Royal Bank of Canada

Pillar 3 Report

As at July 31, 2026

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Caution regarding forward-looking statements

From time to time, we make written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the *United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and any applicable Canadian securities legislation. We may make forward-looking statements in this Pillar 3 Report, our 2025 Annual Report, 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 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 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. Additional information about certain risk factors can be found in the Caution regarding forward-looking statements and risk sections of our 2025 Annual Report and the Risk management section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders. When relying on our forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to us, investors and others should carefully consider such risk factors and other uncertainties and potential events, as well as the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements. 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.

About Royal Bank of Canada

Royal Bank of Canada is a global financial institution with a purpose-driven, principles-led approach to delivering leading performance. Our success comes from the 105,000+ employees who leverage their imaginations and insights to bring our vision, values and strategy to life so we can help our clients thrive and communities prosper. As Canada's biggest bank, and one of the largest in the world, based on market capitalization, we have a diversified business model with a focus on innovation and providing exceptional experiences to our more than 19 million clients in Canada, the U.S. and 27 other countries. Learn more at rbc.com.

Our business segments include Personal Banking, Commercial Banking, Wealth Management, Insurance and Capital Markets. Our business segments are supported by Corporate Support, which consists of Technology & Operations and Functions. Technology & Operations provides the technological and operational foundation required to effectively deliver products and services to our clients, while Functions includes our finance, human resources, risk management, internal audit and other functional groups, as well as our corporate treasury function.

Capital framework

Our consolidated regulatory capital requirements are determined by guidelines issued by the Office of the Superintendent of the Financial Institutions (OSFI), which are based on the Basel III framework (inclusive of the 2017 Basel III reforms) adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

The Basel III framework integrates three "Pillars" to establish a robust foundation for banking supervision and financial stability:

- Pillar 1 prescribes minimum capital requirements and addresses capital adequacy, including standards for calculating risk-weighted assets (RWA);
- Pillar 2 requires the establishment of internal assessment processes and supervisory review to evaluate the risk profile and capital adequacy of banks; and
- Pillar 3 enhances the consistency and comparability of risk and capital profiles between banks and across jurisdictions for market participants through meaningful disclosures.

Under Basel III, banks use defined approaches to calculate their minimum regulatory capital required to support various risks and exposure types including credit risk, counterparty credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk, operational risk, securitizations exposures and crypto-asset exposures. Refer to the Capital management section of our 2025 Annual Report as updated in our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders for further information on calculation approaches. Refer to the following sections in this report for further information on:

- Capital
- Credit Risk
- Counterparty Credit Risk
- Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk
- Market Risk

Capital framework (continued)

- Operational Risk
- Securitization Exposures
- Crypto-assets Exposures

Our Pillar 3 disclosures reflect OSFI's disclosure requirements for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) as finalized on November 30, 2023, and further updated on February 20, 2025, reflecting the full adoption of all Basel III reforms and Crypto-asset exposure disclosure requirements. These disclosure requirements aim at providing meaningful regulatory information to stakeholders on a consistent and comparable basis.

Our reported figures in this Pillar 3 Report reflect OSFI's domestic stability buffer (DSB) requirement of 3.0% of RWA effective June 19, 2026 down from 3.5% of RWA effective since November 1, 2023, as noted in the Capital management section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders.

Our Q1 2026 and subsequent quarterly figures reflect the adoption of OSFI's revised CAR guideline, which was effective for us on November 1, 2025, as fully described in the Capital Management section of our 2025 Annual Report. In addition, in Q1 2026 we adopted OSFI's Capital and Liquidity Treatment of Crypto-asset Exposure (Banking) Guideline as further amended on October 25, 2025, transitioning from OSFI's previous interim guideline. Our crypto asset disclosure as prescribed by OSFI is included in this report.

Refer to the Capital management section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders for further information on upcoming regulatory developments which were announced during the year.

Leverage framework

OSFI's Leverage Requirements (LR) guideline requires banks to disclose their leverage ratio and its underlying components as well as maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5% for domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs). The leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure divided by the leverage exposure measure. The capital measure is defined as Tier 1 capital and the leverage exposure measure is the sum of (a) on-balance sheet exposures; (b) derivative exposures; (c) securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures; and (d) off-balance sheet items.

Unmanaged leverage can lead to unwarranted corrective measures due to excessive exposure growth or capital reduction, causing detriment to the bank's balance sheet and overall shareholders' wealth. Maintaining a prescribed minimum level of leverage helps neutralize leverage risk in the event of unexpected economic crises.

The BCBS introduced an additional leverage ratio buffer requirement for global systemically important banks (G-SIB) as part of the Basel III reforms. A G-SIB's leverage ratio must be met with Tier 1 capital and is set at 50% of a G-SIB's higher-loss absorbency risk-weighted requirement. This minimum leverage requirement was incorporated into OSFI's LR guideline as part of the 3.5% D-SIB requirement.

On February 1, 2023, we adopted OSFI's revised LR guideline which incorporates the internationally agreed BCBS leverage reforms with certain jurisdictional amendments. Refer to our Leverage disclosures included in this report.

TLAC framework

The Canadian Bail-in regime, including OSFI's Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) guideline, came into effect on September 23, 2018. The purpose of the TLAC requirement is to address the sufficiency of a Canadian D-SIB's loss absorbing capacity in supporting its recapitalization in the event of its failure. TLAC is defined as the aggregate of Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, and other TLAC instruments (senior bail-in debt), which includes senior unsecured debt with an original term to maturity of greater than 400 days and remaining term to maturity of greater than 365 days. Under the Bail-in regime, claims of some creditors whose claims otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable notes would be excluded from a bail-in conversion and thus the holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable notes will have to absorb losses ahead of these other creditors as a result of the bail-in conversion.

TLAC requirements establish two minimum standards: the risk-based TLAC ratio, which builds on the risk-based capital ratios described in the CAR guideline, and the TLAC leverage ratio, which builds on the leverage ratio described in OSFI's LR guideline. The risk-based TLAC ratio is defined as TLAC divided by Total risk-weighted assets while the TLAC leverage ratio is defined as TLAC divided by the Leverage ratio exposure. The current OSFI requirement for D-SIBs is to maintain a minimum TLAC ratio of 24.5% (inclusive of the DSB of 3.0%) before considering the countercyclical capital buffer and a TLAC leverage ratio of 7.25%.

Our TLAC ratio is expected to increase through normal course refinancing of maturing debt. More details on our TLAC issuance is available in our Capital management section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders.

Our TLAC disclosures included in this report reflect OSFI's TLAC Disclosure guideline for Canadian D-SIBs which incorporate BCBS TLAC disclosure requirements.

DISCLOSURE MAP

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Overview of key metrics, risk management and RWA	KM1				
	OVA	a) Business model and risk profile	Risk management overview	Risk management principles	65
				Principal Risks	65
			Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk appetite	67
				Risk measurement	67-68
				Risk control	68-69
			Top and emerging risks	Top and emerging risks	69-72
		b) Risk governance structure	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk control	68-69
		c) Communication and enforcement of risk culture within the bank	Operational risk	Culture and conduct risk	104-105
		d) Scope and main features of risk measurement systems	Enterprise risk management	Risk measurement	67-68
		e) Risk information reporting	Enterprise risk management	Risk control - *Risk monitoring and reporting*	69
		f) Stress testing	Enterprise risk management	Risk measurement – *Stress testing*	68
			Market risk	Stress tests	82
		g) Strategies and processes applied to manage, hedge and mitigate risks	Enterprise risk management	Risk appetite	67
				Risk measurement	67-68
				Risk control	68-69
			Credit risk	Overview	72-73
				Credit risk measurement	73-74
				Credit risk assessment	74-75
				Credit risk mitigation	75-76
				Credit risk approval	76
				Credit risk administration	76
			Market risk	Market risk controls – FVTPL positions, including trading portfolios	83
				Stress tests	83
				Market risk controls – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) positions	85
				IRRBB measurement	85
				Non-trading foreign exchange rate risk	86
			Liquidity and funding risk	Overview	88
				Governance of liquidity risk	88-89
				Liquidity risk mitigation strategies and techniques	89
				Risk measurement and internal liquidity reporting	89-90
				Contingency liquidity risk management and funding plans	90
				Funding	92-94
				Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	96-97
				Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	98-99
			Insurance risk	Insurance risk	102
			Operational risk	Overview	102
				Operational risk framework	102-104
			Compliance risk	Compliance risk	105-106
			Strategic risk	Strategic risk	106
			Reputation risk	Reputation risk	106
			Legal and regulatory environment risk	Legal and regulatory environment risk	107-108
			Environmental and social risk	Environmental and social risk (including climate change)	109-110

DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Overview of key metrics, risk management and RWA (continued)		g) Strategies and processes applied to manage, hedge and mitigate risks (continued)	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivatives issued for trading purposes*	194
				Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivatives issued for other-than-trading purposes*	194
				Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivative-related credit risk*	196-197
	OV1				
Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures	LI1				
	LI2				
	LIA				
Composition of Capital	CC1				
	CC2				
	CCA [1]	Main features of regulatory capital instruments and of other TLAC-eligible instruments			
Macroprudential supervisory measures	GSIB [2]	Disclosure of G-SIB indicators			
Credit risk	CRA	a) Translation of the business model into the components of the bank's credit risk profile	Credit risk	Overview	72-73
				Measurement of economic and regulatory capital - *Gross credit risk exposure*	74
		b) Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk appetite	67
				Risk measurement	67-66
				Risk control - *Risk appetite, risk approval authorities and risk limits*	68
			Credit risk	Overview	72-73
				Credit risk assessment	74-75
				Credit risk mitigation	75-76
				Credit risk approval	76
		c) Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk control	68-69
		d) Interaction between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
		e) Scope and content of the reporting on credit risk exposure to the executive management and to the board of directors	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk control - *Risk monitoring and reporting*	69
	CR1				
	CR2				
	CRB	a) Definitions of past due	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses - *Definition of default* *Credit impaired financial assets (Stage 3)*	155
				Note 5 – Loans and allowance for credit losses - *Loans past due but not impaired*	187
		b) Extent of past due exposures	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 5 – Loans and allowance for credit losses - *Loans past due but not impaired*	187

[1] CCA is available at https://www.rbc.com/investor-relations/regulatory-information.html.
[2] G-SIB is provided on page 42 of our Q1 2026 Report to Shareholders available at Financial Information - RBC.

DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Credit risk (continued)	CRB (continued)	c) Description of methods used for determining accounting provisions for credit losses	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses	153
		Description of the categorization of ECL accounting provisions (general and specific) for standardized approach exposures	n/a	n/a – For regulatory calculations under both the Standardized and IRB approaches, the IFRS 9 stage 3 allowances are considered to be specific allowances and the IFRS 9 stage 1 and stage 2 allowances are considered to be general allowances	
		d) Definition of a restructured exposure	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses - *Modifications*	155-156
		e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity			
		f) Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry			
		g) Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures			
		h) Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures			
	CRC	a) Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on– and off–balance sheet netting	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*	74-75
			Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivative-related credit risk*	196-197
				Note 29 – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	237
		b) Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management	Credit risk	Credit risk mitigation - *Collateral*	75-76
		c) Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used	Credit risk	Credit risk mitigation	75-76
				Credit risk approval - *Credit risk limits*	76
			Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	193-204
	CR3				
	CRD				
	CR4				
	CR5				
	CRE				
	CR6				
	CR7				
	CR8				
	CR9[3]				
	CR10		n/a	n/a	n/a

[3] Requirement for disclosure of this table is only annual.

DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Counterparty credit risk	CCRA	a) Risk management objectives and policies related to counterparty credit risk	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*	74-75
			Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivative-related credit risk*	196-197
		b) The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures and for CCP exposures	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*	74-75
		c) Policies relating to guarantees and other risk mitigants and assessments concerning counterparty credit risk, including exposures towards CCPs	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*	74-75
			Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivative-related credit risk*	196-197
			Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 29 – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	237
		d) Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Wrong-way risk*	75
		e) The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade	Liquidity and funding risk	Credit ratings	95
	CCR1				
	CCR3				
	CCR4				
	CCR5				
	CCR6				
	CCR8	f) Exposures to central counterparties			
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	CVAA	a) Risk management activities related to CVA, including hedging	n/a	n/a	n/a
		b) Whether the bank has made election to set CVA capital requirements equivalent to Counterparty credit risk	n/a	n/a	n/a
	CVA2				
Crypto-assets [4]	CAEA	a) Crypto-asset activities in scope of the Capital and Liquidity Treatment of Crypto-asset Exposures Guideline	n/a	n/a	n/a
		b) How the above activity translates into components of our risk profile and the associated risk management policies	n/a	n/a	n/a
		c) Scope and how business activities result in having crypto-asset exposures covered under the guideline	n/a	n/a	n/a
		d) The most significant current risks associated with our crypto-asset activities and exposures and how they are managed	n/a	n/a	n/a
		e) The most significant emerging risks associated with our crypto-asset activities and exposures and how they are managed	n/a	n/a	n/a
		f) If D-SIBs apply the comprehensive approach their approach to assessing each of the classification conditions in the guideline	n/a	n/a	n/a
	CAE2				

[4] Qualitative disclosures will be applicable only in Q4 2026.

DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

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DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Market risk	MRA	a) Strategies and processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the bank's market risks	Market risk	Market risk controls – FVTPL positions, including trading portfolios	83
				Stress tests	83
				Market risk measures – FVTPL positions	84
				Market risk measures for assets and liabilities of RBC Insurance	85
				Market risk controls – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) positions	85
				IRRBB measurement	85
				Market risk measures – IRRBB Sensitivities	85
				Market risk measures for other material non-trading portfolios	86
		Policies for hedging risk and strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgements – *Hedge accounting*	157
				Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	193-204
		Policies for designating positions as trading, including stale positions and monitoring these positions. Description of non-typical trading or banking book categorization and any moves between banking book and trading. Description of internal risk transfers and types of internal risk transfer desks.	n/a	n/a	n/a
		b) Description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the bank	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance	65-66
				Risk appetite	67
				Risk measurement	67-68
				Risk control	68-69
				Risk measurement – *Stress testing*	68
			Operational risk	Culture and conduct risk	104-105
		c) Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems	Enterprise risk management	Risk measurement	67-68
				Risk control	68-69
				Risk measurement – *Stress testing*	68
			Market risk	Market risk controls – FVTPL positions, including trading portfolios	83
				Stress tests	83
				Market risk measures – FVTPL positions	84
				Market risk measures for assets and liabilities of RBC Insurance	85
				Market risk controls – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) positions	85
				IRRBB measurement	85
				Market risk measures – IRRBB Sensitivities	85
				Market risk measures for other material non-trading portfolios	86
	MR1				
Prudential valuation adjustments	PV1 [3]	Prudential valuation adjustments made for assets valued at fair value			

[3] Requirement for disclosure of this table is only annual.

DISCLOSURE MAP (continued)

Pillar 3 Requirement	Pillar 3 Requirement		2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section	2025 Annual Report Reference
Operational Risk	ORA	a) Policies, frameworks and guidelines for the management of operational risk	Operational risk	Overview	102
				Operational risk framework	102-104
		b) The structure and organisation of their operational risk management and control function	Operational risk	Overview	102
				Operational risk framework	102-104
		(c) Operational risk measurement system	Operational risk	Operational risk framework	102-104
				Operational risk capital	105
		(d) The scope and main context of the reporting framework on operational risk to executive management and to the board of directors	Operational risk	Operational risk framework	102-104
				Culture and conduct risk	104-105
		(e) The risk mitigation and risk transfer used in the management of operational risk including mitigation by policy, divesting from high-risk businesses, and by the establishment of controls	Operational risk	Operational risk framework	102-104
	OR1 [3]				
	OR2 [3]				
	OR3 [3]				
Standardized Risk Weighted Comparison	CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level			
	CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class level			
Countercyclical Capital Buffer	CCyB	Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer			
Leverage	LR1				
	LR2				
Total loss absorbing capacity	KM2				
	TLAC1				
	TLAC2				
	TLAC3				
Liquidity	LIQA [5]	Liquidity and Funding Risk Management	Liquidity and Funding Risk		88-101
	LIQ1 [5]	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)		Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	96-97
	LIQ2 [5]	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	98-99
	ENC [5]	Asset Encumbrance		Asset Encumbrance	92
Remuneration	REMA [6]	Remuneration policy			
	REM1 [6]	Remuneration awarded during the financial year			
	REM2 [6]	Special payments			
	REM3 [6]	Deferred remuneration			
Interest rate risk in the banking book			Market risk	Market risk	83-88

[3] Requirement for disclosure of this table is only annual.
[5] Liquidity Pillar 3 disclosures are further updated in our Liquidity and funding risk section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders.
[6] Remuneration related disclosures are included in our 2026 Management Proxy Circular on pages 96-97 which is available at [Management Proxy Circular (rbc.com).]()

OVERVIEW OF KEY METRICS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND RWA

KM1: Key Capital and Leverage metrics (at consolidated group level)

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a July 31 2026	b April 30 2026	c January 31 2026	d October 31 2025	e July 31 2025	f QoQ Change (a-b)
	Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	104,956	101,313	100,415	98,748	95,654	3,643
2	Tier 1	116,072	112,453	111,549	110,393	107,155	3,619
3	Total capital	129,935	126,286	123,732	122,399	119,848	3,649
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	777,987	748,590	734,693	730,225	723,155	29,397
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	777,987	748,590	734,693	730,225	723,155	29,397
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.5%	13.2%	-
5a	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.5%	13.2%	-
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.9%	15.0%	15.2%	15.1%	14.8%	(0.1)%
6a	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.9%	15.0%	15.2%	15.1%	14.8%	(0.1)%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	16.7%	16.9%	16.8%	16.8%	16.6%	(0.2)%
7a	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	16.7%	16.9%	16.8%	16.8%	16.6%	(0.2)%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	-
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	-
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (row 5 - 8.1%) (%)[2]	5.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	-
12a	Minimum CET1 requirements including specific buffer requirements and Domestic Stability Buffer	11.1%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	(0.5)%
	Basel III leverage ratio						
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	2,705,109	2,608,763	2,516,801	2,491,090	2,404,301	96,346
14	Basel III leverage ratio (row 2 / row 13)	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	-

[1] Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement is the amount which is determined based on our weighted average private sector exposures in jurisdictions identified by the BCBS (Q3/26 0.07%, Q2/26 0.07%, Q1/26 0.07%, Q4/25 0.06%, Q3/25 0.08%).

