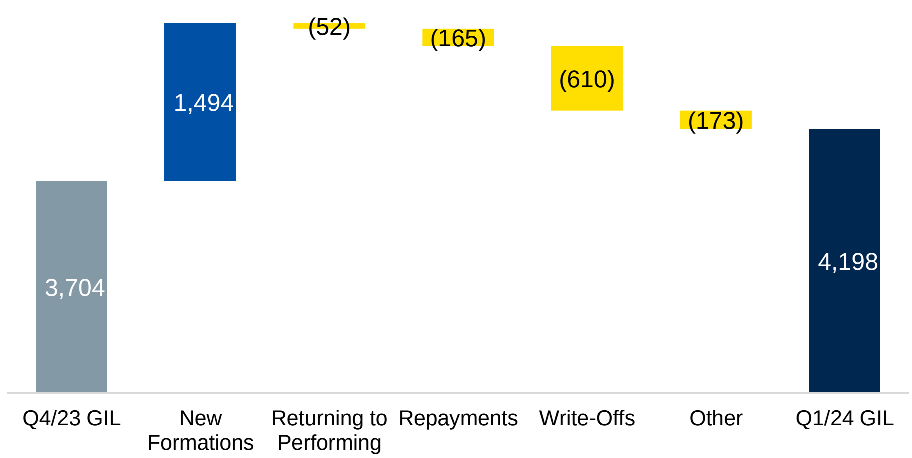
Wealth Management (including CNB)

- GIL of $554MM increased $40MM QoQ. New formations increased across several sectors as well as residential mortgages (at CNB)

New Formations ($ millions)(1)



Net Formations ($ millions)



(1) See note 12 on Slide 42.

Commercial Real Estate (CRE): Well-diversified portfolio

- Total CRE exposure of $85.3BN represents 9.7% of total L&A
- The portfolio was originated with sound lending standards, and remains well-diversified by geography, business and property type

Impairments and losses are manageable

Since the start of the current rate-hiking cycle (Q3/22):

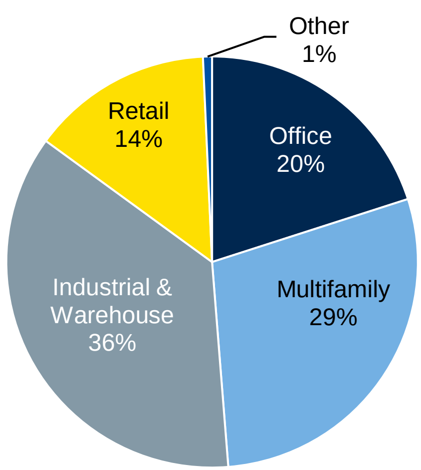
- Cumulative **new formations** of impaired loans of $1.35BN represent < 2% of CRE L&A and < 0.2% of Total L&A
- Cumulative **PCL on impaired loans** of $373MM represent 1% of PPPT Earnings
- The implied **loss rate** on impaired loans is 28%, as tangible collateral and guarantees help mitigate losses

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
- Our downside provisioning scenarios account for a reduction in CRE prices of 25% to 40%

Spotlight on U.S. CRE Exposure ($28BN or 3% of total L&A)

- 57% of exposure is in Wealth Management, where loans are typically smaller (average < US$15 MM) and benefit from amortization and additional recourse outside of the asset (e.g. guarantees or other collateral)
- The remaining 43% is in Capital Markets, where loans are larger (average < US$75MM) and exposure is backed by strong financial sponsors



U.S. Office[1] Exposure (0.6% of total L&A)

- The Office segment continues to be impacted by supply/demand imbalance and has accounted for a majority of our PCL on impaired CRE loans since Q3/22

U.S. Multifamily Exposure (0.9% of total L&A)

- Segment generally performing well with pockets of geographic weakness
- Since Q3/22, provisions on impaired loans have been largely limited to loans secured by a portfolio of properties in San Francisco
- No material exposure to rent-stabilized apartments in New York

(1) Office exposure includes traditional office and life sciences buildings.

Appendices

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® From Artificial Intelligence to Trading Intelligence

RBC PayEdge™

NOMI®

payplan by RBC™

Insight Edge™

Diversified geographic strategy

- **10th largest** investment bank by fees globally(4)
- **6th largest** U.S. full-service wealth advisory firm ranked by AUA(5)
- Diversified **City National** revenue
- **RBC Brewin Dolphin**

Strong balance sheet and disciplined risk management

14.9% CET1 ratio(6)

64 bps ACL to loans ratio

132% 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

10% 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 (IFIC) and Canadian Bankers Association (CBA), and is as at November 2023 and September 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 January 2024. TFSA is considered an investment. (4) Dealogic based on global investment banking fees LTM Q1/24. (5) Source: U.S. wealth advisory firms quarterly earnings releases (10-Q). (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 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure.

Net Interest Margin: Average rates and balances

Interest Income Yield[(1)]

	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
Loans	4.80%	5.13%	5.34%	5.56%	5.74%
Securities	3.67%	4.07%	4.19%	4.53%	4.36%
Repo & securities lending[(2)]	4.85%	5.48%	6.33%	6.45%	6.50%
Deposit and other	1.15%	1.97%	1.70%	1.63%	1.62%
Interest Income Yield (AA)	**3.68%**	**4.38%**	**4.55%**	**4.77%**	**4.87%**

Average Assets ($ billions)

	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
Loans	826	831	834	847	**851**
Securities	324	320	355	401	**415**
Repo & securities lending[(2)]	390	367	380	396	**442**
Deposits and Others	542	385	421	395	**384**
Average Assets (AA)	**2,082**	**1,903**	**1,990**	**2,039**	**2,092**
Average Earning Assets[(4)] (AEA)	1,675	1,640	1,666	1,722	1,788
AEA[(4)] (ex-Trading)	1,135	1,135	1,134	1,147	1,150

Interest Expense Rate[(3)]

Deposits	2.53%	2.95%	3.23%	3.40%	3.62%
Other Liabilities	2.78%	3.80%	3.92%	4.16%	4.28%
Repos	4.80%	5.46%	6.43%	6.40%	6.42%
Subordinated Debentures	5.48%	5.99%	6.07%	6.51%	6.47%
Interest cost (Liabilities & Equity)	**2.50%**	**3.07%**	**3.30%**	**3.50%**	**3.67%**

Average Liabilities ($ billions)

Deposits	1,221	1,203	1,202	1,221	**1,242**
Other Liabilities	746	581	668	697	**725**
Repos	352	332	344	383	424
Subordinated Debentures	10	12	11	11	**11**
Liabilities	**1,977**	**1,796**	**1,881**	**1,929**	**1,978**

Net Interest Income ($ billions)

Net Interest Income	6.20	6.10	6.29	6.54	**6.33**
Net Interest Income (ex-Trading)	6.02	5.63	5.78	6.20	**5.99**

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

NIM and Other Selected Yields and Costs

NIM (total average assets)	1.18%	1.31%	1.25%	1.27%	**1.20%**
NIM (AEA[(2)])	1.47%	1.53%	1.50%	1.51%	**1.41%**
NIM (AEA[(2)] ex trading)	2.10%	2.03%	2.02%	2.14%	**2.07%**
Deposit costs[(3)]					
Personal Chequing & Saving	0.88%	1.10%	1.22%	1.37%	**1.43%**
Other Chequing & Saving	2.24%	2.80%	3.10%	3.25%	**3.34%**
Personal Term	2.89%	3.10%	3.53%	3.42%	**4.18%**
Total revenue yield					
Repo yield	0.18%	0.12%	0.17%	0.17%	**0.20%**

(1) See note 13 on Slide 43. (2) Repos are assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed. (3) See note 14 on Slide 43. (4) Refer to Glossary on slides 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure.

Net Interest Income: Net interest margins and Interest rate sensitivity

All-Bank: Impact of 100 bps change across the curve[1]

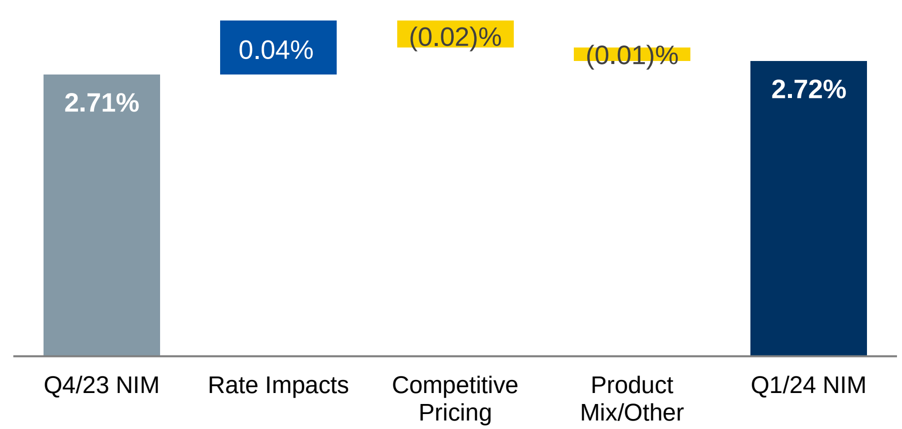
Net interest income ($MM)	Increase	Decrease
Canada	$296	$(331)
U.S.	$239	$(291)
Total	**$535**	**$(622)**