[2] 8.1% reflects minimum capital requirements which includes D-SIB/G-SIB surcharge and countercyclical buffer and excludes the OSFI Domestic Stability Buffer of 3.0% effective June 19, 2026. Refer to the Capital management section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders.

Our CET1 ratio of 13.5% was unchanged from last quarter, as net internal capital generation was largely offset by business-driven RWA growth and share repurchases. Refer to the Financial performance section of our Q3 2026 Report to Shareholders.

Our Tier 1 capital ratio of 14.9% was down 10 bps, mainly reflecting the factors noted under the CET1 ratio.

Our Total capital ratio of 16.7% was down 20 bps, mainly reflecting the factors noted under the CET1 ratio.

Total RWA increased by $29 billion, primarily due to business growth, the impact of foreign exchange translation and net credit migration. Business growth reflects higher corporate lending, personal lending and residential mortgages, operational risk from higher revenues, as well as market risk. In our CET1 ratio, the impact of foreign exchange translation on RWA is largely mitigated with economic hedges.

Our Leverage ratio of 4.3% was unchanged from last quarter, as net internal capital generation was offset by business-driven growth in leverage exposures and share repurchases.

Total leverage exposures increased by $96 billion, primarily due to business growth in loans and securities and the impact of foreign exchange translation.

KM2: Key metrics – TLAC requirements (at resolution group level)

The following summary table provides information about our TLAC available, and TLAC requirements applied, at the resolution group level under a Single Point of Entry. TLAC requirements establish two minimum standards: the risk-based TLAC ratio, which builds on the risk-based capital ratios described in OSFI's CAR guideline, and the TLAC leverage ratio, which builds on the leverage ratio described in OSFI's LR guideline. The risk-based TLAC ratio is defined as TLAC divided by Total risk-weighted assets while the TLAC leverage ratio is defined as TLAC divided by the Leverage ratio exposure. The current OSFI requirement for D-SIBs is to maintain a minimum TLAC ratio of 24.5% (inclusive of the current DSB of 3.0%) before considering the countercyclical capital buffer and a TLAC leverage ratio of 7.25%. Our TLAC leverage ratio minimum requirement beginning Q2 2023 was 7.25% reflecting incorporation of a 50 bps leverage buffer. Our TLAC ratio is expected to increase through normal course refinancing of maturing debt.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)		July 31 2026	April 30 2026	January 31 2026	October 31 2025	July 31 2025	Change (a) - (b)
Resolution group							
1	Total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) available	240,463	235,104	227,152	230,385	223,343	5,359
2	Total RWA at the level of the resolution group	777,987	748,590	734,693	730,225	723,155	29,397
3	TLAC ratio: TLAC as a percentage of RWA (row 1/row 2) (%)	30.9%	31.4%	30.9%	31.5%	30.9%	(0.5)%
4	Leverage ratio exposure measure at the level of the resolution group	2,705,109	2,608,763	2,516,801	2,491,090	2,404,301	96,346
5	TLAC Leverage Ratio: TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure (row 1/row 4) (%)	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.2%	9.3%	(0.1)%
6a	Does the subordination exemption in the antepenultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a
6b	Does the subordination exemption in the penultimate paragraph of Section 11 of the FSB TLAC Term Sheet apply?	No	No	No	No	No	n/a
6c	If the capped subordination exemption applies, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that is recognized as external TLAC, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with Excluded Liabilities and that would be recognized as external TLAC if no cap was applied (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Our TLAC ratio of 30.9% was down 50 bps from April 30, 2026, reflecting the factors noted under the CET1 Ratio in KM1.

Our TLAC leverage ratio of 8.9% was down 10 bps from April 30, 2026, reflecting the factors noted under the Leverage ratio in KM1.

OVA: Bank risk management approach

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement		RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Business model and risk profile	Top and emerging risks	Top and emerging risks
		Risk management overview	Risk management principles
			Principal Risks
		Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
			Risk appetite
			Risk measurement
			Risk control
b)	Risk governance structure	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
			Risk control
c)	Communication and enforcement of risk culture within the bank	Operational risk	Culture and conduct risk
d)	Scope and main features of risk measurement systems	Enterprise risk management	Risk measurement
e)	Risk information reporting	Enterprise risk management	Risk control - *Risk monitoring and reporting*
f)	Stress testing	Enterprise risk management	Risk measurement - *Stress testing*
		Market risk	Stress tests
g)	Strategies and processes applied to manage, hedge and mitigate risks	Enterprise risk management	Risk appetite
			Risk measurement
			Risk control
		Credit risk	Overview
			Credit risk measurement
			Credit risk assessment
			Credit risk mitigation
			Credit risk approval
			Credit risk administration
		Market risk	Market risk controls – FVTPL positions, including trading portfolios
			Stress tests
			Market risk controls - Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) positions
			IRRBB measurement
			Non-trading foreign exchange rate risk
		Liquidity and funding risk	Overview
			Governance of liquidity risk
			Liquidity risk mitigation strategies and techniques
			Risk measurement and internal liquidity reporting
			Contingency liquidity risk management and funding plans
			Funding
			Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
			Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

OVA: Bank risk management approach (continued)

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement		RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
g)	Strategies and processes applied to manage, hedge and mitigate risks (continued)	Insurance risk	Insurance risk
		Operational risk	Overview
			Operational risk framework
		Compliance risk	Compliance risk
		Strategic risk	Strategic risk
		Reputation risk	Reputation risk
		Legal and regulatory environment risk	Legal and regulatory environment risk
		Environmental and social risk	Environmental and social risk (including climate change)
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivatives issued for trading purposes*
			Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivatives issued for other-than-trading purposes*
			Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities - *Derivative-related credit risk*

OV1: Overview of risk weighted assets (RWA)

The following table presents an overview of our RWA and the related minimum capital requirements by risk type.

		a	b	b1	b2	b3	c	d
		RWA					Minimum capital requirement[1]	RWA
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	July 31 2026	April 30 2026	January 31 2026	October 31 2025	July 31 2025	July 31 2026	Change (a-b)
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**524,125**	**503,333**	**492,867**	**496,113**	**493,721**	**42,454**	**20,792**
2	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	119,319	113,793	115,270	122,661	118,649	9,665	5,526
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	117,737	113,319	109,607	109,567	112,531	9,537	4,418
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which: advanced internal rating-based (A-IRB) approach	287,069	276,221	267,990	263,885	262,541	23,253	10,848
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**30,232**	**29,250**	**28,490**	**28,382**	**27,909**	**2,449**	**982**
7	Of which: standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)[2]	19,515	18,745	19,018	19,057	19,454	1,581	770
8	Of which: internal model method (IMM)							
9	Of which: other CCR	10,717	10,505	9,472	9,325	8,455	868	212
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**19,866**	**18,939**	**19,021**	**19,911**	**19,922**	**1,609**	**927**
11	**Equity investments in funds – look-through approach**	**1,367**	840	-	-	-	**111**	**527**
12	**Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach[3]**	**11,439**	**11,251**	**10,551**	**5,407**	**5,124**	**927**	**188**
13	**Settlement risk**	**74**	**149**	**252**	**215**	**260**	**6**	**(75)**
14	**Securitization exposures in banking book**	**18,231**	**16,260**	**16,406**	**16,298**	**18,155**	**1,477**	**1,971**
15	Of which: securitization IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	373	-	-
16	Of which: securitization external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)	11,073	10,562	10,434	10,433	12,453	897	511
17	Of which: securitization standardized approach (SEC-SA)	7,158	5,698	5,972	5,865	5,329	580	1,460
18	**Market risk**	**40,045**	**37,511**	**40,498**	**41,506**	**37,936**	**3,243**	**2,534**
19	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	40,045	37,511	40,498	41,506	37,936	3,243	2,534
20	Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	**Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	**Operational risk**	**107,760**	**104,244**	**100,948**	**98,413**	**95,637**	**8,729**	**3,516**
23	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**24,848**	**26,813**	**25,660**	**23,980**	**24,491**	**2,013**	**(1,965)**
24	Output floor applied[4]	67.5%	67.5%	67.5%	67.5%	67.5%		-
25	Floor adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	n/a for D-SIBs							
27	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 18 + 21 + 22 + 23 + 25)**	**777,987**	**748,590**	**734,693**	**730,225**	**723,155**	**63,018**	**29,397**

[1] The minimum capital requirements for each category can be calculated by multiplying the total RWA by 8.1% as per OSFI CAR guidelines, inclusive of the countercyclical buffer but excluding the Domestic Stability Buffer.

[2] Includes RWA associated with CCP exposures, which Exposure at Default (EAD) is calculated based on SA-CCR.

[3] Reflects reclassification from standardized approach credit risk made during Q1 2026.

[4] The regulatory output floor will continue at this factor indefinitely until further advised by OSFI.

Total RWA increased by $29 billion driven by the following:

Credit risk
RWA increased by $21 billion, primarily due to strong business growth, the impact of foreign exchange translation and net credit migration. Strong business growth was primarily from our corporate lending, personal lending and residential mortgages. In our CET1 ratio, the impact of foreign exchange translation on RWA is largely mitigated with economic hedges.

Counterparty credit risk and CVA risk
CCR and CVA RWA increased $2 billion due to client-driven activity.

Securitization exposures in banking book
RWA increased $2 billion due to client-driven activity.

Market risk
RWA increased by $2.5 billion, mainly driven by increased exposures in Capital Markets.

Operational risk
RWA increased $3.5 billion, primarily driven by higher average growth in the business indicator component.

RWA: Risk-Weighted Assets by Regulatory Approach

The following table provides details of our risk-weighted assets by type of risk and regulatory approach.

TOTAL CAPITAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	Q3/2026							Q3/2026	Risk-weighted assets All-in Basis			
	Risk-weighted assets All-in Basis							Capital requirements				
(Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and per share amounts)	Exposure [1]	Average of risk weights [2]	Standardized Approach	Advanced Approach (A-IRB)	Foundation Approach (F-IRB)	Other	Total	Total [3]	Q2/2026 Total	Q1/2026 Total	Q4/2025 Total	Q3/2025 Total
Credit risk												
Lending-related and other												
Residential mortgages	676,060	10%	4,470	59,856		-	64,326	5,210	61,518	60,155	58,420	56,656
Other retail (Personal, Credit cards and Small business treated as retail)	247,236	35%	10,080	77,240		-	87,320	7,073	83,498	75,567	70,130	67,744
Business (Corporate, Commercial, Medium-sized enterprises and Non-bank financial institutions)	630,231	47%	63,382	134,514	99,799	-	297,695	24,113	290,774	289,923	291,509	297,703
Sovereign (Government)	471,891	3%	884	15,459		-	16,343	1,324	15,461	14,746	17,197	17,131
Bank	77,751	38%	11,871	-	17,938	-	29,809	2,415	26,313	24,849	25,299	22,715
Total lending-related and other	**2,103,169**	**24%**	**90,687**	**287,069**	**117,737**	**-**	**495,493**	**40,135**	**477,564**	**465,240**	**462,555**	**461,949**
Trading - related												
Repo-style transactions	1,528,909	1%	10	553	10,060	94	10,717	868	10,505	9,472	9,325	8,455
Derivatives - including CVA	175,312	22%	663	2,046	15,728	20,944	39,381	3,190	37,684	38,039	38,968	39,376
Total trading-related	**1,704,221**	**3%**	**673**	**2,599**	**25,788**	**21,038**	**50,098**	**4,058**	**48,189**	**47,511**	**48,293**	**47,831**
Total lending-related and other and trading-related	**3,807,390**	**14%**	**91,360**	**289,668**	**143,525**	**21,038**	**545,591**	**44,193**	**525,753**	**512,751**	**510,848**	**509,780**
Banking book equities [4]	8,639	205%	17,735	-		-	17,735	1,437	15,782	14,303	14,828	13,836
Securitization exposures	106,311	17%	11,175	7,056		-	18,231	1,477	16,260	16,406	16,298	18,155
Other assets	37,489	130%				48,625	48,625	3,939	49,040	49,787	48,332	47,811
Total credit risk	**3,959,829**	**16%**	**120,270**	**296,724**	**143,525**	**69,663**	**630,182**	**51,046**	**606,835**	**593,247**	**590,306**	**589,582**
Market risk [5]												
Interest rate			3,746				3,746	303	3,013	4,917	4,673	3,561
Equity			4,793				4,793	388	4,373	4,027	3,964	3,829
Foreign exchange			5,474				5,474	443	3,366	4,682	2,698	3,582
Commodities			2,248				2,248	182	1,631	1,246	1,136	1,735
Credit			6,937				6,937	562	9,044	8,893	10,671	7,570
Default risk charge			11,455				11,455	928	10,514	11,112	13,162	12,971
Other [5]			5,392				5,392	437	5,570	5,621	5,202	4,688
Total market risk			**40,045**				**40,045**	**3,243**	**37,511**	**40,498**	**41,506**	**37,936**
Operational risk			**107,760**				**107,760**	**8,729**	**104,244**	**100,948**	**98,413**	**95,637**
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**3,959,829**		**268,075**	**296,724**	**143,525**	**69,663**	**777,987**	**63,018**	**748,590**	**734,693**	**730,225**	**723,155**

[1] Total exposure represents exposure at default (EAD) which is the expected gross exposure upon the default of an obligor. This amount excludes any allowance against impaired loans or partial write-offs and does not reflect the impact of credit risk mitigation.

[2] Represents the average of counterparty risk weights within a particular category.

[3] The minimum capital requirements for each category can be calculated by multiplying the total RWA by 8.1% as per OSFI CAR guidelines, inclusive of the countercyclical buffer but excluding the Domestic Stability Buffer.

[4] CAR guidelines define banking book equities based on the economic substance of the transaction rather than the legal form or accounting treatment associated with the financial instrument. As such, differences exist in the identification of equity securities held in the banking book and those reported in the financial statements. Banking book equities are financial instruments held for investment purposes and are not part of our trading book, consisting of publicly-traded and private equities, partnership units, venture capital and derivative instruments tied to equity interests.
As at Q3/26, the amount of publicly-traded equity exposures was $3,988 million and private equity exposures amounted to $4,677 million. Direct Equity exposure was risk weighted as prescribed under section 4.1.8 of the CAR guideline ($4,931 million RWA) and Equity Investments in Funds was risk weighted under section 4.1.22 of the CAR guideline using Mandate Based Approach ($11,439 million RWA) and Look Through Approach ($1,367 billion RWA).

[5] The Other category represents the Market Risk RWA for the “Residual Risk Add-On” charge under the standardized approach and the capital surcharge for movements between the trading book and banking book.

RWA1: Exposure at Default and Risk-Weighted Assets by Regulatory Approach

The following table provides details of our exposure at default and risk-weighted assets by type of risk and regulatory approach.

As at July 31, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and per share amounts)	Exposure at default (Post CRM)					Risk-weighted assets					Standardized Approach RWA Density	Internal Ratings Based RWA Density	Internal Ratings Based % (EAD)
	Standardized Approach		Internal Ratings Based			Standardized Approach		Internal Ratings Based					
	On-B/S	Off-B/S	On-B/S	Off-B/S	Total	On-B/S	Off-B/S	On-B/S	Off-B/S	Total			
Risk-weighted assets													
Credit risk													
Lending-related and other													
Wholesale													
Sovereign	67,909	333	455,523	30,505	554,270	818	66	13,312	2,147	16,343	1%	3%	88%
Bank	10,150	3,191	53,408	20,608	87,357	8,731	3,140	11,946	5,992	29,809	89%	24%	85%
Corporate	68,750	8,570	315,197	184,231	576,748	55,074	8,308	154,662	79,651	297,695	82%	47%	87%
Total wholesale	**146,809**	**12,094**	**824,128**	**235,344**	**1,218,375**	**64,623**	**11,514**	**179,920**	**87,790**	**343,847**	**48%**	**25%**	
Retail													
Residential Mortgages	6,968	2	466,329	139,906	613,205	4,469	1	50,328	9,528	64,326	64%	10%	99%
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE)	1,038	2,156	38,245	112,360	153,799	664	637	17,811	17,906	37,018	41%	24%	98%
Other Retail	9,708	448	56,685	23,660	90,501	8,427	352	31,002	10,521	50,302	86%	52%	89%
Total retail	**17,714**	**2,606**	**561,259**	**275,926**	**857,505**	**13,560**	**990**	**99,141**	**37,955**	**151,646**	**72%**	**16%**	
Total lending-related and other	**164,523**	**14,700**	**1,385,387**	**511,270**	**2,075,880**	**78,183**	**12,504**	**279,061**	**125,745**	**495,493**	**51%**	**21%**	
Counterparty credit risk													
Derivatives - including CVA					175,312					39,381			
Repo-style transactions					237,401					10,717			
Total counterparty credit risk					**412,713**					**50,098**			
Securitizations					106,224					18,231			
Subordinated-debt and Equities					8,640					17,735			
Other Assets					37,488					48,625			
Total credit risk					**2,640,945**					**630,182**			
Market risk[1]					**n/a**					**40,045**			
Operational risk[1]					**n/a**					**107,760**			
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)					**2,640,945**					**777,987**			

[1] n/a – not applicable based on regulatory capital methodology.

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and per share amounts)	Exposure at default (Post CRM)					Risk-weighted assets					Standardized Approach RWA Density	Internal Ratings Based RWA Density	Internal Ratings Based % (EAD)
	Standardized Approach		Internal Ratings Based			Standardized Approach		Internal Ratings Based					
	On-B/S	Off-B/S	On-B/S	Off-B/S	Total	On-B/S	Off-B/S	On-B/S	Off-B/S	Total			
Risk-weighted assets													
Credit risk													
Lending-related and other													
Wholesale													
Sovereign	62,451	267	419,808	29,780	512,306	760	53	12,467	2,181	15,461	1%	3%	88%
Bank	10,036	2,994	46,273	16,841	76,144	8,743	2,945	9,930	4,695	26,313	90%	23%	83%
Corporate	66,055	8,484	316,604	179,956	571,099	53,268	8,229	152,136	77,141	290,774	83%	46%	87%
Total wholesale	**138,542**	**11,745**	**782,685**	**226,577**	**1,159,549**	**62,771**	**11,227**	**174,533**	**84,017**	**332,548**	**49%**	**26%**	
Retail													
Residential Mortgages	6,732	2	453,678	137,207	597,619	4,327	1	47,931	9,259	61,518	64%	10%	99%
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE)	1,053	2,081	36,073	105,970	145,177	660	614	16,742	16,888	34,904	41%	24%	98%
Other Retail	9,327	433	54,881	23,267	87,908	8,084	340	29,883	10,287	48,594	86%	51%	89%
Total retail	**17,112**	**2,516**	**544,632**	**266,444**	**830,704**	**13,071**	**955**	**94,556**	**36,434**	**145,016**	**71%**	**16%**	
Total lending-related and other	**155,654**	**14,261**	**1,327,317**	**493,021**	**1,990,253**	**75,842**	**12,182**	**269,089**	**120,451**	**477,564**	**52%**	**21%**	
Counterparty credit risk													
Derivatives - including CVA					161,043					37,684			
Repo-style transactions					218,862					10,505			
Total counterparty credit risk					**379,905**					**48,189**			
Securitizations					96,372					16,260			
Subordinated-debt and Equities					8,121					15,782			
Other Assets					36,888					49,040			
Total credit risk					**2,511,539**					**606,835**			
Market risk[1]					**n/a**					**37,511**			
Operational risk[1]					**n/a**					**104,244**			
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)					**2,511,539**					**748,590**			

[1] n/a – not applicable based on regulatory capital methodology.

LINKAGES BETWEEN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REGULATORY EXPOSURES

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

The following table provides the differences between carrying values presented in our financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and our regulatory exposures. It further breaks down the amounts in our financial statements into regulatory risk categories.

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Carrying values of items:[1]				
(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	64,140	64,140	63,792	-	-	-	348
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	50,434	50,401	50,401	-	-	-	-
Securities							
Trading	252,210	235,452	19,343	-	99	215,841	169
Investment, net of applicable allowance	393,952	390,461	377,145	-	13,333	-	(17)
	646,162	625,913	396,488	-	13,432	215,841	152
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed[2]	314,038	314,038	2	314,037	-	262,659	(1)
Loans							
Retail	681,820	680,812	677,265	-	-	19	3,528
Wholesale[2]	434,339	430,356	384,645	2,877	33,490	5,009	4,335
	1,116,159	1,111,168	1,061,910	2,877	33,490	5,028	7,863
Allowance for loan losses	(7,429)	(7,429)	-	-	-	-	(7,429)
	1,108,730	1,103,739	1,061,910	2,877	33,490	5,028	434
Other							
Derivatives[2]	162,386	162,153	-	162,153	-	156,666	-
Premises and equipment, net	6,947	6,936	6,936	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	19,489	19,489	-	-	-	-	19,489
Other intangibles	7,334	7,166	-	-	-	-	7,166
Other assets[2]	119,157	117,608	36,977	41,209	11	68,290	5,107
	315,313	313,352	43,913	203,362	11	224,956	31,762
Total assets[2]	**2,498,817**	**2,471,583**	**1,616,506**	**520,276**	**46,933**	**708,484**	**32,695**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits							
Personal	538,618	538,617	-	-	-	45,658	492,959
Business and government	1,026,919	1,027,788	-	-	-	28,201	999,587
Bank	79,036	79,036	-	-	-	4,195	74,841
	1,644,573	1,645,441	-	-	-	78,054	1,567,387
Other							
Obligations related to securities sold short	59,405	59,405	-	-	-	58,800	605
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned[2]	325,185	325,185	-	325,185	-	276,582	-
Derivatives[2]	167,038	167,038	-	167,038	-	162,478	-
Insurance contract liabilities	25,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	118,504	114,951	-	-	-	54,690	60,261
	695,570	666,579	-	492,223	-	552,550	60,866
Subordinated debentures	13,580	13,580	-	-	-	-	13,580
Total liabilities[2]	2,353,723	2,325,600	-	492,223	-	630,604	1,641,833
Equity attributable to shareholders							
Preferred shares	11,114	11,114	-	-	-	-	11,114
Common shares	20,658	20,658	-	-	-	-	20,658
Retained earnings	103,477	104,324	-	-	-	-	104,324
Other components of equity	9,787	9,829	-	-	-	-	9,829
	145,036	145,925	-	-	-	-	145,925
Non-controlling interests	58	58	-	-	-	-	58
Total equity	145,094	145,983	-	-	-	-	145,983
Total liabilities and equity[2]	**2,498,817**	**2,471,583**	**-**	**492,223**	**-**	**630,604**	**1,787,816**

[1] Column c to g reflect a further breakout of column b by providing the respective CAR guideline frameworks utilized.

[2] These items contain exposures that are subject to both counterparty credit risk and market risk framework - hence column b will not equal to the sum of column c to g.

LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

The following table provides the key differences between the exposure amounts for regulatory purposes and the accounting carrying values as presented in our financial statements that are within the scope of regulatory consolidation.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Total	Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)[1]**	**2,438,888**	**1,616,506**	**46,933**	**520,276**	**708,484**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)[1]	683,767	-	-	492,223	630,604
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	1,755,121	1,616,506	46,933	28,053	77,880
4	Off-balance sheet amounts[2]	684,666	532,981	59,334	92,351	-
5	Differences due to Fair Value adjustment	971	972	-	(1)	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2, and valuation methodologies	1,586,392	2,574	-	1,583,818	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
9	Difference due to accounting and risk treatment of securitizations and other items	(3,687)	(3,732)	45	-	-
10	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**4,023,463**	**2,149,301**	**106,312**	**1,704,221**	**77,880**

[1] Amount reflects Table LI1 columns (c), (d), (e) and (f) from the previous page. Derivative assets and liabilities are subject to both counterparty credit risk and market risk framework – hence column a will not equal to the sum of column b to e.

[2] Off-balance sheet amounts reflect the application of credit conversion factors.

LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

Our consolidated balance sheet ("accounting balance sheet") is prepared in compliance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. We leverage our accounting balance sheet to apply the required regulatory requirements prescribed by OSFI to determine our regulatory capital consolidated balance sheet.

In Template LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories, we identify the differences between our IFRS consolidated accounting balance sheet (column a in LI1) and our regulatory capital consolidated balance sheet (column b in LI1). Our regulatory capital consolidated balance sheet, on which capital adequacy requirements are determined, reflects all of our consolidated subsidiaries except for our insurance subsidiaries as prescribed by OSFI's CAR guidelines.

In Template LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements, we quantify measurement differences other than regulatory consolidation.

Our banking book regulatory carrying values reflect our IFRS accounting balance sheet values except for our fair valued loans and debt securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), which under OSFI's Credit risk framework, are measured at amortized cost. Off-balance sheet regulatory asset values reflect prescribed conversion factors and undrawn amounts.

Regulatory carrying values for our Counterparty credit risk related to our derivative assets and liabilities, assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed, and obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned are determined using OSFI's CAR guidelines Chapter 7 Settlement and Counterparty risk framework and Chapter 4 Credit Risk - Standardized Approach section 4.3.3 (iii) The Comprehensive Approach. On November 1, 2018, OSFI adopted the BCBS Standardized Approach for measuring Counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) for derivative regulatory exposures and we adopted this methodology for our derivative regulatory exposures. OSFI further updated SA-CCR for the Basel III reforms as released by OSFI on January 31, 2022, and further updated on October 20, 2023. The main differences between the accounting and regulatory amounts for Counterparty credit risk relate to regulatory inclusion of potential future exposure amounts and differences in allowed IFRS and regulatory netting rules, and the application of financial collateral in the calculation of regulatory exposure amount.

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is the market value of counterparty credit risk associated with a portfolio of derivative trades with a given counterparty. Effective November 1, 2023, our regulatory carrying values for CVA risk are determined as prescribed under the CAR guideline's Chapter 8 Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk. Regulatory CVA differs from accounting CVA as it excludes the effect of our own default while also including some constraints not mandated by IFRS accounting rules.

The regulatory carrying value of exposures subject to the securitization framework includes our on-balance sheet third party securitization holdings as well as our securitized credit card exposures which meet the risk transference requirements under the CAR guidelines Chapter 6 Securitization but are not considered securitized for the purposes of our IFRS accounting balance sheet. Our regulatory carrying values are determined based on the BCBS revised securitization framework adopted by OSFI on November 1, 2018, and further updated for the Basel III reforms as released by OSFI on January 31, 2022, and further updated on October 20, 2023.

Our trading book regulatory carrying values are determined as prescribed under the CAR guideline's Chapter 9 Market Risk. We employ OSFI's prudent valuation guidance requirements, as stated in the CAR guideline's Chapter 9 Market Risk to our trading book and banking book and as disclosed annually in table PV1 included in this report. Refer to our 2025 Annual Report - Risk management section which provides further insight into how we measure our market risk and the linkage of market risk to selected balance sheet items.

CAPITAL

CC1: Composition of Capital

The following table provides details of our regulatory capital and required regulatory adjustments under OSFI's CAR guidelines. Reconciliation references to CC2 of where these items are located on our IFRS and regulatory balance sheet are also included.

	Composition of Capital Template (Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and otherwise noted)	**Cross Reference of Current Quarter to Regulatory Capital Balance Sheet (CC2)**	**Q3/26**	**Q2/26**	**Q1/26**	**Q4/25**	**Q3/25**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): Instruments and Reserves						
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	**a+b**	20,989	20,910	21,078	21,085	21,191
2	Retained earnings		103,146	100,973	99,023	96,606	94,652
2a	Contractual service margins regulatory adjustment[1]		1,141	1,185	1,231	1,279	1,365
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	**c-d**	9,787	7,697	8,569	9,726	8,221
4	*n/a for D-SIBs*		-	-	-	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	**e**	14	13	13	14	13
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**		**135,077**	**130,778**	**129,914**	**128,710**	**125,442**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory adjustments						
7	Prudential valuation adjustments		189	183	152	153	176
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	**f-g**	19,270	19,025	19,101	19,245	19,153
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	**h+i-j**	5,724	5,706	5,783	5,811	5,877
10	Deferred tax assets excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	**k**	418	404	370	351	275
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	**l**	1,986	1,714	2,172	2,378	2,033
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses		-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitization gain on sale		-	-	-	-	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	**m**	(800)	(741)	(1,075)	(851)	(560)
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of related tax liability)	**n-o**	3,271	3,033	2,977	2,843	2,814
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)		-	-	-	-	-
17	Reciprocal cross holdings in common equity		-	-	-	-	-
18	Non-significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)		-	-	-	-	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)		-	-	-	-	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)		-	-	-	-	-
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)		-	-	-	-	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold		-	-	-	-	-
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials		-	-	-	-	-
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights		-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		-	-	-	-	-
25a	Crypto-asset deduction[2]		31	126	12	12	-
26	Other deductions or regulatory adjustments to CET1 as determined by OSFI		32	15	7	20	20
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions		-	-	-	-	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1**		30,121	29,465	29,499	29,962	29,788
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**		**104,956**	**101,313**	**100,415**	**98,748**	**95,654**
	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1): Instruments						
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus		11,114	11,138	11,131	11,643	11,498
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	**p+q+r**	11,114	11,138	11,131	11,643	11,498
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		-	-	-	-	-

Composition of Capital Template *continued* (Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and otherwise noted)		Cross Reference of Current Quarter to Regulatory Capital Balance Sheet (CC2)	Q3/26	Q2/26	Q1/26	Q4/25	Q3/25
33	*n/a for D-SIBs*		-	-	-	-	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	s	2	2	3	2	3
35	*n/a for D-SIBs*		-	-	-	-	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**		11,116	11,140	11,134	11,645	11,501
	Additional Tier 1 capital: Regulatory adjustments						
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments		-	-	-	-	-
38	Reciprocal cross holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments		-	-	-	-	-
39	Non-significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)		-	-	-	-	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions		-	-	-	-	-
41	Other deductions from Tier 1 capital as determined by OSFI		-	-	-	-	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions		-	-	-	-	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**		-	-	-	-	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)**		**11,116**	**11,140**	**11,134**	**11,645**	**11,501**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**		**116,072**	**112,453**	**111,549**	**110,393**	**107,155**
	Tier 2 Capital: Instruments and Provisions						
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	t+u	13,114	13,041	11,415	11,404	11,319
47	*n/a for D-SIBs*		-	-	-	-	-
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	v	4	4	4	4	3
49	*n/a for D-SIBs*		-	-	-	-	-
50	Collective allowances	w	745	788	764	598	1,371
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**		**13,863**	**13,833**	**12,183**	**12,006**	**12,693**
	Tier 2 Capital: Regulatory adjustments						
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		-	-	-	-	-
53	Reciprocal cross holdings in Tier 2 instruments and Other TLAC-eligible Instruments		-	-	-	-	-
54	Non-significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities, and Other TLAC-eligible instruments issued by G-SIBs and Canadian D-SIBs that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the institution does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)		-	-	-	-	-
54a	Non-significant investments in the other TLAC-eligible instruments issued by G-SIBs and Canadian D-SIBs, where the institution does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions		-	-	-	-	-
55	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities and Other TLAC-eligible instruments issued by G-SIBs and Canadian D-SIBs that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation		-	-	-	-	-
56	Other deductions from Tier 2 capital		-	-	-	-	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**		-	-	-	-	-
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**		**13,863**	**13,833**	**12,183**	**12,006**	**12,693**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**		**129,935**	**126,286**	**123,732**	**122,399**	**119,848**
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**		**777,987**	**748,590**	**734,693**	**730,225**	**723,155**

	Composition of Capital Template ***continued*** (Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and otherwise noted)	**Cross Reference of Current Quarter to Regulatory Capital Balance Sheet (CC2)**	**Q3/26**	**Q2/26**	**Q1/26**	**Q4/25**	**Q3/25**
	Capital ratios						
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.5%	13.2%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		14.9%	15.0%	15.2%	15.1%	14.8%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		16.7%	16.9%	16.8%	16.8%	16.6%
64	Buffer (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus G-SIB buffer requirement plus D-SIB buffer expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
66	of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer[3]		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
67	of which: G-SIB buffer[4]		1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
67a	of which: D-SIB buffer						
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		5.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%
	OSFI target (minimum + capital conservation buffer + D-SIB surcharge (if applicable))						
69	Common Equity Tier 1 target ratio		7.6%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
70	Tier 1 capital target ratio		9.1%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%
71	Total capital target ratio		11.1%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)						
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and Other TLAC-eligible instruments of other financials entities		666	1,042	774	729	770
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials		6,617	6,483	6,410	6,192	6,276
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		-	-	-	-	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		2,476	3,432	3,031	2,587	2,712
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of allowances in Tier 2						
76	Allowances eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)		320	309	356	390	397
77	Cap on inclusion of allowances in Tier 2 under standardized approach		320	309	356	390	397
78	Allowances eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)		5,127	5,007	4,949	4,914	4,835
79	Cap on inclusion of allowances in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach		5,127	5,007	4,949	4,914	4,835

[1] Contractual Service Margins (CSM) related to our Insurance subsidiaries is included as a component of CET1 per CAR Chapter 2.

[2] Balance includes on-and off-Balance sheet crypto holdings. Refer to CAE2 for details of these holdings.

[3] Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement is the amount which is determined based on our weighted average private sector exposures in jurisdictions identified by the BCBS (Q3/26 0.07%, Q2/26 0.07%, Q1/26 0.07%, Q4/25 0.06%, Q3/25 0.08%).

[4] Capital surcharge, equal to the higher of our D-SIB surcharge and the BCBS's G-SIB surcharge, is applicable to risk-weighted capital.

CC2: Regulatory capital balance sheet

The following table provides a reconciliation of our regulatory capital elements as reported in CC1 with our balance sheet prepared in accordance with IFRS and our regulatory balance sheet.

Regulatory capital balance sheet (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Cross Reference to Basel III Regulatory Capital Components (CC1)	Q3/26 Balance sheet	Q3/26 Under regulatory scope of consolidation
Assets			
Cash and due from banks		64,140	64,140
Interest-bearing deposits with banks		50,434	50,401
Securities, net of applicable allowance		646,162	625,913
Non-significant investments in capital of other financial institutions not exceeding regulatory thresholds			666
Other securities			625,247
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed		314,038	314,038
Loans			
Retail		681,820	680,812
Wholesale		434,339	430,356
Allowance for loan losses		(7,429)	(7,429)
Collective allowance reflected in Tier 2 regulatory capital [1]	w		(745)
Shortfall of allowances to expected loss [2]			-
Allowances not reflected in regulatory capital			(6,684)
		1,108,730	1,103,739
Segregated fund net assets		-	-
Other			
Derivatives		162,386	162,153
Premises and equipment, net		6,947	6,936
Goodwill	f	19,489	19,489
Goodwill related to insurance and joint ventures			
Other intangibles	h	7,334	7,166
Other intangibles related to insurance and joint ventures	i		168
Other		119,157	117,608
Significant investments in other financial institutions and insurance subsidiaries			6,617
of which: exceeding regulatory thresholds			-
of which: not exceeding regulatory thresholds			6,617
Defined - benefit pension fund net assets	n		4,500
Deferred tax assets			3,945
of which: deferred tax assets excluding those arising from temporary differences	k		418
of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences exceeding regulatory thresholds			-
of which: deferred tax liabilities related to permitted tax netting			(2,574)
of which: deferred tax assets - other temporary differences			6,101
Other assets			102,546
of which: relates to assets of operations held for sale – Goodwill			-
of which: relates to assets of operations held for sale – Intangibles			-
Total assets		**2,498,817**	**2,471,583**

[1] Collective allowance includes Stage 1 and Stage 2 ACL on financial assets.

[2] Expected loss as defined under the Basel III framework.