Impact of 25 bps decrease[2]

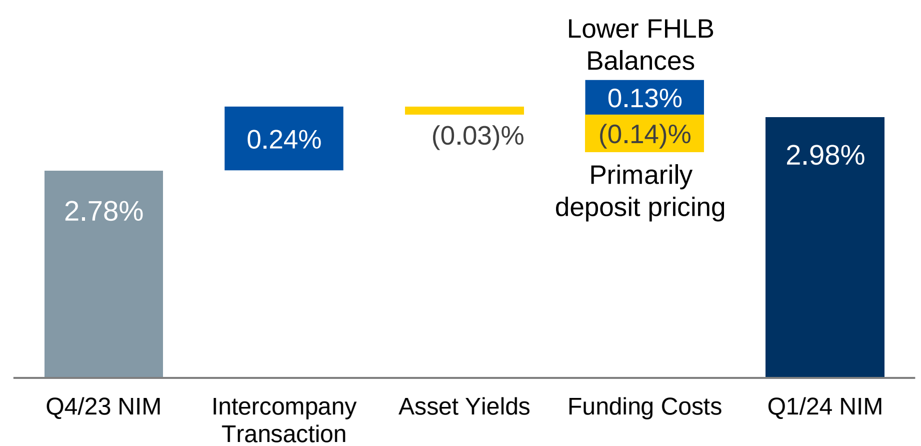
Revenue ($MM)	Short-term rates[2]		Across the curve[2]	
	Q4/23	**Q1/24**	Q4/23	**Q1/24**
Canadian Banking	$(40)	**$(40)**	$(120)	**$(110)**
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. CNB)	~US$(55)	**~US$(50)**	~US$(60)	**~US$(65)**

- 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

Canadian Banking NIM on Average Earning Assets[3]



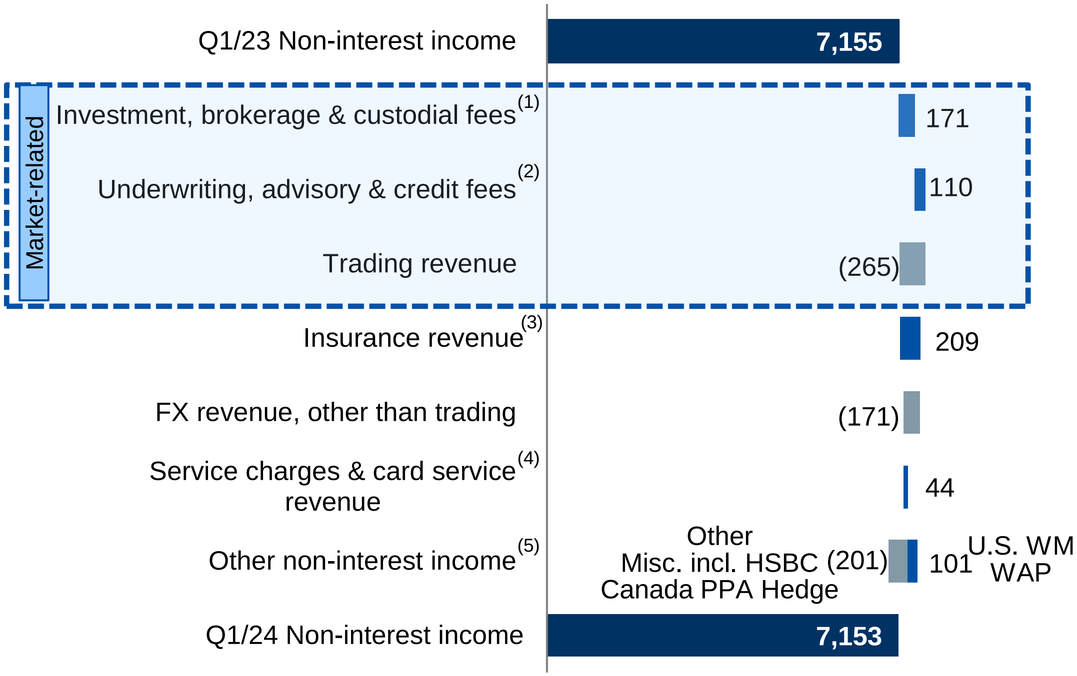
CNB NIM on Average Earning Assets



(1) Represents the 12-month revenue exposure (before-tax) to a 100 bps immediate and sustained shift in interest rates. (2) Represents the 12-month revenue exposure (before-tax) to a 25 bps immediate and sustained shift in interest rates. (3) Refer to Glossary on slides 44-45 for explanation of composition of this measure.

Non-interest income: Tailwinds from higher client activity and market appreciation

Non-Interest Income ($ millions)

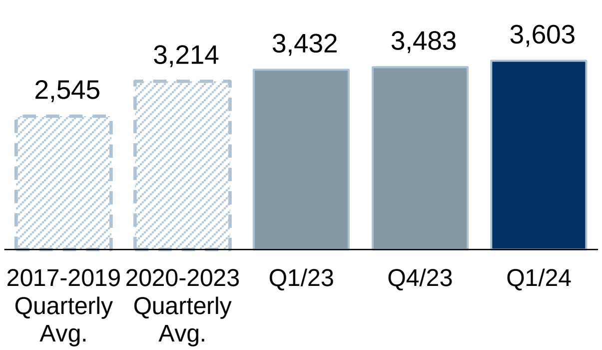


Q1/2024 Highlights

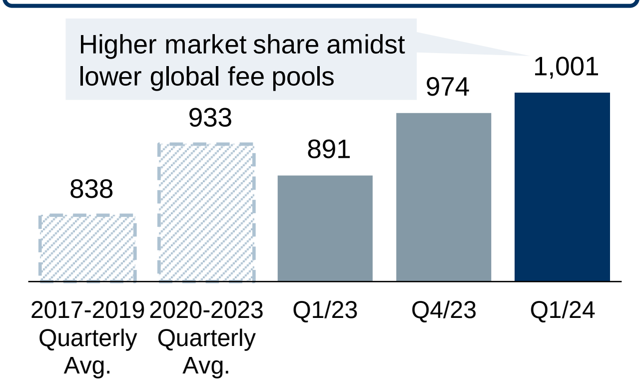
- **Non-interest income was flat YoY;** Adjusted non-interest income(6) was up 5% YoY excluding the impact from management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada
  - \+ Higher investment management & custodial fees and securities brokerage commissions driven by higher fee-based assets reflecting market appreciation, increased client activity and higher performance fees
  - \+ Higher underwriting and other advisory fees reflecting higher debt origination, primarily in the U.S.
  - – Lower fixed income and equity trading revenue across most regions as the prior year benefitted from more favourable market conditions
  - \+ Higher insurance revenue reflecting favourable investment related experience
  - – Decline in FX revenue, other than trading includes the impact from the partial sale of RBC IS operations
  - \+ Other non-interest income:
    - \+ Favourable 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 28)

Market-related revenue

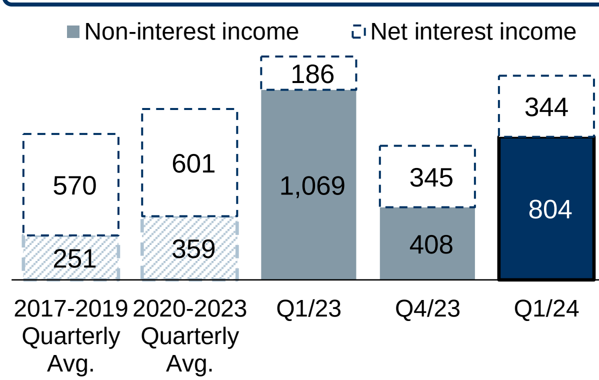
Investment, brokerage & custodial fees (1)



Underwriting, advisory & credit fees (2)



Trading revenue



(1) Comprised of Investment management & custodial fees, Securities brokerage commissions and Mutual fund revenue. (2) Comprised of Underwriting and other advisory fees and Credit fees. (3) Comprised of Insurance Service Result and Insurance investment result. (4) Comprised of Service charges and Card service revenue. (5) See note 15 on slide 43. (6) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 7 on slide 42.