Regulatory capital balance sheet *continued* (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Cross Reference to Basel III Regulatory Capital Components (CC1)	Q3/26 Balance sheet	Q3/26 Under regulatory scope of consolidation
Liabilities			
Deposits			
Personal		538,618	538,617
Business and government		1,026,919	1,027,788
Bank		79,036	79,036
		1,644,573	1,645,441
Segregated fund net liabilities		-	-
Other			
Obligations related to securities sold short		59,405	59,405
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned		325,185	325,185
Derivatives		167,038	167,038
Insurance claims and policy benefit liabilities		25,438	-
Other liabilities		118,504	114,951
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair value liabilities	m		(800)
Deferred tax liabilities			484
of which: related to goodwill	g		219
of which: related to intangibles	j		1,610
of which: related to pensions	o		1,229
of which: relates to permitted tax netting			(2,574)
of which: other deferred tax liabilities			-
Other Liabilities			115,267
Subordinated debentures		13,580	13,580
Regulatory capital amortization of maturing debentures	u		-
Subordinated debentures not allowed for regulatory capital			466
Subordinated debentures used for regulatory capital:			13,114
of which: are qualifying	t		13,114
of which: are subject to phase out directly issued capital:			-
of which: are subject to phase out issued by subsidiaries and held by 3rd party			-
Total liabilities		**2,353,723**	**2,325,600**
Equity attributable to shareholders		**145,036**	**145,925**
Common shares	a	20,658	20,658
of which are treasury - common shares			(96)
Retained earnings		103,477	104,324
of which relates to contributed surplus	b		331
of which relates to retained earnings for capital purposes			103,993
of which relates to insurance and joint ventures			295
Other components of equity	c	9,787	9,829
Gains and losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	l		1,986
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses, net of hedging activities			7,878
Other reserves allowed for regulatory capital			(35)
of which relates to Insurance	d		42
Preferred shares and other equity instruments		11,114	11,114
of which: are qualifying	p		11,154
of which: are subject to phase out			-
of which portion are not allowed for regulatory capital			-
of which: are qualifying treasury - preferred shares	q		-
of which: are qualifying treasury - other	r		(40)
of which: are subject to phase out treasury - preferred shares			-

Regulatory capital balance sheet *continued* (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Cross Reference to Basel III Regulatory Capital Components (CC1)	Q3/26 Balance sheet	Q3/26 Under regulatory scope of consolidation
Non-controlling interests		**58**	**58**
of which: are qualifying			
portion allowed for inclusion into CET1	e		14
portion allowed for inclusion into Tier 1 capital	s		2
portion allowed for inclusion into Tier 2 capital	v		4
of which: are subject to phase out			-
of which: portion not allowed for regulatory capital			38
Total equity		**145,094**	**145,983**
Total liabilities and equity		**2,498,817**	**2,471,583**

Insurance subsidiaries [1]	Principal activities	Equity	Assets
Assured Assistance Inc.	Service provider for insurance claims	1	-
Royal Bank of Canada Insurance Company Limited	Life, annuity, trade credit, title and property reinsurance company provides coverage to international clients	1,492	1,344
RBC (Barbados) Services Company Ltd	Investment management, reinsurance transaction support and corporate services to Royal Bank of Canada Insurance Company Ltd.	(1)	-
RBC Insurance Agency Ltd.	Distribution of H&A products through AVIVA	84	39
RBC Insurance Company of Canada	Property and casualty insurance company	133	145
RBC Insurance Holdings Inc.	Holding company	1	-
RBC Insurance Services Inc.	Service provider for insurance companies listed and the bank (creditor)	128	136
RBC Life Insurance Company	Life and health insurance company	3,785	32,340
RBC Commercial Insurance Agency Inc.	Provides commercial insurance policies for basic contents, commercial liability, errors and omissions, and cybersecurity coverage	6	-
Total		**5,629**	**34,004**

[1] The list of legal entities that are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation.

CREDIT RISK

CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

	Pillar 3 disclosures requirement	RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Translation of the business model into the components of the bank's credit risk profile	Credit risk	Overview
			Measurement of economic and regulatory capital - *Gross credit risk exposure*
b)	Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
			Risk appetite
			Risk measurement
			Risk control – *Risk appetite, risk approval authorities and risk limits*
		Credit risk	Overview
			Credit risk assessment
			Credit risk mitigation
			Credit risk approval
c)	Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
			Risk control
d)	Interaction between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
e)	Scope and content of the reporting on credit risk exposure to the executive management and to the board of directors	Enterprise risk management	Risk governance
			Risk control – *Risk monitoring and reporting*

CR1: Credit quality of assets

The following table presents a comprehensive view of the credit quality of our on- and off-balance sheet assets.

As at July 31, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments[2]	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures[1]	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific[3]	Allocated in regulatory category of General[3]		
1	Loans	11,730	1,050,180	7,429	181	320	6,928	1,054,481
2	Debt Securities	-	391,797	17	-	-	17	391,780
2a	Equity Securities		4,691					4,691
3	Off-Balance Sheet exposures[4]	184	434,243	378	-	-	378	434,049
4	**Total**	**11,914**	**1,880,911**	**7,824**	**181**	**320**	**7,323**	**1,885,001**

[1] Definition of default as per the CAR guidelines.

[2] Reflects Stage 1, 2 and 3 allowances under IFRS 9, excluding ACL on fair value through OCI on financial instruments.

[3] Regulatory category of specific allowance reflects IFRS 9 Stage 3 allowances. Regulatory category of general allowances reflects Stage 1 & 2 allowances.

[4] Off balance sheet amounts are before the application of credit conversion factors and reflect guarantees given and irrevocable loan commitments. Revocable loan commitments are excluded as per BCBS requirements.

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments[2]	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures[1]	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific[3]	Allocated in regulatory category of General[3]		
1	Loans	11,126	1,024,877	7,521	174	309	7,038	1,028,482
2	Debt Securities	-	371,296	17	-	-	17	371,279
2a	Equity Securities		3,915					3,915
3	Off-Balance Sheet exposures[4]	250	413,478	317	-	-	317	413,411
4	**Total**	**11,376**	**1,813,566**	**7,855**	**174**	**309**	**7,372**	**1,817,087**

[1] Definition of default as per the CAR guidelines.

[2] Reflects Stage 1, 2 and 3 allowances under IFRS 9, excluding ACL on fair value through OCI on financial instruments.

[3] Regulatory category of specific allowance reflects IFRS 9 Stage 3 allowances. Regulatory category of general allowances reflects Stage 1 & 2 allowances.

[4] Off balance sheet amounts are before the application of credit conversion factors and reflect guarantees given and irrevocable loan commitments. Revocable loan commitments are excluded as per BCBS requirements.

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

The following table presents our defaulted exposure balances, the flows between non-defaulted and defaulted exposure categories and reductions in the defaulted exposure balances due to write-offs.

For the three months ended July 31, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of April 30, 2026**	**11,126**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	2,008
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(305)
4	Amounts written off	(1,106)
5	Other changes	7
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of July 31, 2026**	**11,730**

For the three months ended April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of January 31, 2026**	**10,621**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,696
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(503)
4	Amounts written off	(861)
5	Other changes	173
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of April 30, 2026**	**11,126**

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement		RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Definitions of past due	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses - *Definition of default* *Credit impaired financial assets (Stage 3)*
			Note 5 - Loans and allowances for credit losses - *Loans past due but not impaired*
b)	Extent of past due exposures	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 5 - Loans and allowances for credit losses - *Loans past due but not impaired*
c)	Description of methods used for determining accounting provisions for credit losses	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses
	Description of the categorization of ECL accounting provisions (general and specific) for standardized approach exposures	n/a	n/a - For regulatory calculations under both the Standardized and IRB approaches, the IFRS 9 stage 3 allowances are considered to be specific allowances and the IFRS 9 stage 1 and stage 2 allowances are considered to be general allowances
d)	Definition of a restructured exposure	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - Allowance for credit losses - *Modifications*

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

(e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity

The following table provides a breakdown of our credit risk exposures by industry, geographical areas and residual maturity. Our classification below reflects the Basel regulatory defined exposure classes. Amounts shown below reflect Exposures at default (EAD), which is the amount expected to be owed by an obligor at the time of default.

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e
	Credit Risk[1,2]			Counterparty Credit Risk[5]	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount[3]		Repo-style Transaction	Derivatives
(Millions of Canadian dollars)		Undrawn	Other[4]		
Retail					
Residential secured[6]	536,122	139,908			
Qualifying revolving	39,283	114,516			
Other retail	69,302	23,888	220		
Total Retail	**644,707**	**278,312**	**220**		
Wholesale					
Agriculture	15,592	3,510	99	-	213
Automotive	14,970	9,058	789	-	1,364
Banking	91,985	4,188	2,138	105,804	38,636
Consumer Discretionary	29,756	12,337	883	-	1,520
Consumer Staples	12,678	9,319	972	-	2,280
Oil and Gas	6,015	8,338	1,559	-	2,094
Financial Services	70,462	31,417	5,115	93,752	32,818
Financing Products	6,591	1,268	1,751	1,017	1,434
Forest Products	2,489	1,525	409	-	90
Governments	414,216	9,686	2,623	36,695	8,192
Industrial Products	16,742	12,796	1,656	-	942
Information Technology	9,282	9,232	328	23	1,226
Investments	34,186	8,240	857	-	283
Mining and Metals	2,890	4,668	1,175	-	493
Public Works and Infrastructure	2,902	2,407	1,409	-	372
Real Estate and Related	126,758	26,958	2,246	103	1,495
Other Services	39,022	19,334	3,520	-	1,737
Telecommunication and Media	6,825	6,724	150	-	3,087
Transportation	8,295	9,293	1,914	-	2,509
Utilities	17,822	25,610	7,028	-	6,293
Other Sectors	4,568	1,270	656	7	37,563
Total Wholesale	**934,046**	**217,178**	**37,277**	**237,401**	**144,641**
Total Exposure[1]	**1,578,753**	**495,490**	**37,497**	**237,401**	**144,641**
By Geography[7]					
Canada	913,840	353,091	13,872	95,528	67,338
United States	469,256	105,084	18,577	75,796	28,365
Europe	90,098	26,597	2,739	44,705	31,619
Other International	105,559	10,718	2,309	21,372	17,319
Total Exposure[1,7]	**1,578,753**	**495,490**	**37,497**	**237,401**	**144,641**
By Maturity					
Unconditionally cancellable	59,221	326,714	-	-	-
Within 1 year	454,556	33,180	22,617	237,401	68,800
1 to 5 year	875,977	126,172	12,033	-	56,647
Over 5 years	188,999	9,424	2,847	-	19,194
Total Exposure[1]	**1,578,753**	**495,490**	**37,497**	**237,401**	**144,641**

[1] Excludes securitization and other assets not subject to standardized or IRB approach.

[2] EAD for Standardized exposures are reported net of Stage 3 allowances and EAD for IRB exposures are reported gross of all allowances for credit loss and partial write-off as per regulatory definitions.

[3] EAD for Undrawn credit commitments and other off-balance sheet amounts are reported after the application of credit conversion factors.

[4] Includes other off-balance sheet exposures such as letters of credit & guarantees.

[5] Counterparty credit risk EAD reflects exposure amount after netting. Collateral is included in EAD for repo-style transactions to the extent allowed by regulatory guidelines. Default fund contributions to qualifying central counterparties are not reflected in the EAD exposures. Exchange traded derivatives are included in Other Sectors.

[6] Includes residential mortgages and HELOC.

[7] Geographic profile is based on the country of residence of the borrower.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e
	Credit Risk[1,2]			Counterparty Credit Risk[5]	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount[3]		Repo-style Transaction	Derivatives
(Millions of Canadian dollars)		Undrawn	Other[4]		
Retail					
Residential secured[6]	522,117	137,209			
Qualifying revolving	37,127	108,051			
Other retail	67,227	23,484	217		
Total Retail	**626,471**	**268,744**	**217**		
Wholesale					
Agriculture	15,185	3,377	96	-	176
Automotive	14,769	9,057	755	2	1,382
Banking	88,568	3,838	2,557	96,222	34,036
Consumer Discretionary	29,650	11,153	899	-	1,759
Consumer Staples	12,339	9,967	988	-	2,020
Oil and Gas	6,619	8,120	1,357	-	3,354
Financial Services	67,678	29,201	6,384	92,832	28,955
Financing Products	4,670	1,650	2,311	773	1,734
Forest Products	2,685	1,440	389	-	55
Governments	377,171	8,315	2,732	28,657	9,105
Industrial Products	16,013	12,781	1,285	-	952
Information Technology	8,561	8,761	320	-	1,042
Investments	31,993	7,909	852	14	340
Mining and Metals	2,921	4,153	1,331	-	545
Public Works and Infrastructure	2,475	2,585	1,384	-	315
Real Estate and Related	124,729	26,642	2,311	100	1,592
Other Services	37,536	18,289	3,281	-	1,635
Telecommunication and Media	7,548	6,461	135	-	2,953
Transportation	9,834	8,251	1,989	-	2,344
Utilities	17,547	22,740	6,750	-	6,582
Other Sectors	4,681	1,315	718	263	31,231
Total Wholesale	**883,172**	**206,005**	**38,824**	**218,863**	**132,107**
Total Exposure[1]	**1,509,643**	**474,749**	**39,041**	**218,863**	**132,107**
By Geography[7]					
Canada	894,275	342,091	14,311	75,022	59,973
United States	431,784	98,224	19,979	69,729	27,655
Europe	82,661	24,343	2,492	52,567	28,421
Other International	100,923	10,091	2,259	21,545	16,058
Total Exposure[1,7]	**1,509,643**	**474,749**	**39,041**	**218,863**	**132,107**
By Maturity					
Unconditionally cancellable	56,396	315,473	-	-	-
Within 1 year	403,119	32,067	24,399	218,863	63,959
1 to 5 year	871,417	116,983	11,686	-	48,949
Over 5 years	178,711	10,226	2,956	-	19,199
Total Exposure[1]	**1,509,643**	**474,749**	**39,041**	**218,863**	**132,107**

[1] Excludes securitization and other assets not subject to standardized or IRB approach.

[2] EAD for Standardized exposures are reported net of Stage 3 allowances and EAD for IRB exposures are reported gross of all allowances for credit loss and partial write-off as per regulatory definitions.

[3] EAD for Undrawn credit commitments and other off-balance sheet amounts are reported after the application of credit conversion factors.

[4] Includes other off-balance sheet exposures such as letters of credit & guarantees.

[5] Counterparty credit risk EAD reflects exposure amount after netting. Collateral is included in EAD for repo-style transactions to the extent allowed by regulatory guidelines. Default fund contributions to qualifying central counterparties are not reflected in the EAD exposures. Exchange traded derivatives are included in Other Sectors.

[6] Includes residential mortgages and HELOC.

[7] Geographic profile is based on the country of residence of the borrower.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

(f) Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry

The following tables provide a breakdown of impaired exposures by geographical areas and industry.

As at July 31, 2026

Impaired exposures by geography[1] and portfolio (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Gross impaired exposures	Allowance[2]	Net impaired exposures
Canada			
Retail	2,736	655	2,081
Wholesale	3,447	992	2,455
Securities	-	-	-
Total - Canada	**6,183**	**1,647**	**4,536**
United States			
Retail	294	27	267
Wholesale	1,844	243	1,601
Securities	-	-	-
Total - United States	**2,138**	**270**	**1,868**
Other International			
Retail	112	53	59
Wholesale	1,710	254	1,456
Securities	122	(45)	167
Total - Other International	**1,944**	**262**	**1,682**
Total			
Retail	3,142	735	2,407
Wholesale	7,001	1,489	5,512
Securities	122	(45)	167
Total impaired exposures	**10,265**	**2,179**	**8,086**

[1] Geographic information is based on residence of borrower.

[2] Allowance reflects only Stage 3 IFRS 9 allowances and includes allowances on acquired credit-impaired loans and securities.

As at April 30, 2026

Impaired exposures by geography[1] and portfolio (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Gross impaired exposures	Allowance[2]	Net impaired exposures
Canada			
Retail	2,681	640	2,041
Wholesale	3,280	1,071	2,209
Securities	-	-	-
Total - Canada	**5,961**	**1,711**	**4,250**
United States			
Retail	254	32	222
Wholesale	1,635	291	1,344
Securities	-	-	-
Total - United States	**1,889**	**323**	**1,566**
Other International			
Retail	112	56	56
Wholesale	1,828	227	1,601
Securities	123	(43)	166
Total - Other International	**2,063**	**240**	**1,823**
Total			
Retail	3,047	728	2,319
Wholesale	6,743	1,589	5,154
Securities	123	(43)	166
Total impaired exposures	**9,913**	**2,274**	**7,639**

[1] Geographic information is based on residence of borrower.

[2] Allowance reflects only Stage 3 IFRS 9 allowances and includes allowances on acquired credit-impaired loans and securities.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

Net write-offs by geography[1] and portfolio (Millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended July 31, 2026	For the three months ended April 30, 2026
Canada		
Retail	469	476
Wholesale	263	124
Total Canada	**732**	**600**
United States[2]		
Retail	16	6
Wholesale	158	106
Total United States	**174**	**112**
Other International		
Retail	2	3
Wholesale[2]	82	16
Total Other International	**84**	**19**
Total		
Retail	487	485
Wholesale	503	246
Total net write-offs	**990**	**731**

[1] Geographic information is based on residence of borrower. Figures presented are net of recoveries.

[2] Includes acquired credit-impaired loans related to the acquisition of City National.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

As at July 31, 2026

Impaired exposures by portfolio and sector (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Gross impaired exposures	Allowance[1]	Net impaired exposures
Retail			
Residential mortgages	2,188	381	1,807
Personal	444	233	211
Small business	510	121	389
Total Retail	**3,142**	**735**	**2,407**
Wholesale			
Agriculture	216	27	189
Automotive	93	65	28
Banking	5	5	-
Consumer Discretionary	576	246	330
Consumer Staples	246	141	105
Oil and Gas[2]	53	25	28
Financial Services	129	76	53
Financial Products	132	47	85
Forest Products	141	13	128
Governments	19	4	15
Industrial Products	451	164	287
Information Technology	114	36	78
Investments	94	15	79
Mining and Metals	22	15	7
Public Works and Infrastructure	41	13	28
Real Estate and Related	2,246	189	2,057
Other Services	1,751	229	1,522
Telecommunication and Media	92	24	68
Transportation	309	95	214
Utilities	213	23	190
Other	58	37	21
Total Wholesale	**7,001**	**1,489**	**5,512**
Total impaired loans and acceptances	**10,143**	**2,224**	**7,919**
Securities	122	(45)	167
Total impaired exposures	**10,265**	**2,179**	**8,086**

[1] Allowance reflects only Stage 3 IFRS 9 allowances and includes allowances on acquired credit-impaired loans and securities.

[2] Allowance includes expected credit losses for undrawn letters of credit.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

Impaired exposures by portfolio and sector (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Gross impaired exposures	Allowance[1]	Net impaired exposures
Retail			
Residential mortgages	2,131	381	1,750
Personal	436	231	205
Small business	480	116	364
Total Retail	**3,047**	**728**	**2,319**
Wholesale			
Agriculture	213	28	185
Automotive	141	74	67
Banking	28	16	12
Consumer Discretionary	732	308	424
Consumer Staples	265	166	99
Oil and Gas[2]	42	16	26
Financial Services	146	81	65
Financial Products	153	36	117
Forest Products	134	10	124
Governments	14	4	10
Industrial Products	371	142	229
Information Technology	176	60	116
Investments	81	15	66
Mining and Metals	29	15	14
Public Works and Infrastructure	41	14	27
Real Estate and Related	1,810	228	1,582
Other Services	1,796	187	1,609
Telecommunication and Media	94	37	57
Transportation	330	84	246
Utilities	85	29	56
Other	62	39	23
Total Wholesale	**6,743**	**1,589**	**5,154**
Total impaired loans and acceptances	**9,790**	**2,317**	**7,473**
Securities	123	(43)	166
Total impaired exposures	**9,913**	**2,274**	**7,639**

[1] Allowance reflects only Stage 3 IFRS 9 allowances and includes allowances on acquired credit-impaired loans and securities.
[2] Allowance includes expected credit losses for undrawn letters of credit.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

(g) Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures

The following table provides the ageing of our retail and wholesale past due exposures. Amounts presented may include loans past due as a result of administrative processes, such as mortgage loans on which payments are restrained pending payout due to sale or refinance, which can fluctuate based on business volumes. Past due loans arising from administrative processes are not representative of the borrowers' ability to meet their payment obligations. The table excludes loans less than 30 days past due as they are not generally representative of the borrowers' ability to meet their payment obligations.

As at July 31, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars)	30 to 89 days	90 days and greater	Total
Retail	2,558	332	2,890
Wholesale	1,063	51	1,114
Total	**3,621**	**383**	**4,004**

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars)	30 to 89 days	90 days and greater	Total
Retail	2,479	358	2,837
Wholesale	858	-	858
Total	**3,337**	**358**	**3,695**

(h) Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures

Restructured exposures actively benefitting from modified contractual terms as at Jul 31, 2026 are not material (Apr 30, 2026 – not material).

CRC: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement		RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities – *Derivative-related credit risk*
			Note 29 - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
b)	Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management	Credit risk	Credit risk mitigation – *Collateral*
c)	Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used	Credit risk	Credit risk mitigation
			Credit risk approval – *Credit risk limits*
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

We utilize allowed regulatory credit mitigation techniques to reduce capital requirements associated with our balance sheet exposures. The following table presents a detailed breakdown of our unsecured and secured loan and debt and equity securities exposures. Secured exposures are mitigated by way of additional collateral or guarantees being requested of the borrower. We sometimes also utilize credit derivatives to mitigate our on-balance sheet exposures.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	f
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount[1]	Exposures to be secured[1]	Exposures secured by collateral[1]	Exposures secured by financial guarantees[1]	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans[2]	179,256	875,225	660,918	214,307	-
2	Debt securities	357,065	34,715	23,534	11,181	-
2a	Equity securities	4,691	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**536,321**	**909,940**	**684,452**	**225,488**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	4,875	4,538	4,145	393	-

[1] Column c and d are a subset of column b (b = c + d). Exposures are net of Stage 1, 2 and 3 allowances.

[2] Securitized mortgages that do not qualify as securitized under IFRS or regulatory capital requirements are recognized as collateralized in column c.

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d	f
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount[1]	Exposures to be secured[1]	Exposures secured by collateral[1]	Exposures secured by financial guarantees[1]	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans[2]	172,998	855,484	644,154	211,330	-
2	Debt securities	336,825	34,454	23,458	10,996	-
2a	Equity securities	3,915	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**509,823**	**889,938**	**667,613**	**222,325**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	4,366	4,568	4,261	307	-

[1] Column c and d are a subset of column b (b = c + d). Exposures are net of Stage 1, 2 and 3 allowances.

[2] Securitized mortgages that do not qualify as securitized under IFRS or regulatory capital requirements are recognized as collateralized in column c.

CRD: Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardized approach for credit risk

As detailed in tables CR4 and CR5, certain of our portfolios' RWA amounts are calculated as per OSFI's CAR Guideline, Chapter 4 Standardized Approach requirements. OSFI's Standardized Approach methodology allows for the reliance on the external credit ratings of counterparties, issued by independent rating agencies, for the determination of RWA. Five external rating agencies ratings, namely, Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Fitch Rating Services (Fitch), DBRS and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. (Kroll) have been approved by OSFI. Currently, external ratings are used to determine the RWA amounts associated with our wholesale exposures under the asset classes of corporate, sovereign, public sector entities, multilateral development banks, banks, and securities firms. As well, external ratings are used for determining the risk weighting for certain of our securitization's exposures.

External ratings utilized from the above-mentioned rating agencies are either an issuer rating or an issue-specific rating. We rely on an issue-specific rating if it is available for the purposes of determining RWA for the exposures we hold. We utilize the issuer rating only for our exposures which rank pari-passu with senior claims of the issuer.

OSFI specifies in its CAR guideline the required standard mapping of long-term external ratings of the above rating agencies to an equivalent risk weight. We rely on OSFI's mapping to determine the appropriate risk buckets for our Standardized Approach portfolios under the guideline. OSFI's current mapping of external rating agencies rating is reflected in the table below:

	Long-term rating				
Standardized Risk Weight Category	**S&P**	**Moody's**	**Fitch**	**DBRS**	**Kroll**
Long Term					
(AAA to AA-)	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA (low)	AAA to AA-
(A+ to A-)	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-	A(high) to A(low)	A+ to A-
(BBB+ to BBB-)	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB(high) to BBB(low)	BBB+ to BBB-
(BB+ to BB-)	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-	BB(high) to BB(low)	BB+ to BB-
(B+ to B-)	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-	B(high) to B(low)	B+ to B-
(Below B-)	Below B-	Below B3	Below B-	CCC or lower	Below B-

We understand that OSFI reviews the list of acceptable rating agencies and will reflect any changes in allowed rating agencies in its update of the CAR guidelines.

CR4: Standardized approach – credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

The following table provides the effect of CRM on the calculation of capital requirements under the standardized approach. It presents on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures before and after credit conversion factors (CCF) and CRM as well as associated RWA and RWA density by asset classes. As noted in CRD, the external ratings of the counterparty are relied on to determine the prescribed regulatory risk weight to be assigned.

As at July 31, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset Classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks[1]	45,269	31	45,625	3	61	0.1%
2	Public sector entities (PSEs)	3,327	844	19,443	330	822	4.2%
3	Multilateral development banks	2,842	-	2,842	-	-	-
4	Banks	8,782	10,156	10,139	3,191	11,868	89.0%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions treated as banks	7,029	9,791	8,386	3,097	10,590	92.2%
5	Covered bonds	10	-	10	-	2	20.0%
6	Corporates[1]	57,375	85,283	37,053	8,247	37,607	83.0%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions treated as corporates	1,252	225	1,132	83	702	57.8%
	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	2,045	1,371	2,045	548	4,931	190.2%
8	Retail	10,103	10,462	10,103	2,604	9,554	75.2%
9	Real estate[1]	56,533	3,156	38,012	325	29,116	75.9%
	Of which: general RRE	20,934	23	3,330	2	1,632	49.0%
	Of which: IPRRE	3,603	-	3,560	-	2,739	76.9%
	Of which: other RRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: general CRE	28,215	1,717	27,341	161	20,178	73.4%
	Of which: IPCRE	44	-	44	-	46	104.5%
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	3,737	1,416	3,736	162	4,521	116.0%
10	Reverse mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mortgage-backed securities[2]						
12	Defaulted exposures	1,303	2	1,298	-	1,656	127.6%
13	Other assets	25,919	-	25,919	-	23,702	91.4%
14	**Total**	**213,508**	**111,305**	**192,489**	**15,248**	**119,319**	**57.4%**

[1] When CRM is available in the form of an eligible guarantee, the portion that is covered by the guarantee will attract the risk weight of the protection provider and will be reflected in the protection provider's asset class in column c and d.

[2] Mortgage-backed securities exposure and RWA are included in Sovereign or PSE to reflect ultimate risk.

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset Classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks[1]	40,405	37	40,840	4	59	0.1%
2	Public sector entities (PSEs)	3,206	676	18,870	264	753	3.9%
3	Multilateral development banks	2,741	-	2,741	-	-	-
4	Banks	8,725	9,595	10,015	2,994	11,684	89.8%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions treated as banks	7,275	9,235	8,566	2,900	10,583	92.3%
5	Covered bonds	20	-	20	-	4	20.0%
6	Corporates[1]	53,876	81,058	35,125	8,149	36,211	83.7%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions treated as corporates	1,297	321	1,101	121	807	66.0%
	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	1,576	1,265	1,576	506	3,692	177.3%
8	Retail	9,759	10,119	9,759	2,514	9,179	74.8%
9	Real estate[1]	54,969	3,213	36,998	338	28,486	76.3%
	Of which: general RRE	20,331	23	3,213	2	1,588	49.4%
	Of which: IPRRE	3,482	-	3,435	-	2,633	76.7%
	Of which: other RRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: general CRE	27,026	1,624	26,220	154	19,344	73.3%
	Of which: IPCRE	39	-	39	-	41	105.1%
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	4,091	1,566	4,091	182	4,881	114.2%
10	Reverse mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mortgage-backed securities[2]						
12	Defaulted exposures	1,287	2	1,285	1	1,647	128.1%
13	Other assets	24,358	-	24,358	-	22,078	90.6%
14	**Total**	**200,922**	**105,965**	**181,587**	**14,770**	**113,793**	**58.0%**

[1] When CRM is available in the form of an eligible guarantee, the portion that is covered by the guarantee will attract the risk weight of the protection provider and will be reflected in the protection provider's asset class in column c and d.

[2] Mortgage-backed securities exposure and RWA are included in Sovereign or PSE to reflect ultimate risk.

CR5: Standardized approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

The following table presents the breakdown of credit risk exposures under the standardized approach by asset classes and risk weight.

As at July 31, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

		0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	45,566	-	-	62	-	-	45,628

		0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
2	Public sector entities (PSEs)	16,116	3,543	-	114	-	-	19,773

		0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
3	Multilateral development banks	2,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,842

		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
4	Banks	477	169	-	211	-	10,942	-	1,531	13,330
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	1	-	-	69	-	9,882	-	1,531	11,483

		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
5	Covered bonds	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

		20%	50%	65%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
6	Corporates	8,005	336	-	1,160	-	6,861	28,539	-	399	-	45,300
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	621	-	-	7		94	493		-	-	1,215
	Of which: specialised lending	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-

		0%	20%	100%	250%	400%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	275	74	617	1,470	156	1	2,593

		15%	75%	100%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
8	Retail	1,848	6,330	4,529	-	12,707

As at July 31, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

		20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other[1]	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
9	Real estate	99	67	404	183	-	126	58	-	15,133	-	555	2,804	8,321	5	6,478	-	35	1,296	2,773	38,337
	Of which: general RRE	99	67	401	182	-		54			-	551	27	-		-			-	1,951	3,332
	Of which: IPRRE			3	1		126	4		-			2,598				-		6	822	3,560
	Of which: other RRE			-	-		-		-	-			-				-		-	-	-
	Of which: general CRE	-		-		-		-		15,133	-		179	8,321		3,825			44	-	27,502
	Of which: IPCRE											4			5			35	-	-	44
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction															2,653			1,245	-	3,898

[1] Other reflects items whose risk weight are required to be multiplied by a 1.5 times multiplier as prescribed under CAR Chapter 4.1.16 resulting in risk-weights not included in the disclosure range prescribed to be disclosed.

		20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
10	Reverse mortgages																				
11	Mortgage-backed securities[1]			-	-		-			-						-			-	-	-

[1] Mortgage-backed securities exposure and RWA are included in Sovereign or PSE to reflect ultimate risk.

		50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
12	Defaulted exposures	-	582	716	-	1,298

		0%	20%	100%	1250%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
13	Other assets	2,217	-	23,702	-	-	25,919

As at July 31, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures					
		a	b	c	d
		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF*	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Less than 40%	74,300	7,629	26.5%	82,125
2	40 - 70%	25,556	1,048	18.3%	20,081
3	75 - 80%	9,294	4,366	24.6%	10,293
4	85%	21,561	15,097	16.4%	15,183
5	90 - 100%	78,492	82,308	18.8%	75,583
6	105 - 130%	436	-	-	436
7	150%	2,244	856	24.1%	2,410
8	250%	1,469	1	40.0%	1,470
9	400%	156	-	-	156
10	1250%				
11	**Total exposures**	**213,508**	**111,305**	**19.2%**	**207,737**

* Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

As at April 30, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

		0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	40,785	-	-	59	-	-	40,844

		0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
2	Public sector entities (PSEs)	15,665	3,394	-	75	-	-	19,134

		0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
3	Multilateral development banks	2,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,741

		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
4	Banks	354	150	-	195	-	10,811	-	1,499	13,009
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	9	-	-	73	-	9,885	-	1,499	11,466

		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
5	Covered bonds	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

		20%	50%	65%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
6	Corporates	7,092	354	-	1,226	-	7,177	27,084	-	341	-	43,274
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	449	-	-	7		358	408		-	-	1,222
	Of which: specialised lending	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-

		0%	20%	100%	250%	400%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	267	71	574	1,049	120	1	2,082

		15%	75%	100%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
8	Retail	1,823	6,176	4,274	-	12,273

As at April 30, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

		20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other[1]	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
9	Real estate	99	66	396	173	-	117	70	-	14,409	-	539	2,757	8,159	5	6,694	-	30	1,215	2,607	37,336
	Of which: general RRE	99	66	393	172	-		65			-	535	9	-		-			-	1,876	3,215
	Of which: IPRRE			3	1		117	5		-			2,578				-		-	731	3,435
	Of which: other RRE			-	-		-		-	-			-				-		-	-	-
	Of which: general CRE	-		-		-		-		14,409	-		170	8,159		3,636			-	-	26,374
	Of which: IPCRE											4			5			30	-	-	39
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction															3,058			1,215	-	4,273

[1] Other reflects items whose risk weight are required to be multiplied by a 1.5 times multiplier as prescribed under CAR Chapter 4.1.16 resulting in risk-weights not included in the disclosure range prescribed to be disclosed.

		20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
10	Reverse mortgages																				

		20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
11	Mortgage-backed securities[1]			-	-		-			-						-			-	-	-

[1] Mortgage-backed securities exposure and RWA are included in Sovereign or PSE to reflect ultimate risk.

		50%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
12	Defaulted exposures	-	565	721	-	1,286

		0%	20%	100%	1250%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
13	Other assets	2,237	55	22,066	-	-	24,358

As at April 30, 2026 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures					
		a	b	c	d
		On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF*	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Less than 40%	67,939	7,250	26.2%	75,610
2	40 - 70%	24,501	999	16.8%	19,188
3	75 - 80%	9,162	4,415	24.4%	10,159
4	85%	21,163	15,025	16.1%	15,335
5	90 - 100%	74,510	77,248	19.0%	72,220
6	105 - 130%	397	-	-	397
7	150%	2,082	1,027	22.7%	2,279
8	250%	1,048	1	40.0%	1,049
9	400%	120	-	-	120
10	1250%				
11	**Total exposures**	**200,922**	**105,965**	**19.3%**	**196,357**

* Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

CRE: Qualitative disclosures related to internal risk-based (IRB) models

In measuring credit risk to determine regulatory capital, two principal approaches applied are: the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach and the Standardized approach. The majority of our credit risk exposures are reported under the IRB approach, as approved by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI). The remainder of our portfolios are reported under the Standardized approach. The Standardized approach uses risk weights prescribed by OSFI to calculate RWA for credit risk exposures.

Under the IRB approach, we determine our own estimates for Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). They are the key credit parameters that form the basis of our credit risk measures. Internal ratings for borrower facilities and their corresponding estimates are used for credit approval, risk management, internal capital allocations, and corporate governance functions. In addition, the IRB parameter estimates are critical inputs for enterprise and regulatory stress-testing.

In accordance with the IRB approach for credit risk, models are designed for wholesale and retail portfolios. For Wholesale portfolios, a PD is estimated for each internal borrower grade and LGD and EAD parameters are estimated for each credit facility. For Retail portfolios, borrowers are risk rated using internal credit scoring models. Credit scores are one of the key drivers for segmentation of the portfolios into pools. Retail PD, EAD and LGD parameters are estimated at the pool level. All IRB approach regulatory capital models for wholesale and retail credit risk are subject to approval by OSFI.

Credit parameter estimates are based on our internal historical default and loan loss experience and are augmented by external data where appropriate. We employ a two-dimensional risk rating system for the majority of our credit portfolios. The first dimension is oriented to the risk of borrower default and quantified through the PD assigned to the borrower. The second dimension captures transaction-specific factors such as collateral, product type, and seniority, and is quantified by LGD and EAD estimates that apply at the credit facility level.