Non-Interest Expense: Market volatility leads to swings in share-based compensation

SBC (incl. U.S. WM WAP) had a $127MM impact on YoY expense growth

$ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
Share-based compensation	47	17	68	3	270	132	243	(17)	397
U.S. WM WAP expense (gains)/losses	(71)	(122)	(15)	(81)	100	19	118	(128)	206
Net share-based compensation	**118**	**139**	**83**	**84**	**170**	**113**	**125**	**111**	**191**

Includes Q1 impact of eligible to retire expense

	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
U.S. WM WAP revenue gains/(losses)	(89)	(154)	(22)	(98)	121	11	129	(150)	222
U.S. WM WAP expense (gains)/losses	(71)	(122)	(15)	(81)	100	19	118	(128)	206
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings Impact (1)	**(18)**	**(32)**	**(7)**	**(17)**	**21**	**(8)**	**11**	**(22)**	**16**

U.S. WM WAP revenue drove a $101MM impact on YoY revenue growth, and a $106MM impact on expense growth

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

QoQ Price Change

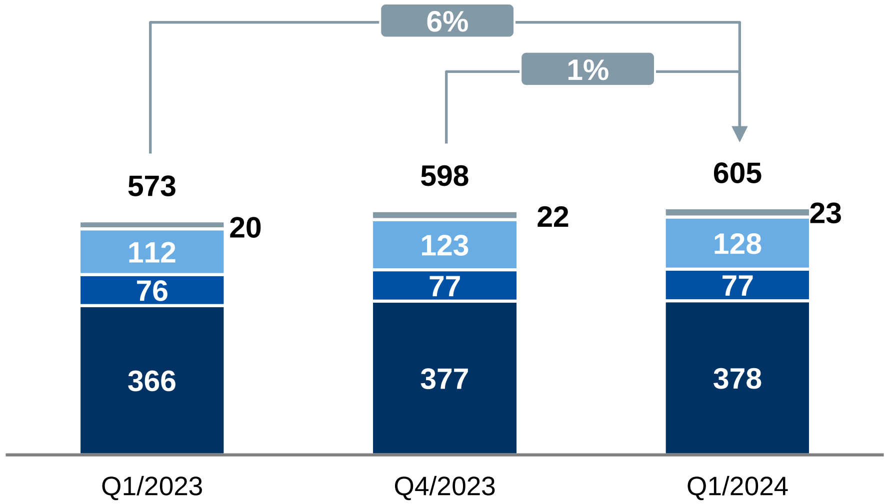
	Q1/22	Q2/22	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
RY Shares (TSE)	12.5%	(10.5)%	(3.8)%	1.0%	8.0%	(1.2)%	(2.8)%	(15.3)%	18.5%
RY Shares (NYSE)	9.6%	(11.4)%	(3.5)%	(5.2)%	10.7%	(3.0)%	(0.2)%	(19.4)%	22.2%
S&P 500 Index	(2.0)%	(8.5)%	- %	(6.3)%	5.3%	2.3%	10.1%	(8.6)%	15.5%

- **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 42 for more information.

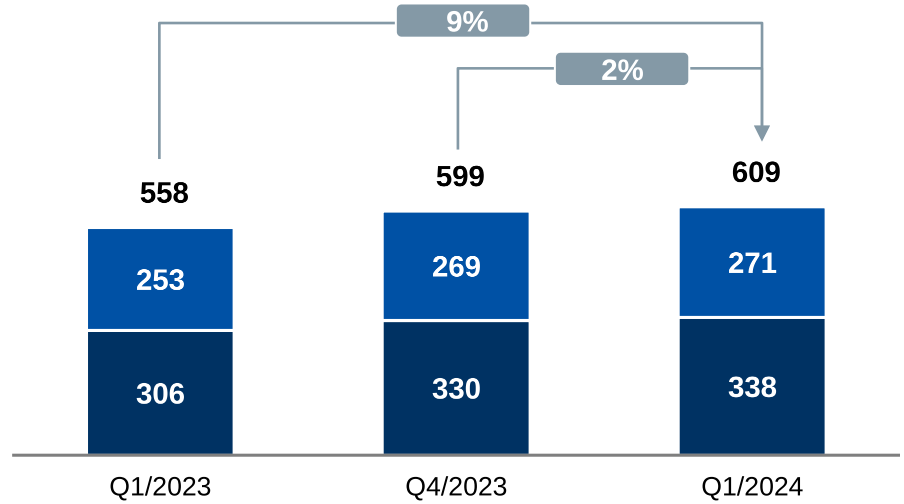
Canadian Banking: Strong volume growth in higher spread loan products

Average Gross Loans & Acceptances ($ billions)



Percentage Change		YoY		QoQ	
Residential Mortgages	■	3.2%	RESL[1] 2.6%	0.3%	RESL[1] 0.3%
HELOC[2]	■	(3.4)%		0.6%	
Other Personal	■	6.5%		1.0%	
Credit Cards	■	13.1%		2.7%	
Business (Including Small Business)	■	14.4%		3.7%	

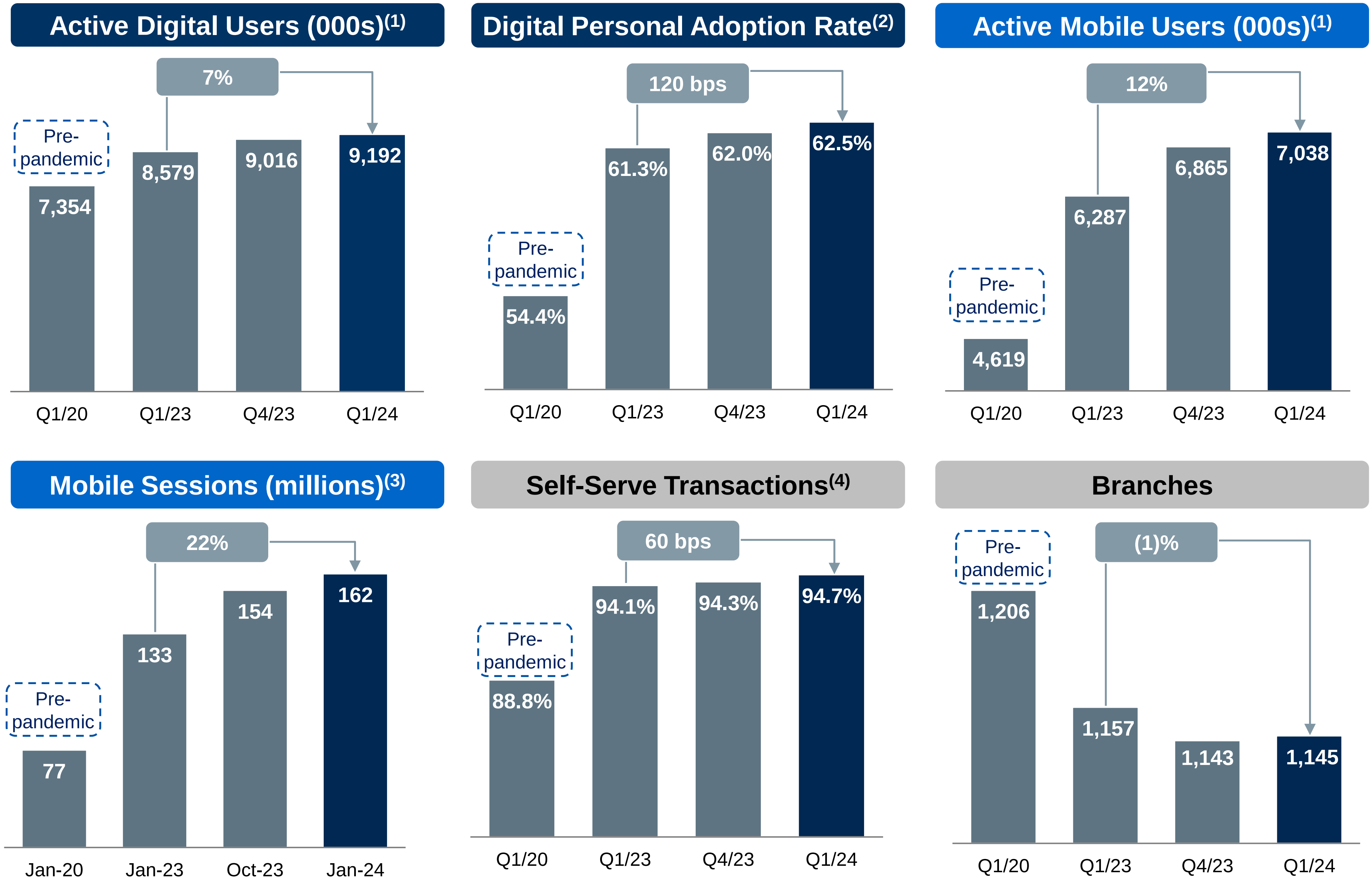
Average Deposits ($ billions)



Percentage Change		YoY	QoQ
Personal Deposits	■	10.6%	2.4%
Business Deposits	■	7.2%	0.9%
Deposit Mix			
Personal and Business GICs		41.0%	7.7%
Personal and Business Banking Accounts[3]		(3.0)%	(1.1)%

(1) RESL includes residential mortgages and HELOC. (2) Home Equity Line of Credit. (3) Includes personal banking accounts, personal savings (registered and non-registered) and business deposit accounts.