PD is an estimated percentage that represents the likelihood of default of an obligor within a given time period for a specific rating grade or for a particular pool of exposure. Each wholesale obligor is assigned a Borrower Risk Rating (BRR), reflecting an assessment of the credit quality of the obligor and each BRR has a PD calibrated against it. The assignment of BRRs is based on the evaluation of the obligor's business risk and financial risk and is based on fundamental credit analysis, as well as data-driven modelling. PD estimates are designed to be a long-run average of our experience across the economic cycle with margins of conservatism related to the likely range of errors. The BRR differentiates the riskiness of obligors and represents our evaluation of the obligors' ability and willingness to meet their contractual obligations on time over a three-year time horizon.

EAD is an amount expected to be owed by an obligor at the time of default. EAD is estimated based on the current exposure to the obligor and the possible future changes in that exposure driven by factors such as the nature of the credit commitment. Rates are estimated to reflect an economic downturn, with added conservatism to reflect data and statistical uncertainties identified in the modelling process.

LGD is an estimated percentage of EAD that is not expected to be recovered during the collection and recovery process. Each credit facility is assigned an LGD rate reflective of the extent of losses anticipated in the event the obligor defaults. Factors used in estimating LGD include seniority of debt, collateral security, and the industry sector in which the obligor operates. Estimated LGD rates draw primarily on internal loss experience and appropriate external data is used to supplement the estimation process when necessary. LGD rates are estimated to reflect conditions that might be expected to prevail in an economic downturn, with additional conservatism added to reflect data limitations and statistical uncertainties identified in the estimation process.

The IRB credit risk parameters are reviewed, at a minimum, annually and more frequently if deemed necessary by an independent validation team within the bank. In addition, quarterly monitoring and back-testing procedures are performed to compare the realized results with established estimates by the model development team.

CRE: Qualitative disclosures related to internal risk-based (IRB) models (continued)

EAD Covered by the Various Approaches

The following table outlines the percentage of our gross EAD covered by the IRB and Standardized approaches for each of our portfolios. This table reflects the methodology outlined by OSFI for IRB banks to determine whether they are meeting the 80% threshold calculation minimum requirement.

As at July 31, 2026

	Gross EAD covered by the various approaches			
EAD (in %)	Standardized Approach[1]	Advanced Approach (A-IRB)	Foundation Approach (F-IRB)	Other
Retail				
Residential secured	4%	96%	-	-
Qualifying revolving	2%	98%	-	-
Other retail	11%	89%	-	-
Wholesale				
Corporate	16%	47%	37%	-
Sovereign	11%	89%	-	-
Bank	16%	-	84%	-
Equity	100%	-	-	-
Total credit risk	10%	76%	14%	-
Counterparty credit risk	-	11%	64%	25%
Securitization	49%	51%	-	-
Other assets not subject to Standardized or IRB Approaches	-	-	-	100%
Total[2]	6%	53%	41%	-

[1] Standardized Approach includes assumptions and waivers granted by OSFI based on an OSFI approved rollout plan.

[2] The total for this table is calculated using OSFI's guidance on the exposures to be included in the 80% EAD Threshold Calculation for IRB banks.

As at April 30, 2026

	Gross EAD covered by the various approaches			
EAD (in %)	Standardized Approach[1]	Advanced Approach (A-IRB)	Foundation Approach (F-IRB)	Other
Retail				
Residential secured	4%	96%	-	-
Qualifying revolving	2%	98%	-	-
Other retail	11%	89%	-	-
Wholesale				
Corporate	16%	47%	37%	-
Sovereign	11%	89%	-	-
Bank	18%	-	82%	-
Equity	100%	-	-	-
Total credit risk	10%	76%	14%	-
Counterparty credit risk	-	10%	61%	29%
Securitization	47%	53%	-	-
Other assets not subject to Standardized or IRB Approaches	-	-	-	100%
Total[2]	6%	53%	41%	-

[1] Standardized Approach includes assumptions and waivers granted by OSFI based on an OSFI approved rollout plan.

[2] The total for this table is calculated using OSFI's guidance on the exposures to be included in the 80% EAD Threshold Calculation for IRB banks.

CRE: Qualitative disclosures related to internal risk-based (IRB) models (continued)

Parameters Governance

The techniques used to develop models are in accordance with banking industry standards and regulatory requirements. We calibrate our models to ensure that variations of default rates through an economic cycle are included in the underlying data. We also build conservatism into our model development process to reflect statistical uncertainties.

Our models have Model Development Owners (MDO) who are accountable for the development and performance of models within the framework set by our policies, standards and procedures. MDOs are responsible for collecting, defining and documenting model requirements, collecting and reviewing data, testing and evaluating, designing model performance monitoring, and documenting.

Our models are required to be independently reviewed and comprehensively evaluated by the Enterprise Model Risk Management (EMRM) team. EMRM is responsible for the review and challenge of the methodology underpinning the estimation of the parameters. EMRM issues a report at the end of each validation exercise that documents the scope, approach and findings of the review. The parameters reviewed by EMRM are presented to the Credit Models Governance Committee and approved by RBC's senior risk management committee.

Back-testing of Parameters and Model Performance

The IRB credit risk parameters are reviewed, at a minimum, annually and more frequently if deemed necessary. In order to ensure that any material events are identified in a timely fashion, we engage in regular monitoring of realized results against established estimates. In cases where the actual results exceed predefined thresholds, a review of the results will be conducted and documented which may lead to a re-calibration of the parameters. Any recommended changes to the parameters would be approved by the Credit Models Governance Committee, and OSFI as applicable.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range

The following table provides the key parameters used for the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk exposures under the A-IRB approach, broken down by asset class and PD range.

As at July 31, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
1	**Sovereigns**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	393,746	37,175	69.29	485,452	0.02	1,166	12.04	2.37	15,268	3.1	15	
		0.15 to < 0.25	115	73	78.65	172	0.24	86	19.95	2.28	36	20.7	-	
		0.25 to < 0.50	347	8	50.79	350	0.46	214	16.64	2.80	91	26.0	-	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	34	84	60.19	84	1.12	43	31.46	2.81	59	69.5	-	
		2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	65.97	-	6.83	5	34.30	1.16	-	113.5	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	2	8	38.38	5	28.32	8	18.17	2.45	5	96.8	-	
		100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	100.00	4	40.00	2.50	-	500.0	-	
	Total Sovereigns		**394,244**	**37,348**	**69.28**	**486,063**	**0.02**	**1,526**	**12.05**	**2.37**	**15,459**	**3.2**	**15**	**1**
2	**Corporates**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	54,082	30,831	63.63	73,631	0.06	19,240	25.79	3.06	9,184	12.5	14	
		0.15 to < 0.25	18,138	14,072	51.13	23,893	0.24	8,987	33.70	1.97	7,036	29.4	19	
		0.25 to < 0.50	18,909	12,694	55.11	24,461	0.46	9,125	33.95	1.80	9,748	39.9	38	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	74,271	40,190	53.98	87,956	1.27	25,258	34.02	1.87	54,951	62.5	380	
		2.50 to < 10.00	17,985	10,198	52.14	18,169	3.95	8,285	35.72	1.96	17,049	93.8	257	
		10.00 to < 100.00	1,915	596	61.40	2,131	25.93	1,945	37.50	1.63	3,686	172.9	208	
		100.00 (default)	3,346	56	74.43	3,142	100.00	2,246	39.47	1.92	5,664	180.3	1,067	
	Total Corporates		**188,646**	**108,637**	**56.36**	**233,383**	**2.46**	**75,086**	**31.62**	**2.25**	**107,318**	**46.0**	**1,983**	**2,695**
3	**Corporate – Specialised Lending**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	3,289	4,052	57.44	5,611	0.10	63	35.49	3.56	1,709	30.5	2	
		0.15 to < 0.25	3,626	3,454	56.21	5,477	0.24	104	31.84	3.65	2,303	42.0	4	
		0.25 to < 0.50	7,750	2,904	48.45	8,930	0.46	220	29.15	2.87	3,988	44.7	12	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	14,649	6,838	48.43	16,421	1.27	563	30.76	2.19	10,929	66.6	65	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,697	1,255	56.24	3,607	4.89	264	31.64	2.04	3,434	95.2	56	
		10.00 to < 100.00	6	-	-	6	18.42	1	25.00	2.50	8	130.0	-	
		100.00 (default)	1,440	-	-	1,441	100.00	14	35.03	1.96	4,825	334.9	133	
	Total Corporate – Specialised Lending		**35,457**	**18,503**	**52.39**	**41,493**	**4.55**	**1,229**	**31.42**	**2.69**	**27,196**	**65.5**	**272**	**394**
4	**Total Wholesale**		**618,347**	**164,488**	**58.85**	**760,939**	**1.02**	**77,841**	**19.11**	**2.35**	**149,973**	**19.7**	**2,270**	**3,090**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at July 31, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
5	**Retail - Residential mortgage exposures[2]**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	319,992	137,641	86.41	435,944	0.10	1,466,422	22.00		23,043	5.3	96	
		0.15 to < 0.25	60,962	12,792	87.08	68,641	0.22	280,097	21.86		6,588	9.6	33	
		0.25 to < 0.50	80,852	6,992	88.38	60,140	0.39	286,691	21.21		8,527	14.2	51	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,862	47	100.00	146	0.65	18,837	11.32		16	10.6	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	30,256	3,515	89.98	28,857	1.11	121,731	22.67		8,879	30.8	74	
		2.50 to < 10.00	6,712	288	90.20	5,561	4.30	24,181	23.51		4,015	72.2	56	
		10.00 to < 100.00	5,665	166	108.20	4,986	25.70	15,383	23.95		5,694	114.2	308	
		100.00 (default)	2,205	1	12.03	1,960	100.00	5,179	25.38		3,094	157.9	258	
	Total Retail - Residential mortgage exposures		**511,506**	**161,442**	**86.66**	**606,235**	**0.76**	**2,218,521**	**21.97**		**59,856**	**9.9**	**876**	**795**
5a	**Of which: Retail - Insured exposure secured by real estate**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	6,252	-	-	3,265	0.11	42,255	15.03		124	3.8	1	
		0.15 to < 0.25	5,407	80	100	2,026	0.21	28,241	14.77		125	6.2	1	
		0.25 to < 0.50	38,286	261	100	11,656	0.30	132,919	16.16		991	8.5	5	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,861	47	100	146	0.65	18,837	11.32		16	10.6	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	4,585	206	100	228	1.37	20,915	11.41		40	17.6	-	
		2.50 to < 10.00	1,412	3	100	5	4.00	6,067	12.55		2	36.7	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	862	-	-	4	30.90	3,155	15.57		3	77.8	-	
		100.00 (default)	250	-	-	5	100.00	1,111	15.11		9	188.9	-	
	Total Retail – Insured exposure secured by real estate		**61,915**	**597**	**100.00**	**17,335**	**0.30**	**253,500**	**15.68**		**1,310**	**7.6**	**7**	**13**
5b	**Of which: Retail - Uninsured mortgages**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	287,661	591	100.00	288,252	0.11	692,922	20.69		15,768	5.5	67	
		0.15 to < 0.25	49,107	183	100.00	49,290	0.23	132,900	20.88		4,618	9.4	23	
		0.25 to < 0.50	38,096	57	100.00	38,153	0.42	85,047	21.44		5,682	14.9	34	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	23,009	387	100.00	23,396	1.12	57,594	21.54		6,898	29.5	58	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,763	3	100.00	4,766	4.22	11,714	22.81		3,299	69.2	46	
		10.00 to < 100.00	4,413	-	100.00	4,413	26.38	8,873	23.48		4,937	111.9	276	
		100.00 (default)	1,800	-	-	1,800	100.00	3,025	25.10		2,896	160.9	226	
	Total Retail – Uninsured mortgages		**408,849**	**1,221**	**100.00**	**410,070**	**0.98**	**992,075**	**20.91**		**44,098**	**10.8**	**730**	**669**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at July 31, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
5c	**Of which: HELOCs**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	26,080	137,050	86.35	144,426	0.08	731,245	24.76		7,150	5.0	28	
		0.15 to < 0.25	6,448	12,529	86.81	17,325	0.21	118,956	25.49		1,845	10.6	9	
		0.25 to < 0.50	4,471	6,674	87.82	10,332	0.41	68,725	26.05		1,854	17.9	11	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	2,662	2,922	87.95	5,232	1.06	43,222	28.22		1,940	37.1	16	
		2.50 to < 10.00	536	282	90.00	790	4.76	6,400	27.82		714	90.3	10	
		10.00 to < 100.00	390	166	108.20	569	20.33	3,355	27.68		754	132.5	33	
		100.00 (default)	155	1	12.03	155	100.00	1,043	28.96		190	122.5	32	
	Total HELOC		**40,742**	**159,624**	**86.51**	**178,829**	**0.31**	**972,946**	**25.03**		**14,447**	**8.1**	**139**	**113**
6	**Qualifying revolving retail**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	8,221	81,322	87.83	79,647	0.08	6,261,963	92.38		3,774	4.7	61	
		0.15 to < 0.25	493	3,622	86.02	3,608	0.17	1,468,501	90.93		301	8.3	5	
		0.25 to < 0.50	5,969	16,985	87.75	20,874	0.41	2,502,787	92.15		3,659	17.5	79	
		0.50 to < 0.75	398	1,838	92.60	2,100	0.60	560,281	84.23		458	22.0	11	
		0.75 to < 2.50	14,640	19,468	89.72	32,106	1.30	5,061,656	91.82		13,604	42.4	383	
		2.50 to < 10.00	7,133	3,665	88.34	10,370	4.05	1,013,698	91.35		9,745	94.0	384	
		10.00 to < 100.00	1,291	460	110.17	1,798	31.87	718,343	91.77		4,031	224.2	529	
		100.00 (default)	102	1	6.01	102	100.00	53,656	87.96		145	142.2	78	
	Total Qualifying revolving retail		**38,247**	**127,361**	**88.22**	**150,605**	**1.12**	**17,640,885**	**92.00**		**35,717**	**23.7**	**1,530**	**1,889**
7	**Retail - SME**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	559	4,364	102.79	5,045	0.07	218,177	99.22		992	19.7	4	
		0.15 to < 0.25	-	44	105.70	46	0.16	2,250	94.37		15	32.6	-	
		0.25 to < 0.50	1,465	8,183	96.04	9,324	0.33	357,991	79.67		4,136	44.4	24	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,304	242	99.31	4,018	0.61	24,108	39.07		1,262	31.4	10	
		0.75 to < 2.50	9,057	1,821	100.70	10,121	1.75	247,317	50.92		6,169	61.0	87	
		2.50 to < 10.00	2,425	1,040	94.53	3,186	6.02	163,063	71.66		3,425	107.5	131	
		10.00 to < 100.00	991	162	99.49	952	29.56	48,541	64.72		1,407	147.8	184	
		100.00 (default)	469	44	12.31	171	100.00	8,446	66.00		892	524.3	47	
	Total Retail - SME		**19,270**	**15,900**	**98.21**	**32,863**	**2.70**	**1,069,893**	**67.59**		**18,298**	**55.7**	**487**	**445**
8	**Other retail**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	5,578	5,150	86.11	10,014	0.07	24,879	50.56		1,111	11.1	4	
		0.15 to < 0.25	3,526	1,643	99.41	5,160	0.20	74,330	65.89		1,439	27.9	7	
		0.25 to < 0.50	7,475	939	89.07	8,311	0.37	124,350	50.42		2,987	35.9	17	
		0.50 to < 0.75	15	-	109.52	15	0.61	58	40.02		8	51.7	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	18,442	1,027	91.84	19,032	1.32	434,655	57.77		12,556	66.0	147	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,505	236	79.13	4,324	3.13	159,561	69.54		4,270	98.8	96	
		10.00 to < 100.00	662	11	97.59	526	36.40	30,665	64.49		813	154.6	124	
		100.00 (default)	120	1	5.00	99	100.00	4,872	62.65		41	41.4	62	
	Total Other retail		**40,323**	**9,007**	**89.33**	**47,481**	**1.51**	**853,370**	**56.99**		**23,225**	**48.9**	**457**	**616**
9	**Total retail**		**609,346**	**313,710**	**87.96**	**837,184**	**0.95**	**21,782,669**	**38.35**		**137,096**	**16.4**	**3,350**	**3,745**
10	**Total A-IRB**		**1,227,693**	**478,198**	**77.94**	**1,598,123**	**0.98**	**21,860,510**	**29.19**	**2.35**	**287,069**	**18.0**	**5,620**	**6,835**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
1	**Sovereigns**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	359,188	36,335	68.86	448,999	0.02	1,143	12.16	2.39	14,481	3.2	14	
		0.15 to < 0.25	116	73	79.05	173	0.24	90	23.16	2.40	41	23.4	-	
		0.25 to < 0.50	361	14	54.56	368	0.46	226	16.95	2.83	98	26.6	-	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	35	12	58.79	42	0.97	41	26.31	2.83	23	54.4	-	
		2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	66.51	-	7.24	6	37.89	1.41	-	133.0	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	6	-	10.95	6	31.45	5	15.30	2.20	5	83.5	-	
		100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	100.00	3	40.00	2.50	-	500.0	-	
	Total Sovereigns		**359,706**	**36,434**	**68.87**	**449,588**	**0.02**	**1,514**	**12.17**	**2.39**	**14,648**	**3.3**	**14**	**1**
2	**Corporates**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	52,538	30,195	62.93	71,696	0.07	19,283	26.17	2.99	9,020	12.6	14	
		0.15 to < 0.25	16,629	12,922	52.41	22,140	0.24	8,812	34.04	1.83	6,349	28.7	18	
		0.25 to < 0.50	18,954	12,190	54.92	24,229	0.46	9,092	33.70	1.79	9,596	39.6	37	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	74,432	41,440	53.40	88,256	1.28	25,233	33.94	1.85	55,213	62.6	385	
		2.50 to < 10.00	17,821	10,037	54.24	18,587	4.04	8,261	35.16	1.87	17,065	91.8	264	
		10.00 to < 100.00	1,703	565	58.82	1,907	26.04	1,975	38.67	1.70	3,403	178.4	191	
		100.00 (default)	3,524	63	71.97	3,338	100.00	2,214	38.79	1.80	6,315	189.2	1,061	
	Total Corporates		**185,601**	**107,412**	**56.25**	**230,153**	**2.58**	**74,870**	**31.71**	**2.20**	**106,961**	**46.5**	**1,970**	**2,761**
3	**Corporate – Specialised Lending**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	2,700	3,296	56.69	4,719	0.10	56	32.69	3.08	1,151	24.4	2	
		0.15 to < 0.25	4,727	3,988	53.42	6,768	0.24	116	31.15	3.45	2,700	39.9	5	
		0.25 to < 0.50	7,222	1,636	46.77	7,887	0.46	191	28.96	2.84	3,462	43.9	10	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	15,123	5,322	49.69	16,114	1.26	629	30.62	2.33	10,860	67.4	62	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,432	1,266	57.85	3,344	4.84	191	32.10	1.91	3,055	91.3	52	
		10.00 to < 100.00	6	-	-	6	18.42	1	25.00	2.50	8	130.0	-	
		100.00 (default)	831	-	-	831	100.00	13	34.33	1.87	2,386	287.0	134	
	Total Corporate – Specialised Lending		**35,041**	**15,508**	**52.50**	**39,669**	**3.16**	**1,197**	**30.83**	**2.67**	**23,622**	**59.5**	**265**	**413**
4	**Total Wholesale**		**580,348**	**159,354**	**58.77**	**719,410**	**1.01**	**77,581**	**19.45**	**2.35**	**145,231**	**20.2**	**2,249**	**3,175**

[1] Refer to the “Internal ratings map” under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
5	**Retail - Residential mortgage exposures[2]**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	313,229	135,081	86.40	426,652	0.10	1,446,870	22.02		22,600	5.3	94	
		0.15 to < 0.25	59,160	12,570	87.11	66,786	0.22	276,312	21.92		6,429	9.6	33	
		0.25 to < 0.50	78,473	6,920	88.24	58,098	0.39	285,142	21.17		8,215	14.1	49	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,783	41	100.00	154	0.65	18,926	11.32		16	10.6	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	29,106	3,321	89.86	27,691	1.10	119,669	22.56		8,434	30.5	70	
		2.50 to < 10.00	6,614	262	90.43	5,411	4.30	23,903	23.59		3,917	72.4	55	
		10.00 to < 100.00	4,767	170	106.83	4,242	28.20	13,484	23.75		4,754	112.1	288	
		100.00 (default)	2,088	2	8.85	1,851	100.00	5,064	25.47		2,825	152.6	254	
	Total Retail - Residential mortgage exposures		**498,220**	**158,367**	**86.64**	**590,885**	**0.74**	**2,189,370**	**21.99**		**57,190**	**9.7**	**843**	**791**
5a	**Of which: Retail - Insured exposure secured by real estate**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	6,759	-	-	3,475	0.11	45,051	15.03		133	3.8	1	
		0.15 to < 0.25	5,306	82	100.00	2,063	0.21	28,831	14.39		125	6.0	1	
		0.25 to < 0.50	37,643	253	100.00	11,415	0.30	133,263	16.20		974	8.5	5	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,782	41	100.00	153	0.65	18,926	11.32		16	10.6	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	4,423	175	100.00	199	1.37	21,029	11.46		35	17.6	-	
		2.50 to < 10.00	1,442	2	100.00	4	4.00	6,213	13.09		2	38.3	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	710	-	-	3	35.02	2,713	15.48		2	75.3	-	
		100.00 (default)	241	-	-	4	100.00	1,080	14.85		8	185.6	-	
	Total Retail – Insured exposure secured by real estate		**61,306**	553	100.00	**17,316**	**0.30**	**257,106**	**15.65**		**1,295**	**7.5**	**7**	**12**
5b	**Of which: Retail - Uninsured mortgages**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	281,163	551	100.00	281,714	0.11	680,565	20.75		15,478	5.5	66	
		0.15 to < 0.25	47,543	198	100.00	47,741	0.23	130,281	20.99		4,499	9.4	23	
		0.25 to < 0.50	36,453	56	100.00	36,508	0.42	83,705	21.38		5,422	14.9	33	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	22,028	331	100.00	22,360	1.11	56,221	21.51		6,540	29.3	54	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,629	4	100.00	4,633	4.22	11,440	22.84		3,208	69.2	45	
		10.00 to < 100.00	3,717	-	-	3,717	29.23	7,488	23.28		4,073	109.6	258	
		100.00 (default)	1,691	-	-	1,691	100.00	2,951	25.19		2,623	155.1	222	
	Total Retail – Uninsured mortgages		**397,224**	**1,140**	**100.00**	**398,364**	**0.95**	**972,651**	**20.95**		**41,843**	**10.5**	**701**	**672**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

CR6: A-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
5c	**Of which: HELOCs**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	25,307	134,530	86.34	141,463	0.08	721,254	24.72		6,989	4.9	27	
		0.15 to < 0.25	6,311	12,290	86.82	16,981	0.21	117,200	25.45		1,806	10.6	9	
		0.25 to < 0.50	4,377	6,611	87.69	10,175	0.41	68,174	25.98		1,819	17.9	11	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	2,655	2,814	88.03	5,132	1.06	42,419	27.59		1,859	36.2	15	
		2.50 to < 10.00	543	256	90.19	774	4.78	6,250	28.16		707	91.4	10	
		10.00 to < 100.00	340	170	106.83	522	20.80	3,283	27.13		678	129.9	29	
		100.00 (default)	156	2	8.85	156	100.00	1,033	28.83		194	124.2	32	
	Total HELOC		**39,689**	**156,673**	**86.49**	**175,203**	**0.31**	**959,613**	**24.97**		**14,052**	**8.0**	**133**	**107**
6	**Qualifying revolving retail**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	7,558	76,521	87.83	74,767	0.08	6,215,220	92.25		3,559	4.8	58	
		0.15 to < 0.25	471	3,312	86.43	3,334	0.17	1,464,808	90.54		277	8.3	5	
		0.25 to < 0.50	5,722	16,190	87.71	19,922	0.39	2,489,636	92.04		3,338	16.8	72	
		0.50 to < 0.75	362	1,727	93.19	1,972	0.60	558,329	83.57		426	22.0	10	
		0.75 to < 2.50	13,767	18,304	89.63	30,171	1.30	5,012,334	91.76		12,732	42.2	358	
		2.50 to < 10.00	6,870	3,592	88.18	10,036	3.95	999,329	91.30		9,273	92.4	361	
		10.00 to < 100.00	1,213	467	110.97	1,731	31.54	700,967	91.75		3,872	223.7	504	
		100.00 (default)	110	1	5.42	110	100.00	70,884	88.29		153	139.1	84	
	Total Qualifying revolving retail		**36,073**	**120,114**	**88.23**	**142,043**	**1.13**	**17,511,507**	**91.86**		**33,630**	**23.7**	**1,452**	**1,842**
7	**Retail - SME**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	533	4,320	102.72	4,970	0.07	216,592	99.22		977	19.7	4	
		0.15 to < 0.25	-	44	105.70	47	0.16	2,221	94.37		15	31.9	-	
		0.25 to < 0.50	1,432	8,166	95.96	9,269	0.33	353,813	79.50		4,103	44.3	24	
		0.50 to < 0.75	4,221	187	99.08	3,865	0.61	24,246	39.17		1,217	31.5	9	
		0.75 to < 2.50	9,105	1,825	100.51	10,114	1.75	245,782	50.86		6,151	60.8	86	
		2.50 to < 10.00	2,398	999	94.21	3,116	5.98	160,592	71.34		3,332	106.9	127	
		10.00 to < 100.00	978	157	99.81	924	29.50	49,778	65.21		1,372	148.5	180	
		100.00 (default)	433	40	12.31	157	100.00	8,021	66.02		812	517.2	45	
	Total Retail - SME		**19,100**	**15,738**	**98.04**	**32,462**	**2.63**	**1,061,045**	**67.47**		**17,979**	**55.4**	**475**	**407**
8	**Other retail**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	5,132	5,016	86.02	9,447	0.07	24,547	51.69		1,074	11.4	4	
		0.15 to < 0.25	3,494	1,605	99.47	5,091	0.20	77,480	65.89		1,406	27.6	7	
		0.25 to < 0.50	7,708	908	89.07	8,516	0.37	131,463	50.69		3,066	36.0	18	
		0.50 to < 0.75	17	-	104.05	17	0.61	63	38.84		9	52.9	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	17,245	998	92.02	17,784	1.31	413,699	57.91		11,749	66.1	137	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,479	217	81.45	4,269	3.11	158,846	69.30		4,164	97.5	93	
		10.00 to < 100.00	610	8	98.15	461	35.83	29,913	64.44		683	148.2	106	
		100.00 (default)	115	1	5.00	101	100.00	4,021	63.04		40	39.6	64	
	Total Other retail		**38,800**	**8,753**	**89.48**	**45,686**	**1.48**	**840,032**	**57.32**		**22,191**	**48.6**	**429**	**590**
9	**Total retail**		**592,193**	**302,972**	**87.94**	**811,076**	**0.93**	**21,601,954**	**38.04**		**130,990**	**16.2**	**3,199**	**3,630**
10	**Total A-IRB**		**1,172,541**	**462,326**	**77.89**	**1,530,486**	**0.97**	**21,679,535**	**29.30**	**2.35**	**276,221**	**18.0**	**5,448**	**6,805**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. For Retail exposures, a borrower can appear in multiple PD bands if the borrower has more than one type of product with the bank. In addition, Retail obligors include borrowers where the portion of the exposure has been securitized given CAR guideline requirements related to retained interests. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers. For example, sovereign obligors include central banks or agencies, public sector entities and multilateral development banks which are each reflected as unique borrowers in the sovereign asset class. Retail borrowers with both Visa and Mastercard are counted as one borrower in the asset class qualifying revolving retail.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the A-IRB portfolio.

Effective in Q2 2026, we prospectively implemented new retail credit risk parameter models, resulting in changes to the probability of default (PD) across our retail portfolios, most notably in personal lending and credit cards.

CR6: F-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range

The following table provides the key parameters used for the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk exposures under the F-IRB approach adopted in Q2 2023, broken down by asset class and PD range. Only Banks and Large Corporates are currently required to follow the Foundation Approach under the CAR guidelines with all other IRB exposures allowed under A-IRB.

As at July 31, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
1	**Banks**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	51,169	29,934	40.96	71,588	0.07	2,204	40.60	1.88	16,370	22.9	20	
		0.15 to < 0.25	951	1,253	35.25	1,468	0.24	60	47.78	1.41	745	50.7	2	
		0.25 to < 0.50	185	412	30.35	384	0.46	41	40.81	1.52	235	61.2	1	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	384	364	32.03	511	1.07	36	57.73	1.93	587	114.8	3	
		2.50 to < 10.00	-	70	39.88	28	2.66	9	0.63	1.01	1	2.5	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	19.69	2	45.00	1.00	-	250.1	-	
		100.00 (default)	1	-	-	1	100.00	4	45.00	2.50	-	-	-	
	Total Banks		**52,690**	**32,033**	**40.50**	**73,980**	**0.08**	**2,356**	**40.84**	**1.87**	**17,938**	**24.2**	**26**	**20**
2	**Corporates**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	51,185	221,438	39.03	139,361	0.08	4,017	40.30	2.62	36,636	26.3	45	
		0.15 to < 0.25	12,906	23,610	38.05	21,068	0.24	847	40.32	2.71	10,502	49.9	20	
		0.25 to < 0.50	9,820	16,702	38.24	15,406	0.46	758	40.79	2.78	10,452	67.9	29	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	23,472	47,354	40.28	38,113	1.32	2,254	37.51	2.83	33,706	88.5	187	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,465	10,384	41.68	7,175	4.16	1,290	35.27	2.51	7,828	109.1	103	
		10.00 to < 100.00	395	521	49.41	541	22.54	154	23.76	1.65	675	124.7	32	
		100.00 (default)	2,763	127	99.93	2,890	100.00	86	40.36	1.63	-	-	1,166	
	Total Corporates		**105,006**	**320,136**	**39.23**	**224,554**	**1.81**	**9,406**	**39.66**	**2.66**	**99,799**	**44.5**	**1,582**	**836**
3	**Total F-IRB**		**157,696**	**352,169**	**39.34**	**298,534**	**1.37**	**11,762**	**39.97**	**2.46**	**117,737**	**39.4**	**1,608**	**856**

[1] Refer to the “Internal ratings map” under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the F-IRB portfolio.

CR6: F-IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors[2]	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions[3]
	Asset Classes													
1	**Banks**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	44,696	21,683	41.58	61,634	0.07	1,427	40.05	1.84	13,513	21.9	16	
		0.15 to < 0.25	261	604	35.22	522	0.24	40	48.54	1.84	282	54.0	1	
		0.25 to < 0.50	270	322	38.37	394	0.46	50	39.95	1.37	217	55.2	1	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	406	202	30.33	534	1.03	39	57.52	2.02	611	114.3	3	
		2.50 to < 10.00	1	70	39.35	29	2.69	11	2.23	1.05	2	7.7	-	
		10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	19.77	2	45.00	1.00	-	247.5	-	
		100.00 (default)	1	-	-	1	100.00	4	45.00	2.50	-	-	-	
	Total Banks		**45,635**	**22,881**	**41.26**	**63,114**	**0.08**	**1,573**	**40.25**	**1.84**	**14,625**	**23.2**	**21**	**8**
2	**Corporates**													
		0.00 to < 0.15	55,146	215,732	39.60	141,723	0.08	4,659	40.55	2.50	36,763	25.9	46	
		0.15 to < 0.25	13,405	23,218	37.74	21,281	0.24	873	40.65	2.61	10,403	48.9	21	
		0.25 to < 0.50	9,646	13,596	41.06	14,677	0.46	774	39.57	2.55	9,263	63.4	26	
		0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0.75 to < 2.50	23,294	47,876	40.03	38,393	1.29	2,272	37.15	2.88	33,692	87.8	183	
		2.50 to < 10.00	4,480	10,012	42.01	7,260	4.08	1,267	35.36	2.46	7,861	108.3	102	
		10.00 to < 100.00	399	389	41.13	451	25.44	157	29.56	2.05	712	157.8	35	
		100.00 (default)	2,768	186	99.83	2,953	100.00	105	39.36	1.75	-	-	1,163	
	Total Corporates		**109,138**	**311,009**	**39.70**	**226,738**	**1.81**	**10,107**	**39.72**	**2.56**	**98,694**	**43.5**	**1,576**	**748**
3	**Total F-IRB**		**154,773**	**333,890**	**39.81**	**289,852**	**1.43**	**11,680**	**39.85**	**2.40**	**113,319**	**39.1**	**1,597**	**756**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" under the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

[2] Number of obligors is defined as the number of borrowers in each PD band. Wholesale obligors are reflected as unique borrowers.

[3] Provisions reflect IFRS 9, Stage 1, 2 & 3 allowances and partial write-offs under the F-IRB portfolio.

CR7: IRB – Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

The following table provides the effect of credit derivatives used as mitigation techniques in determining RWA amounts. Currently no credit derivatives are used for mitigation.

As at July 31, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a Pre-credit derivatives RWA	b Actual RWA
1	Sovereign - F-IRB	-	-
2	Sovereign - A-IRB	-	-
3	Banks - F-IRB	-	-
4	Banks - A-IRB	-	-
5	Other securities firms treated as Bank - F-IRB	-	-
6	Other securities firms treated as Bank - A-IRB	-	-
7	Corporate - F-IRB	-	-
8	Corporate - A-IRB	-	-
9	Other securities firms treated as Corporate - F-IRB	-	-
10	Other securities firms treated as Corporate - A-IRB	-	-
11	Specialised lending - F-IRB	-	-
12	Specialised lending - A-IRB	-	-
13	Retail - qualifying revolving (QRRE)	-	-
14	Retail - residential mortgage exposures	-	-
15	Retail - SME	-	-
16	Other retail exposures	-	-
17	Equity - F-IRB	-	-
18	Equity - A-IRB	-	-
19	Purchased receivables - F-IRB	-	-
20	Purchased receivables - A-IRB	-	-
21	**Total**	-	-

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a Pre-credit derivatives RWA	b Actual RWA
1	Sovereign - F-IRB	-	-
2	Sovereign - A-IRB	-	-
3	Banks - F-IRB	-	-
4	Banks - A-IRB	-	-
5	Other securities firms treated as Bank - F-IRB	-	-
6	Other securities firms treated as Bank - A-IRB	-	-
7	Corporate - F-IRB	-	-
8	Corporate - A-IRB	-	-
9	Other securities firms treated as Corporate - F-IRB	-	-
10	Other securities firms treated as Corporate - A-IRB	-	-
11	Specialised lending - F-IRB	-	-
12	Specialised lending - A-IRB	-	-
13	Retail - qualifying revolving (QRRE)	-	-
14	Retail - residential mortgage exposures	-	-
15	Retail - SME	-	-
16	Other retail exposures	-	-
17	Equity - F-IRB	-	-
18	Equity - A-IRB	-	-
19	Purchased receivables - F-IRB	-	-
20	Purchased receivables - A-IRB	-	-
21	**Total**	-	-

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures

The following table presents the changes in Standardized and IRB RWA amounts over the reporting period for the key drivers of credit risk.

		RWA amounts[1]	
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	As at July 31, 2026	As at April 30, 2026
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**558,646**	**545,736**
2	Asset size[2]	9,982	9,079
3	Asset quality[3]	3,312	964
4	Model updates[4]	331	4,086
5	Methodology and policy[5]	-	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	7,564	(761)
8	Other	249	(458)
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**580,084**	**558,646**

[1] RWA flow amounts include both IRB and Standardized Approach credit risk figures (excludes counterparty credit risk) reflecting our approved roll-out plan for transition to IRB.

[2] Organic changes in portfolio size and composition (including new business and maturing loans).

[3] Quality of book changes caused by experience such as underlying customer behaviour or demographics and post credit mitigation.

[4] Updates to the model to reflect recent experience, model implementation, change in model scope or any change to address model malfunctions including changes through model calibrations/realignments. In Q2 2026, the impact is primarily due to the implementation of new retail credit risk PD parameter models.