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

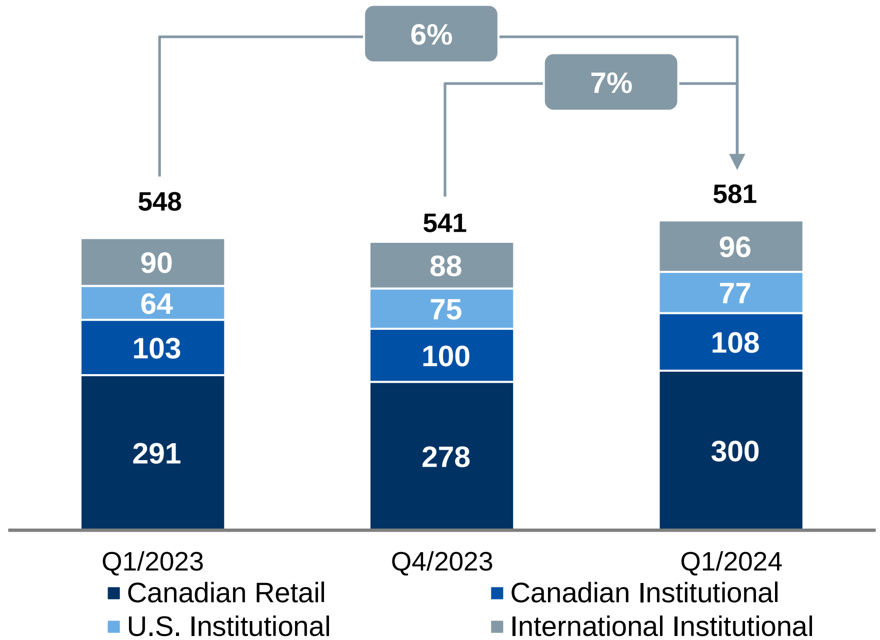


(1) These figures (in 000s) represent the 90-Day Active customers in Canadian Banking only and are spot values. (2) Digital Personal Adoption rate calculated using 90-day digital active personal clients. (3) These figures represent the total number of application logins using a mobile device. (4) Financial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

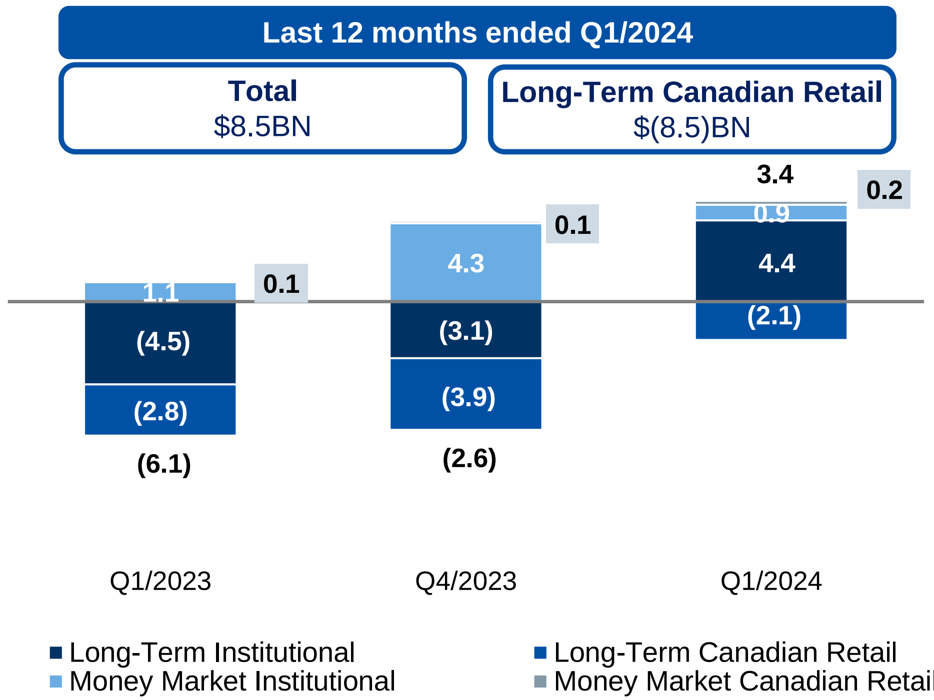
Wealth Management: RBC GAM net sales turn positive amidst rising markets

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

~79% of AUM outperforming the benchmark on a 3-year basis[2]

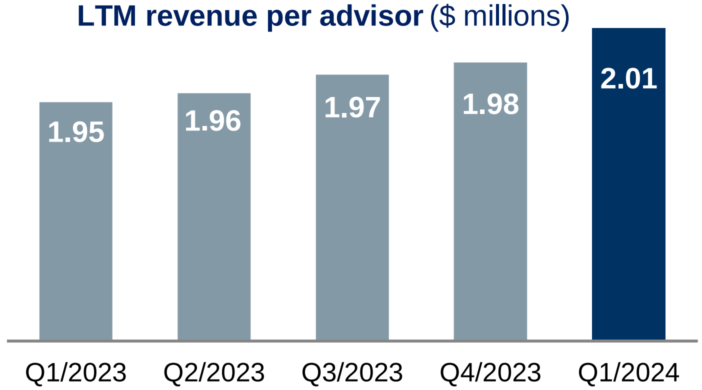


RBC Global Asset Management Net Sales ($ billions)

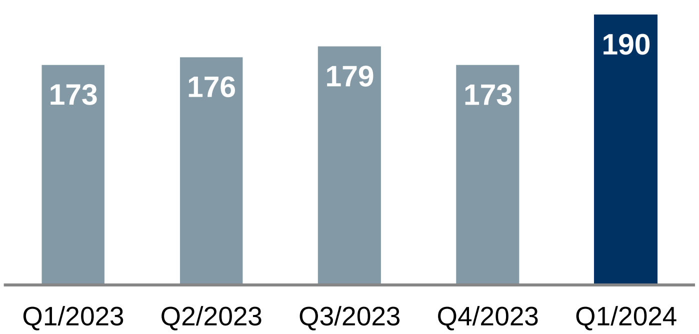


Wealth Management Canada: Leading advisor productivity[3]

LTM revenue per advisor ($ millions)



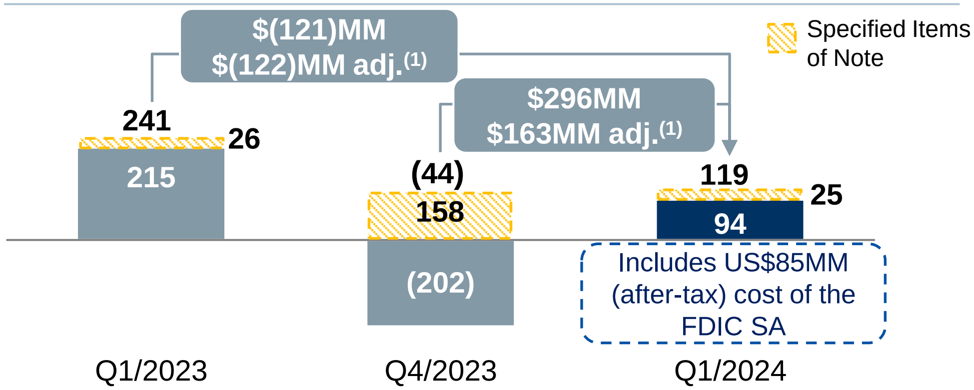
Fee-based assets per advisor ($ millions)



(1) Spot balances. (2) As at December 2023, gross of fees. (3) Represents RBC Dominion Securities.

U.S. WM (incl. CNB): Improved underlying profitability at City National

Net Income (US$ millions)



US$ millions (unless otherwise stated)[3]	Q1/2024	YoY	QoQ
Revenue	**1,609**	**2%**	**18%**
Expenses	1,511	19%	(2)%
Pre-Provision, Pre-Tax Earnings (PPPT)[2]	**98**	**(69)%**	**n.m.**
Adj. PPPT Earnings ex. specified items[1][2]	133	(62)%	n.m.
Provision For Credit Losses	10	$(36)	$(83)
Net Income	**94**	**(56)%**	**n.m.**
Adj. Net Income ex. specified items[1]	119	(51)%	n.m.
Assets Under Administration (AUA) $BN	598	12%	10%
Assets Under Management (AUM) $BN	195	15%	10%
Efficiency Ratio	93.9%	13.6 pts	(18.4) pts

City National

US$ millions (unless otherwise stated)[3]	Q1/2024	YoY	QoQ
Net Interest Income	**674**	**2%**	**2%**
NIM	2.98%	18 bps	20 bps
Average Wholesale Loans ($BN)	41.2	(1)%	(3)%
Average Retail Loans ($BN)	23.7	-	(1)%
Average Deposits ($BN)	75.1	(1)%	(1)%
Net Income	**(22)**	**n.m.**	**n.m.**
Adj. Net Income ex. specified items[1]	3	(97%)	n.m.

Q1/2024 Highlights (US$)

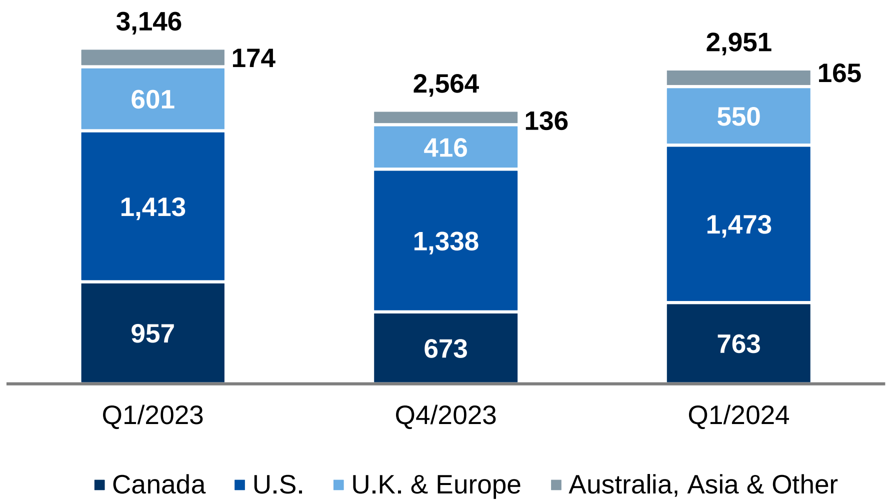
- **Net income down 56% YoY, including the US$85MM after-tax impact of cost of the FDIC SA at CNB**
  - – Pre-provision, pre-tax earnings[2] down 69% YoY, including the US$117MM before-tax impact of cost of the FDIC SA at CNB
  - ○ Recall, Q4/2023 results were impacted by impairment losses with respect to our interest in an associated company (US$175MM before-tax) and legal provisions (US$120MM before-tax)
- **Revenue up 2% YoY**
  - + Higher fee-based client assets reflecting market appreciation and net sales
  - – Lower net interest income
    - + CNB Net Interest Income up 2% YoY
      - + CNB NIM up 18 bps YoY; up 20 bps QoQ (see slide 26)
      - – CNB deposits down 1% YoY as well as QoQ
      - – CNB loans flat YoY; down 2% QoQ
  - – Lower revenue related to sweep deposits
- **Expenses up 19% YoY**
  - – Cost of the FDIC SA in CNB of US$117MM before-tax
  - – Higher variable compensation costs with increased commissionable revenue
  - – Higher staff costs and professional fees, largely reflecting the continued investments in the operational infrastructure of CNB
- **Lower PCL YoY** (see slides 19 and 20)

Excluding specified items and cost of the FDIC SA noted above[1], CNB's net income was US$88 million (down 15% YoY)

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 16 on Slide 43 for more information. (2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42 for more information. (3) All balance sheet figures (except for AUA and AUM) represent average balances.

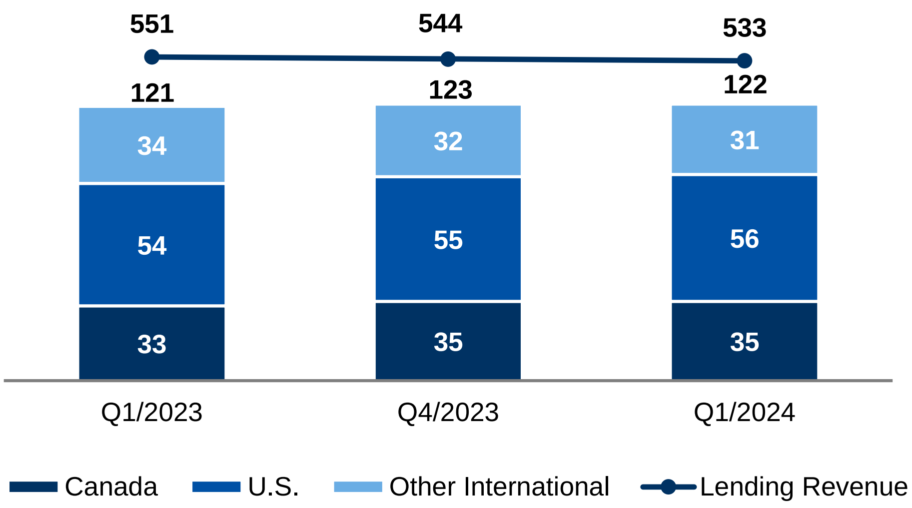
Capital Markets: Revenue and loan breakdown by geography

Capital Markets Revenue Breakdown by Geography ($ millions)



- **Canada:** Down YoY, mainly driven by lower equity trading and lower funding and liquidity revenue in Treasury Services, partly offset by higher M&A fees
- **U.S.:** Up YoY, driven by higher fixed income trading revenue and debt origination fees, partly offset by lower revenue in Treasury Services and equity trading revenue
- **U.K. & Europe:** Down YoY, driven by lower fixed income trading, partly offset by higher equity trading
- **Australia, Asia & Other:** Down YoY, driven by lower M&A fees

Capital Markets Lending Revenue ($ millions) & Average Loans Outstanding by Region [(1)] ($ 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[(2)] is investment grade

(1) 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. (2) Total exposure represents exposure at default (EAD) which is the expected gross exposure upon the default of an obligor.

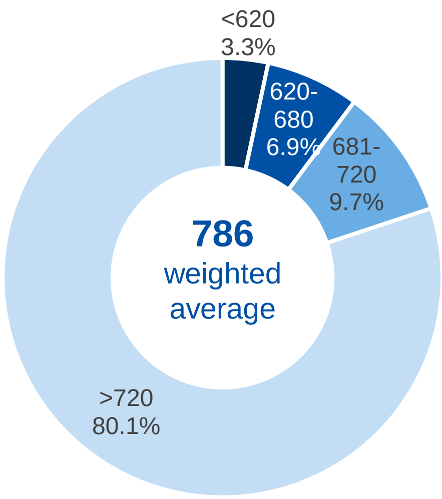
Canadian Banking: Credit outcomes impacted by higher rates, as anticipated

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

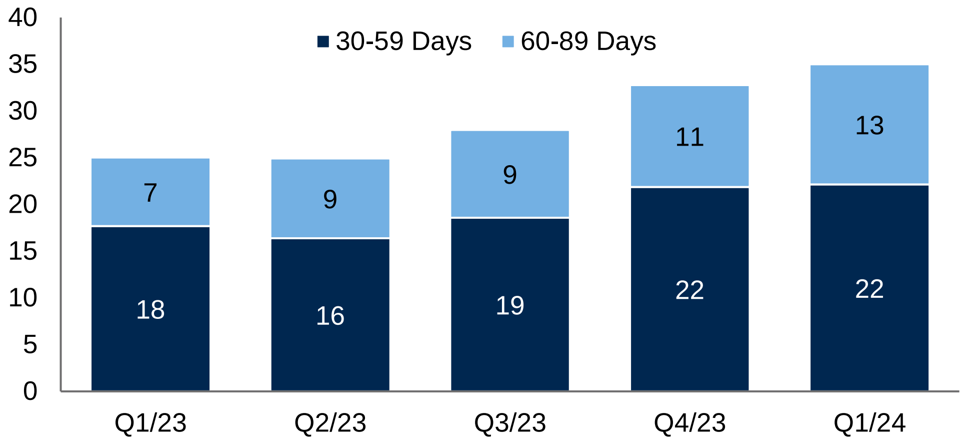
	Q1/24 Avg Loan Balances ($BN)	PCL on Impaired Loans (bps) (1)			Gross Impaired Loans (bps)			Avg FICO Score (Q1/24)
		Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24	
Residential Mortgages (2)	**377.6**	1	3	**3**	11	13	**16**	**791**
Personal Lending(3)	**77.1**	52	72	**78**	26	31	**35**	**774**
Credit Cards	**22.5**	199	223	**260**	75 (4)	78 (4)	**90 (4)**	**735**
Small Business	**13.9**	63	(15)	**81**	132	178	**191**	**n.a.**
Commercial	**114.0**	10	25	**45**	44	56	**81**	**n.a.**
Total	**605.1**	**18**	24	**32**	**21**	**26**	**35**	**786(5)**

- In Q4/23, the PCL ratio in Small Business benefitted from a reversal of provisions taken on government guaranteed HASCAP(6) loans

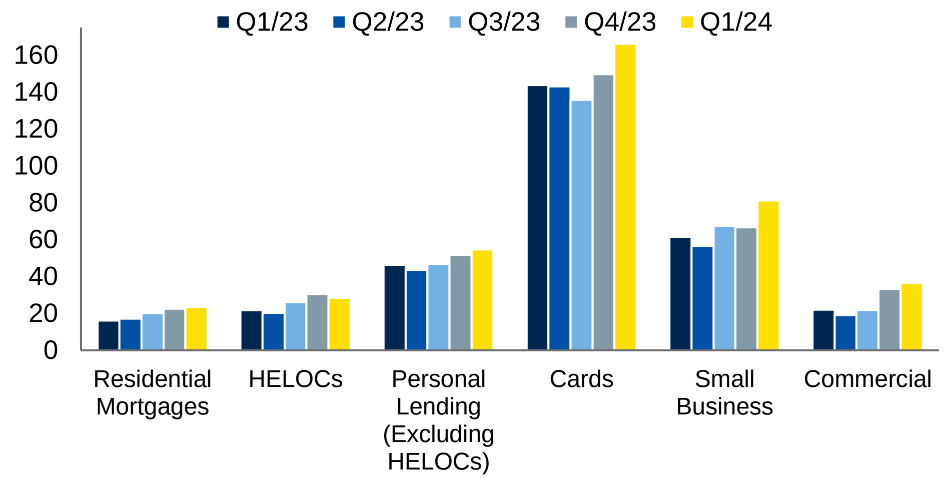
CB Retail FICO Score Distribution (Q1/24)



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



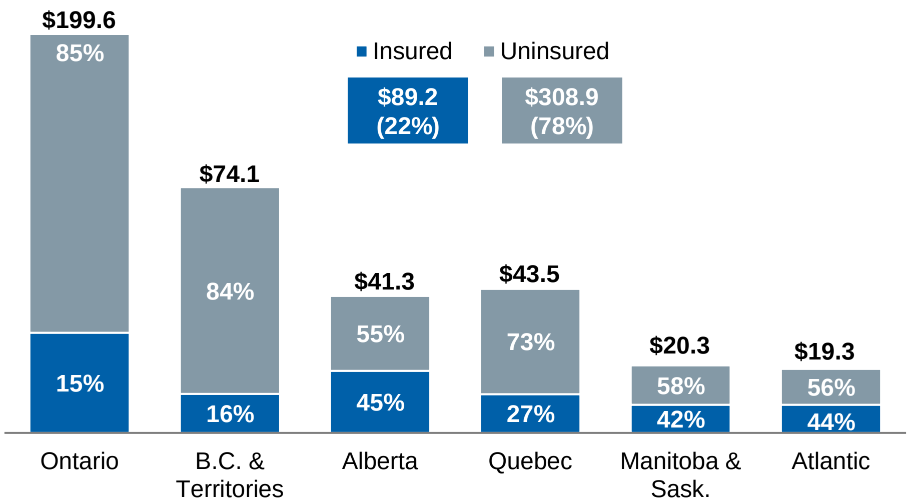
CB 30-89 Day Delinquencies by Product (bps) (7)



(1) See note 17 on Slide 43. (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 18 on Slide 43.

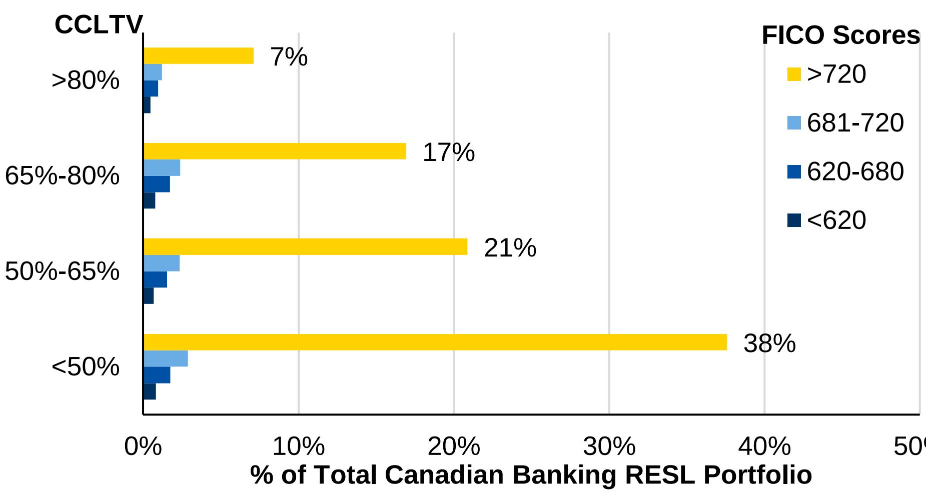
Canadian residential portfolio: Strong underlying credit quality

Canadian Residential Mortgage Portfolio[1] ($ billions)



CCLTV – Canadian Banking Residential Lending Portfolio only[2]					
51%	48%	55%	52%	54%	53%

Canadian Banking RESL Portfolio[2]



Canadian Banking RESL Portfolio[2]

	Total $401BN	Uninsured $339BN
Mortgage Balance	**$366BN**	**$304BN**
HELOC Balance	$35BN	$35BN
LTV at Origination	**71%**	**68%**
CCLTV	**51%**	**50%**
GVA	47%	47%
GTA	51%	51%
Average FICO Score	**802**	**806**
FICO > 800	51%	52%
CCLTV > 80% & FICO < 680	1.42%	0.75%
90+ Days Past Due[3]	**19 bps**	**17 bps**
GVA	13 bps	13 bps
GTA	17 bps	16 bps
Average Duration		
Remaining Mortgage Amortization[4]	**24 years**	**26 years**
Original Term[5]	41 months	39 months
Remaining Term	25 months	25 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%

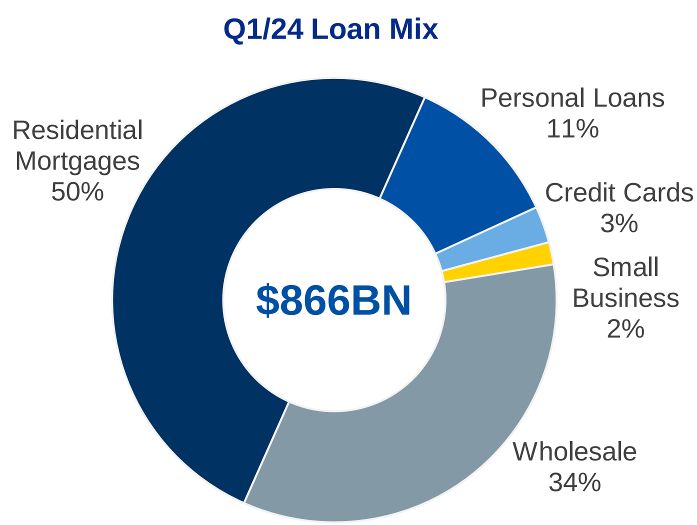
(1) See note 19 on Slide 43. (2) Real estate secured lending includes residential mortgages and HELOCs. See note 20 on Slide 43. (3) The 90+ day past due rate includes all accounts that are either 90 days or more past due or are in impaired status. (4) Excluding interest only mortgages. (5) Original term for booking during the quarter.

Allowance for Credit Losses: Prudently reserved

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

	Pre-Pandemic Q1/20		Q1/23		Q4/23		Q1/24	
Product	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**	**Stage 1 & 2**	**Total**
Residential mortgages [(1)]	**0.07%**	**0.12%**	**0.08%**	**0.11%**	**0.07%**	**0.11%**	**0.08%**	**0.13%**
Other Retail	**1.46%**	**1.61%**	**1.62%**	**1.76%**	**1.69%**	**1.84%**	**1.75%**	**1.91%**
Personal	0.87%	1.03%	1.06%	1.18%	1.09%	1.24%	1.13%	1.30%
Credit cards	4.35%	4.35%	4.55%	4.55%	4.64%	4.64%	4.79%	4.79%
Small business	0.73%	1.19%	1.15%	1.59%	1.01%	1.42%	1.06%	1.51%
Retail	**0.44%**	**0.52%**	**0.44%**	**0.50%**	**0.46%**	**0.52%**	**0.48%**	**0.55%**
Wholesale [(1)]	**0.36%**	**0.58%**	**0.44%**	**0.61%**	**0.54%**	**0.79%**	**0.55%**	**0.84%**
Total ACL	**0.42%**	**0.53%**	**0.44%**	**0.53%**	**0.48%**	**0.61%**	**0.50%**	**0.64%**

Loans & Acceptances by Product[(2)]

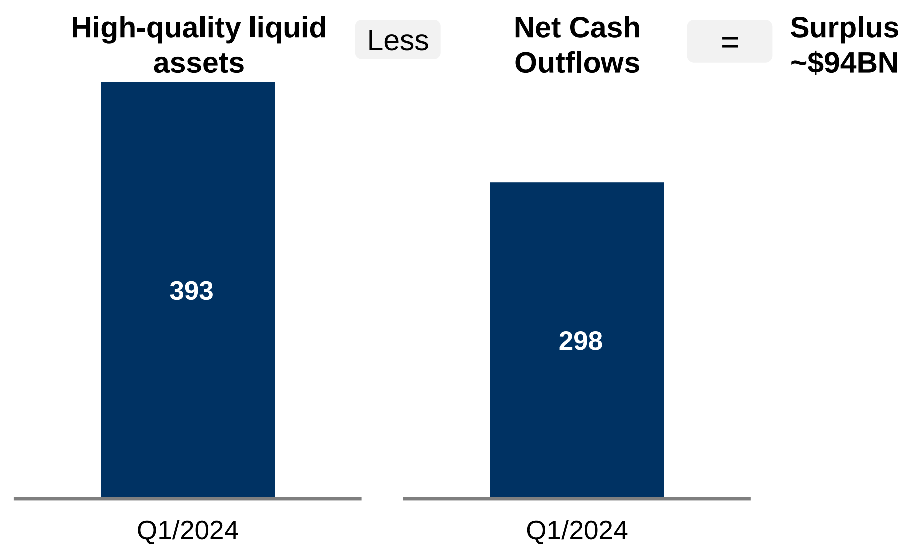


(1) See note 21 on Slide 43. (2) Excludes loans not subject to impairment (loans held at FVTPL).

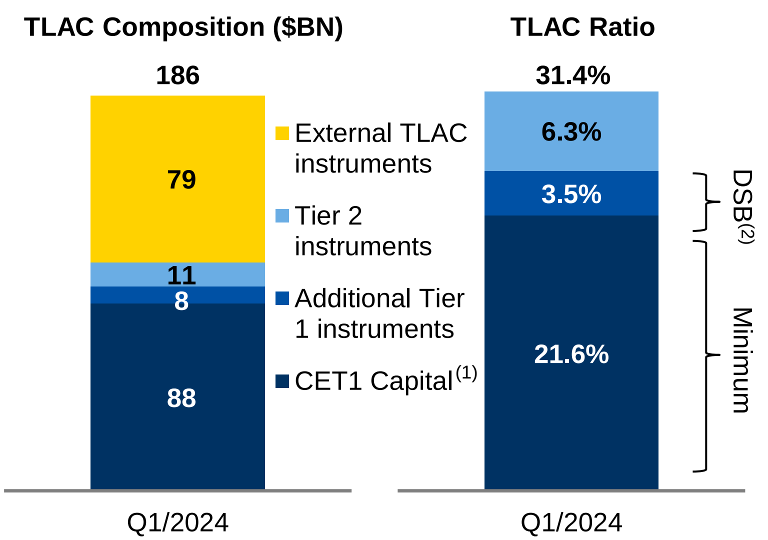
Funding: Well-diversified

- As at January 31, 2024, relationship-based deposits, which are the primary source of funding for retail and commercial lending, were **$847 billion or 52% of our total funding** (including short-term repo funding)
- **Short and long-term wholesale funding comprises 35% 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

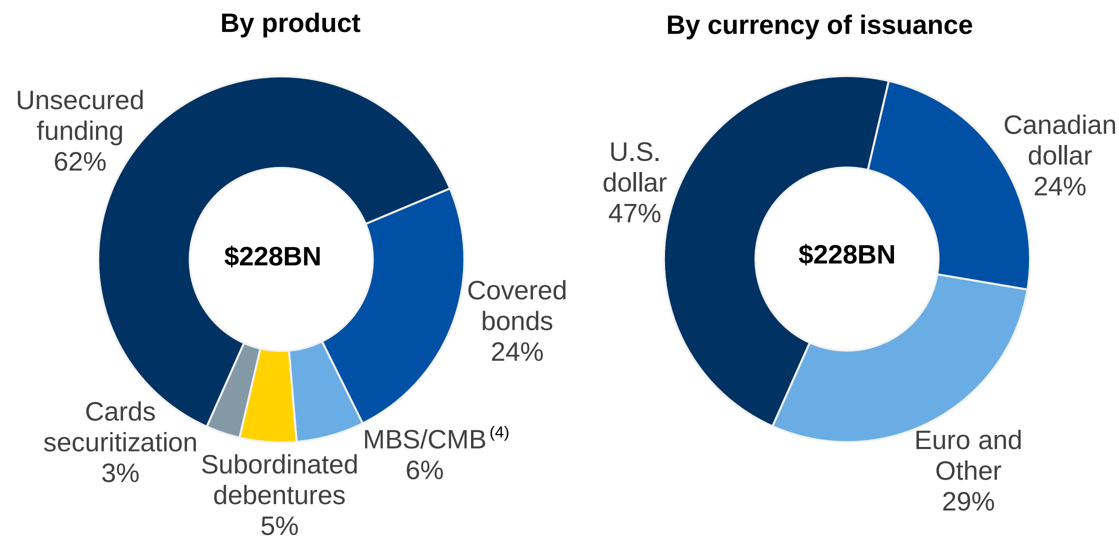
LCR[1] (total adjusted value, $BN)



Total Loss Absorbing Capacity[1]



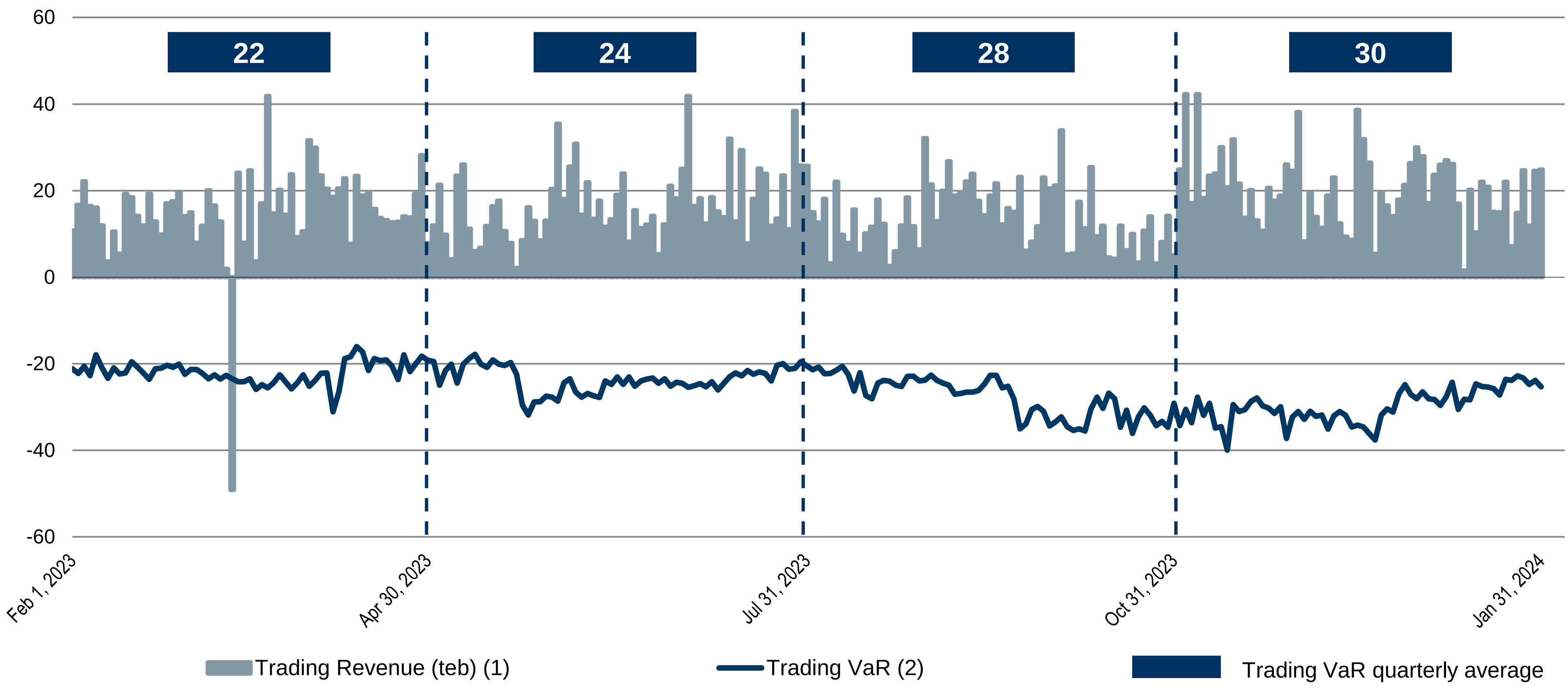
Long-term debt [3] – funding mix



(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 can range from 0% to 4% of total RWA and is currently set at 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).

Market Risk: Trading revenue and VaR

($ millions)



- During the quarter, there were no days with net trading losses.
- Average Trading VaR of $30 million remained relatively stable from last quarter.

(1) Trading revenue (teb) in the chart above excludes the impact of loan underwriting commitments.
(2) In Q4 2023, VaR amounts in the chart above were revised from those previously presented to reflect Trading VaR corresponding to our trading portfolios.

Items impacting results (1/2)

2024 ($ millions, except for EPS)	Specified Item	Segments	Line Item	Before-Tax	After-Tax	Diluted EPS
Q1/2024						
Cost of the FDIC Special Assessment	No	Wealth Management	Expenses	$(159) / US$(117)	$(115)/ US$(85)	$(0.08)
Amortization of other intangibles	**Yes**	Multiple Segments	Expenses	$(80)	$(59)	$(0.04)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Expenses	$(265)	$(218)	$(0.15)
Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada	**Yes**	Corporate Support	Non-interest income Net Interest Income	$(338) $52	$(207)	$(0.15)

Items impacting results (2/2)

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).

Impact of foreign currency translation

Estimated impact of foreign currency translation on key income statement items

($ millions, except per share amounts)	For the three months ended	
	Q1/24 vs. Q1/23	**Q1/24 vs. Q4/23**
Increase (decrease):		
Total revenue	36	(96)
Non-interest expense	28	(52)
PPPT Earnings(1)	**8**	**(44)**
PCL	2	(2)
Net income Before Tax	**6**	**(42)**
Income taxes	0	(4)
Net income	**6**	**(38)**
Impact on EPS		
Basic	0.00	(0.03)
Diluted	0.00	(0.03)

Relevant average exchange rates that impact our business

(Average foreign currency equivalent of C$1.00) (2)	For the three months ended				
	Q1/23	**Q4/23**	**Q1/24**	**YoY**	**QoQ**
U.S. dollar	0.745	0.732	0.745	0.0%	1.8%
British pound	0.612	0.594	0.588	(3.9)%	(1.0)%
Euro	0.698	0.687	0.683	(2.1)%	(0.6)%

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

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure. See note 2 on Slide 42. (2) Average amounts are calculated using month-end spot rates for the period. (3) Source: Bloomberg.

Additional Notes (slides 4 to 21)

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) management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada. 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 and (iv) management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada. 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 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.
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 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.
3. 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 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.
4. Non-interest expense YoY growth excluding the impact of HSBC Canada integration costs, cost of the FDIC special assessment, FX and Share Based Compensation. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.
5. PCL on loans ratio is calculated using PCL on loans as a percentage of average net loans and acceptances.

Slide 10

6. Net interest income (ex-trading) is calculated as net interest income less trading net interest income.
7. Non-interest income excluding management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada. This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.
8. Effective tax rate adjusted for TEB. This is a non-GAAP measure. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.

Slide 12

9. 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 13

10. 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.

Slide 15

11. Wealth Management net income adjusts for amortization of other intangibles and impairment losses on our interest in an associated company. These are non-GAAP measures. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.

Slide 21

12. 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 36)

Slide 25

13. Loan yield is calculated as interest income on loans as a percentage of average total net loans. 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. Deposit and other yield is calculated as interest and dividend income on deposits and others as a percentage of deposits and other average assets. Total interest income yield is calculated as interest income on assets as a percentage of average total assets. These metrics do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions.
14. Total deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on deposits and other as a percentage of average deposits. Other liabilities cost is calculated as interest expense on other liabilities as a percentage of average other liabilities. Interest cost on repos is calculated as interest expense on repos as a percentage of average repo liabilities. Total subordinated debentures costs is calculated as interest expense on subordinated debentures as a percentage of average subordinated debentures. Total interest cost is calculated as total interest expense as a percentage of average total liabilities and equities. Personal chequing & savings deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on personal chequing & savings deposits as a percentage of average personal chequing & savings deposits. Other chequing & savings deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on other chequing & savings deposits as a percentage of average other chequing & savings deposits. Personal term-deposit costs is calculated as interest expense on personal term-deposits as a percentage of average personal term-deposits. These metrics do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other financial institutions.

Slide 27

15. 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

16. 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 net income excl. specified and other items excludes CNB's amortization of intangibles and specified items, as well as cost of the FDIC special assessment. For reconciliation, see slides 46-49. For more information, see slide 50.

Slide 34

17. Calculated using average loans and acceptances, net of allowance.
18. 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 35

19. 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).
20. Based on $366BN in residential mortgages with non-commercial clients and $35BN 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 36

21. Excludes any loans held at FVTPL, which are not subject to impairment: Residential mortgages (Q1/24: $490MM; Q4/23: $476MM; Q1/23: $467MM; Q1/20: $534MM); Wholesale (Q1/24: $14.1BN; Q4/23: $9.2BN; Q1/23: $12.9BN; 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)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-bank			
Net income	3,133	3,939	3,582
Less: Non-controlling interests (NCI)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Less: Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	(44)	(67)	(58)
Net income available to common shareholders	3,087	3,870	3,522
Adjusting items impacting net income (before tax)			
Amortization of other intangibles (A)	86	92	80
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs (B)	11	203	265
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company (C)	-	242	-
Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada (D)	-	-	286
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income			
Amortization of other intangibles (E)	(15)	(24)	(21)
HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs (F)	(3)	(36)	(47)
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company (G)	-	(65)	-
Canada Recovery Dividend (CRD) and other tax related adjustments (H)	1,050	-	-
Certain deferred tax adjustments (I)	-	(578)	-
Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada (J)	-	-	(79)
Adjusted net income	4,262	3,773	4,066
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	4,216	3,704	4,006
Diluted EPS	$ 2.23	$ 2.76	$ 2.50
Adjusted diluted EPS	$ 3.04	$ 2.65	$ 2.85
Common shares outstanding (000s) - average (diluted)	1,384,536	1,400,465	1,407,641
Wealth Management			
Net Income	830	215	606
Add: Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company	-	177	-
Add: After-tax effect of amortization of other intangibles	65	63	55
Net income excl. specified items	895	455	661

Calculation of Adjusted ROE $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-bank			
Net income available to common shareholders	3,087	3,870	3,522
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	4,216	3,704	4,006
Average common equity	97,300	103,250	107,100
ROE	12.6%	14.9%	13.1%
Adjusted ROE	17.2%	14.2%	14.9%

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

Calculation of Effective Tax Rate (teb) $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-bank			
Income taxes			
Income taxes	2,103	(33)	766
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income (noted above: E+F+G+H+I+J)	(1,032)	703	147
Adjusted income taxes	1,071	670	913
Income taxes (teb)			
Income taxes	2,103	(33)	766
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment	116	117	54
Income taxes (teb)	2,219	84	820
Income taxes for adjusting items impacting net income (noted above: E+F+G+H+I+J)	(1,032)	703	147
Adjusted income taxes (teb)	1,187	787	967
Net income before taxes (teb)			
Net income before taxes	5,236	3,906	4,348
Taxable equivalent basis (teb) adjustment	116	117	54
Net income before taxes (teb)	5,352	4,023	4,402
Adjusting items impacting net income (before tax) (noted above: A+B+C+D)	97	537	631
Adjusted net income before taxes	5,333	4,443	4,979
Adjusted net income before taxes (teb)	5,449	4,560	5,033
Effective tax rate	40.2%	(0.8)%	17.6%
Adjusted effective tax rate	20.1%	15.1%	18.3%
Effective tax rate (teb)	41.5%	2.1%	18.6%
Adjusted effective tax rate (teb)	21.8%	17.3%	19.2%

Calculation of PPPT excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-Bank			
PPPT	5,768	4,626	5,161
Add: Amortization of other intangibles	86	92	80
Add: HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	11	203	265
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	242	-
Add: Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada	-	-	286
PPPT excl. specified items	5,865	5,163	5,792

Calculation of Adjusted Dividend Payout Ratio	Q1/24
All-bank	
Common dividends	1,944
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	4,006
Adjusted dividend payout ratio	49%

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

Calculation of PPPT $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-Bank			
Net income	3,133	3,939	3,582
Income taxes	2,103	(33)	766
Provision for credit losses	532	720	813
PPPT	5,768	4,626	5,161
Canadian Banking			
Net income	2,056	1,998	1,967
Income taxes	778	759	750
Provision for credit losses	391	457	636
PPPT	3,225	3,214	3,353
Wealth Management			
Net income	830	215	606
Income taxes	230	92	152
Provision for credit losses	66	132	11
PPPT	1,126	439	769
Insurance			
Net income	67	97	220
Income taxes	17	62	71
Provision for credit losses	-	-	1
PPPT	84	159	292
Capital Markets			
Net income	1,241	987	1,154
Income taxes	139	(238)	(12)
Provision for credit losses	65	137	167
PPPT	1,445	886	1,309

Calculation of PPPT $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
Net income	215	(202)	94
Income taxes	51	(60)	(6)
Provision for credit losses	46	93	10
PPPT	312	(169)	98

Calculation of Adjusted PPPT excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
PPPT	312	(169)	98
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	35	42	35
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	175	-
Adjusted PPPT excl. specified items	347	48	133

Calculation of Adjusted Net Income excl. Specified and Other Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
U.S. Wealth Management (incl. City National) (US$)			
Net income	215	(202)	94
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	26	31	25
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	127	-
Adjusted net income excl. specified items	241	(44)	119
City National (US$)			
Net Income	77	(247)	(22)
Add: CNB's amortization of intangibles	26	31	25
Add: Impairment losses on interest in an associated company	-	127	-
Adjusted net income excl. specified items	103	(89)	3
Add: Cost of the FDIC special assessment	-	-	85
Adjusted net income excl. specified items and cost of the FDIC special assessment	103	(89)	88

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

Calculation of Operating Leverage excl. Specified and Other Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q1/24
All-bank		
Revenue	13,357	13,485
Add: Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada	-	286
Revenue excl. specified item	13,357	13,771
Expenses	7,589	8,324
Less: Amortization of other intangibles	86	80
Less: HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs	11	265
Expenses excl. specified items/Adjusted Expenses	7,492	7,979
Less: Cost of the FDIC special assessment	-	159
Expenses excl. specified items and cost of the FDIC special assessment	7,492	7,820
Operating leverage		(8.7)%
Operating leverage excl. specified items/Adjusted Operating leverage		(3.4)%
Operating leverage excl. specified items and cost of the FDIC special assessment		(1.3)%

Calculation of Non-Interest Income excl. Specified Items $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q4/23	Q1/24
All-bank			
Non-Interest Income	7,155	6,143	7,153
Add: Specified items noted below			
Impairment losses on our interest in an associated company	-	242	-
Management of closing capital volatility related to the planned acquisition of HSBC Canada	-	-	338
Non-Interest Income excl. specified items	7,155	6,385	7,491

Calculation of Core NIE growth $ millions (unless otherwise stated)	Q1/23	Q1/24	YoY Change
All-bank			
Expenses	7,589	8,324	735
Less: HSBC Canada transaction and integration costs impact			254
Less: FX, SBC and cost of the FDIC special assessment			313
Core expense growth			168

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 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 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 Q1 2024 Report to Shareholders and 2023 Annual Report.

Investor Relations Contacts

Asim Imran, Vice President, Head of Investor Relations (416) 955-7804
Marco Giurleo, Senior Director, Investor Relations (437) 239-5374

www.rbc.com/investorrelations