[5] Methodology changes to the calculations driven by regulatory policy changes.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement		RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Risk management objectives and policies related to counterparty credit risk	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities – *Derivative-related credit risk*
b)	The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures and for CCP exposures	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*
c)	Policies relating to guarantees and other risk mitigants and assessments concerning counterparty credit risk, including exposures towards CCPs	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Counterparty credit risk*
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities – *Derivative-related credit risk*
			Note 29 - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
d)	Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment – *Wrong-way risk*
e)	The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade	Liquidity and funding risk	Credit ratings

CCR1: Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

The following table provides a comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate counterparty credit risk exposures and the main parameters used within each method, if applicable. Refer to CCR 8 for our central counterparty clearing house exposures. Figures below reflect both house and client trades.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	Replacement Cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	15,502	58,247		1.4	102,980	18,437
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)						
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)						
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					232,914	10,623
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for SFTs						
6	**Total**						**29,060**

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f
	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	Replacement Cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	16,308	53,722		1.4	97,761	17,864
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)						
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)						
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					213,808	10,400
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for SFTs						
6	**Total**						**28,264**

CCR3: Standardized approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

The following table presents a breakdown of counterparty credit risk exposures calculated according to the standardized approach by portfolio and risk weight.

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Risk weight / Regulatory portfolio (Millions of Canadian dollars)	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Sovereigns	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	29
Securities firms and other financial institutions treated as Banks	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	45
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	-	37	554	-	-	-	614
Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities firms and other financial institutions treated as Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2**	**-**	**2**	**12**	**-**	**21**	**3**	**-**	**37**	**625**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**702**

CCR3: Standardized approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Regulatory portfolio (Millions of Canadian dollars) / Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	13
Securities firms and other financial institutions treated as Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	232
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	59	406	-	-	-	473
Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities firms and other financial institutions treated as Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**2**	**7**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**59**	**666**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**742**

CCR4: A-IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale

The following table presents a detailed view of CCR exposures subject to A-IRB approach by asset classes and PD scale.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)
Asset classes								
Sovereigns	0.00 to < 0.15	68,846	0.04	468	9.51	0.76	1,159	1.7
	0.15 to < 0.25	67	0.24	10	37.53	1.00	17	25.6
	0.25 to < 0.50	3	0.46	7	40.00	0.84	1	42.4
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	-	0.97	5	26.67	3.44	-	41.7
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sovereigns		**68,916**	**0.04**	**490**	**9.54**	**0.76**	**1,177**	**1.7**
Corporates								
	0.00 to < 0.15	3,258	0.08	855	32.46	1.69	303	9.3
	0.15 to < 0.25	292	0.24	238	33.62	3.56	72	24.6
	0.25 to < 0.50	396	0.46	226	38.68	2.08	166	41.9
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,041	1.29	686	36.02	2.12	655	62.9
	2.50 to < 10.00	203	3.71	174	33.81	1.79	170	83.7
	10.00 to < 100.00	14	30.57	16	37.43	2.03	27	193.3
	100.00 (default)	6	100.00	8	39.52	1.08	29	494.0
Total corporates		**5,210**	**0.69**	**2,203**	**33.78**	**1.92**	**1,422**	**27.3**
Total		**74,126**	**0.09**	**2,693**	**11.25**	**0.84**	**2,599**	**3.5**

[1] Refer to the “Internal ratings map” in the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

CCR4: A-IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity (in years)	RWA	RWA density (%)
Asset classes								
Sovereigns	0.00 to < 0.15	63,308	0.05	433	9.87	0.85	1,225	1.9
	0.15 to < 0.25	114	0.24	13	39.10	0.72	29	24.9
	0.25 to < 0.50	10	0.46	4	40.00	0.98	4	43.8
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	2	0.84	6	39.65	1.06	1	59.6
	2.50 to < 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sovereigns		**63,435**	**0.05**	**456**	**9.93**	**0.85**	**1,259**	**2.0**
Corporates								
	0.00 to < 0.15	3,872	0.08	839	32.84	1.74	363	9.4
	0.15 to < 0.25	343	0.24	248	35.18	3.93	89	25.8
	0.25 to < 0.50	427	0.46	220	39.77	1.79	185	43.3
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,302	1.28	698	35.10	1.83	801	61.5
	2.50 to < 10.00	220	3.43	177	34.11	1.66	176	80.0
	10.00 to < 100.00	20	30.89	12	39.28	1.26	40	203.4
	100.00 (default)	9	100.00	9	39.62	1.39	46	495.2
Total corporates		**6,193**	**0.73**	**2,203**	**34.00**	**1.88**	**1,699**	**27.4**
Total		**69,628**	**0.11**	**2,659**	**12.07**	**0.94**	**2,958**	**4.2**

[1] Refer to the “Internal ratings map” in the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

CCR4: F-IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale

The following table presents a detailed view of CCR exposures subject to the F-IRB approach by asset classes and PD scale. Only Banks and Large Corporates are currently required to follow the Foundation Approach under the CAR guidelines with all other IRB exposures allowed under the A-IRB approach.

As at July 31, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	a EAD post-CRM	b Average PD (%)	c Number of obligors	d Average LGD (%)	e Average maturity (in years)	f RWA	g RWA density (%)
Asset classes								
Banks								
	0.00 to < 0.15	125,869	0.07	471	14.87	0.72	6,714	5.3
	0.15 to < 0.25	420	0.24	58	42.72	1.23	148	35.3
	0.25 to < 0.50	909	0.46	32	15.03	0.71	188	20.6
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,437	0.93	58	9.24	0.53	218	15.2
	2.50 to < 10.00	2	2.62	1	45.00	0.02	2	92.6
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total banks		**128,637**	**0.08**	**620**	**14.90**	**0.72**	**7,270**	**5.7**
Corporates								
	0.00 to < 0.15	121,849	0.06	7,859	37.32	0.78	12,794	10.5
	0.15 to < 0.25	3,254	0.24	308	41.01	1.02	1,068	32.8
	0.25 to < 0.50	2,060	0.46	153	42.57	1.28	1,075	52.2
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	4,912	1.20	260	36.37	0.86	3,321	67.6
	2.50 to < 10.00	242	2.91	70	40.37	1.57	242	99.8
	10.00 to < 100.00	9	31.52	1	40.00	1.00	18	209.9
	100.00 (default)	104	100.00	5	40.16	3.55	-	-
Total corporates		**132,430**	**0.20**	**8,656**	**37.46**	**0.80**	**18,518**	**14.0**
Total		**261,067**	**0.14**	**9,276**	**26.35**	**0.76**	**25,788**	**9.9**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" in the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

CCR4: F-IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	PD scale[1]	a EAD post-CRM	b Average PD (%)	c Number of obligors	d Average LGD (%)	e Average maturity (in years)	f RWA	g RWA density (%)
Asset classes								
Banks								
	0.00 to < 0.15	113,002	0.07	431	15.20	0.73	6,058	5.4
	0.15 to < 0.25	280	0.24	47	36.61	1.31	84	30.1
	0.25 to < 0.50	801	0.46	31	10.94	0.69	108	13.5
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	1,364	0.92	43	5.55	0.60	148	10.9
	2.50 to < 10.00	21	2.62	1	45.00	0.02	19	92.6
	10.00 to < 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total banks		**115,468**	**0.08**	**553**	**15.11**	**0.73**	**6,417**	**5.6**
Corporates								
	0.00 to < 0.15	115,482	0.06	7,272	38.94	0.76	12,589	10.9
	0.15 to < 0.25	3,808	0.24	297	40.31	0.97	1,214	31.9
	0.25 to < 0.50	2,025	0.46	159	42.24	1.46	1,028	50.8
	0.50 to < 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to < 2.50	4,061	1.19	252	41.76	1.09	3,075	75.7
	2.50 to < 10.00	239	2.90	69	40.51	1.71	238	99.7
	10.00 to < 100.00	10	31.52	3	40.00	1.02	22	209.9
	100.00 (default)	107	100.00	6	40.20	3.73	-	-
Total corporates		**125,732**	**0.20**	**8,058**	**39.13**	**0.79**	**18,166**	**14.4**
Total		**241,200**	**0.15**	**8,611**	**27.63**	**0.76**	**24,583**	**10.2**

[1] Refer to the "Internal ratings map" in the Credit risk assessment subsection of the Risk management section in our 2025 Annual Report.

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

The following table presents a breakdown of collateral posted or received to support or reduce the CCR exposures related to derivative transactions or securities financing transactions (SFTs), including transactions cleared through a central counterparty clearing house (CCP).

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	68	3,321	41	7,768	72,817	82,354
Cash - other currencies	7,149	21,549	8,575	23,142	506,231	483,656
Domestic sovereign debt	1,739	1,628	6,342	1,273	128,878	154,690
Other sovereign debt	10,755	5,412	10,767	4,869	417,298	423,457
Government agency debt	448	174	66	3,769	43,234	29,973
Corporate bonds	2,930	849	1,424	673	54,994	64,033
Equity securities	5,229	15	9,242	14,550	166,092	244,441
Other collateral	5	63	19	-	91,880	127,564
Total	**28,323**	**33,011**	**36,476**	**56,044**	**1,481,424**	**1,610,168**

As at April 30, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	59	2,074	24	7,398	59,420	80,377
Cash - other currencies	7,254	23,835	9,258	23,220	517,859	500,673
Domestic sovereign debt	1,872	1,184	4,320	2,148	132,799	148,061
Other sovereign debt	8,858	5,355	10,859	4,155	438,256	443,398
Government agency debt	379	166	238	2,808	50,176	33,070
Corporate bonds	4,109	1,048	1,935	861	53,835	64,571
Equity securities	2,717	-	8,642	13,656	155,394	244,845
Other collateral	-	68	-	-	81,881	112,825
Total	**25,248**	**33,730**	**35,276**	**54,246**	**1,489,620**	**1,627,820**

CCR6: Credit derivatives exposures

The following table presents credit derivatives bought or sold by notional and fair values.

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b
(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals		
Single-name credit default swaps	19,886	25,113
Index credit default swaps	143,021	114,087
Total return swaps	1,791	-
Credit options	129,123	125,720
Other credit derivatives	-	-
Total notionals	**293,821**	**264,920**
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)	210	171
Negative fair value (liability)	131	146

As at April 30, 2026

	a	b
(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals		
Single-name credit default swaps	15,399	22,404
Index credit default swaps	128,447	88,169
Total return swaps	1,505	41
Credit options	117,833	119,637
Other credit derivatives		
Total notionals	**263,184**	**230,251**
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)	214	177
Negative fair value (liability)	216	137

CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties

The following table presents a comprehensive view of our exposures to central counterparty clearing houses (CCPs), including due to operations, margins and contributions to default funds, and related RWA.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b
(Millions of Canadian dollars)		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**	**76,819**	**1,172**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	46,149	1,057
3	(i) OTC derivatives	11,888	339
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	29,774	624
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	4,487	94
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	8,320	
8	Non-segregated initial margin[1]	7,468	-
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	4,372	115
9a	Unfunded default fund contributions[2]	10,510	-
10	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		
11	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
12	(i) OTC derivatives		
13	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
14	(iii) Securities financing transactions		
15	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
16	Segregated initial margin		
17	Non-segregated initial margin		

[1] Non-segregated initial margin pertaining to QCCPs is already embedded in the total trade exposure.

[2] Unfunded default fund contributions are risk weighted at 0%.

CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a EAD (post-CRM)	b RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**	**68,337**	**986**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	39,412	895
3	(i) OTC derivatives	9,812	279
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	24,545	511
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	5,055	105
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	9,206	
8	Non-segregated initial margin[1]	6,920	-
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	3,154	91
9a	Unfunded default fund contributions[2]	9,645	-
10	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		
11	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
12	(i) OTC derivatives		
13	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
14	(iii) Securities financing transactions		
15	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
16	Segregated initial margin		
17	Non-segregated initial margin		

[1] Non-segregated initial margin pertaining to QCCPs is already embedded in the total trade exposure.

[2] Unfunded default fund contributions are risk weighted at 0%.

CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT RISK

CVAA: General qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA

a) An explanation and/or a description of the D-SIB's processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the D-SIB's CVA risks, including policies for hedging CVA risk and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is the market value of counterparty credit risk associated with a portfolio of derivative trades with a given counterparty. The Counterparty Risk Trading desk (CRT), within RBC Capital Markets, has the responsibility for the measurement and management of CVA for all derivative products. The group regularly reviews the methodology and processes behind these calculations, closely follows market pricing behavior and regularly participates in third-party valuation services, industry surveys and reviews to ensure it is meeting market best practice.

CVA is measured using RBC's in-house systems with approved models and methodologies, CVA balance and risk sensitivities are calculated daily. CVA covers all types of OTC derivatives, is calculated at the counterparty level and uses loss-given-default, counterparty credit quality, and expected exposure as inputs. Expected exposure itself is driven by underlying trade details, market inputs (forward curves, volatilities, etc.) that are both observables and calibrated, as well as collateral/credit support document terms.

CVA Risk monitoring is carried out daily by Front Office (FO) and Group Risk Management (GRM), with risk limits established at the trading desk level, including Risk Sensitivity Limits and Loss Metric Limits.

CVA management focuses on managing P&L volatility and default risk within RBC's risk appetite, by executing hedges such that the net risk and P&L volatility are reduced. The hedging instruments and hedging activities are subject to applicable RBC policies and regulatory requirements.

RBC's internal policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of the three lines of defense in terms of management and hedging of CVA risk.

RBC monitors the effectiveness of hedge by ensuring P&L is decomposed and explained by first and second order risk factor moves, mitigation plan is discussed and implemented if a significant P&L fluctuation is observed, and CVA risk sensitivities and loss metrics are managed within established risk limits.

b) Whether the bank is eligible and has chosen to set its capital requirement for CVA at 100% of the bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk as applicable under [CAR 2024, Chapter 8, paragraph 9].

RBC has adopted the BA-CVA methodology therefore has not elected a simplified approach to set CVA Capital requirements equal to Counterparty Credit Risk Capital.

CVA2: The full basic approach for CVA (BA-CVA)

This table provides the components used for the computation of capital requirements under the full BA-CVA for CVA risk which was effective for us in Q1 2024.

As at July 31, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a Capital requirements & RWA under BA-CVA
1	K Reduced	1,835
2	K Hedged	1,507
3	**Total CVA capital[1]**	**1,589**
4	**Total CVA RWA (row 3 x 12.5)**	**19,866**

[1] Total CVA capital is determined based on the prescribed formula in the CAR guideline.

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a Capital requirements & RWA under BA-CVA
1	K Reduced	1,762
2	K Hedged	1,433
3	**Total CVA capital[1]**	**1,515**
4	**Total CVA RWA (row 3 x 12.5)**	**18,939**

[1] Total CVA capital is determined based on the prescribed formula in the CAR guideline.

CRYPTO ASSETS

CAE2: Accounting classification of Crypto asset and Crypto liabilities

The following table provides details of our on-balance sheet crypto asset and liabilities including assets held under custody. The Simplified Approach under OSFI Capital and Liquidity Treatment of Crypto asset guideline requires that the absolute value of both on and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities (excluding assets under custody) must be reflected as a regulatory deduction. Refer to our CC1: Composition of Capital table included in this report for the required deduction amount taken from capital.

As at July 31, 2026

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Comprehensive approach				Simplified approach [1,2]
(Millions of Canadian dollars)			Group 1a	Group 1b	Group 2a	Group 2b	
Securities							
Trading	1	1					1
of which: measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	1	1					1
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed							
Other							
Derivatives							
Total crypto assets	**1**	**1**					**1**
Deposits							
Business and government	-	-					-
Other							
Obligations related to securities sold short							
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	2	2					2
Derivatives							
Other liabilities	-	-					-
Total crypto liabilities	**2**	**2**					**2**

[1] Total capital deduction of $31 million for Q3 2026 reflects on-balance sheet exposures of $3 million as shown above and off-balance sheet exposures of $28 million.

[2] The aggregated market value of crypto asset exposures held under custody as of Q3 2026 was $1,920 million. No capital is required to be held for assets under custody.

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	b Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	c Comprehensive approach Group 1a	d Group 1b	e Group 2a	f Group 2b	g Simplified approach [1,2]
Securities							
Trading	51	51					51
of which: measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	51	51					51
Assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowed							
Other							
Derivatives							
Total crypto assets	**51**	**51**					**51**
Deposits							
Business and government	1	1					1
Other							
Obligations related to securities sold short							
Obligations related to assets sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	-	-					-
Derivatives							
Other liabilities	-	-					-
Total crypto liabilities	**1**	**1**					**1**

[1] Total capital deduction of $126 million for Q2 2026 reflects on-balance sheet exposures of $52 million as shown above and off-balance sheet exposures of $74 million.

[2] The aggregated market value of crypto asset exposures held under custody as of Q2 2026 was $2,257 million. No capital is required to be held for assets under custody.

SECURITIZATION

SECA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitization exposures

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

	Pillar 3 disclosures requirement	RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
a)	Objectives in relation to securitization activities	Off-balance sheet arrangements	Off-balance sheet arrangements
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 7 - Derecognition of financial assets
		Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 8 - Structured entities
b)	List of SPEs where RBC is sponsor / provides implicit support	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 8 - Structured entities
c)	Accounting policies for securitization	Consolidated Financial Statements	Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - *Basis of consolidation*
			Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments - *Derecognition of financial assets*
		Critical accounting policies and estimates	Consolidation of structured entities
d)	The names of external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) used for securitizations and the types of securitization exposure for which each agency is used	Capital management (also refer to CRD in this document)	Regulatory capital approach for securitization exposures
e)	Use of Basel IAA for capital purposes	Credit risk	n/a
		Capital management	Regulatory capital approach for securitization exposures
f)	Use of other internal assessment for capital purposes	Credit risk	Credit risk assessment

SEC1: IRB – Securitization exposures in the banking book

The following table presents the breakdown of our balance sheet banking book carrying values by our role and type.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]				Bank acts as sponsor[2]				Bank acts as investor[3]			
(Millions of Canadian dollars)		Traditional	Of which simple, transparent and comparable (STC)	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total) - of which**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**53,171**	**48,518**	**-**	**53,171**	**242**	**-**	**-**	**242**
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	9,712	8,592		9,712	133	-		133
3	credit card	10	-	-	10	4,252	3,142		4,252	-	-		-
4	other retail exposures					39,207	36,784		39,207	109	-		109
4a	of which student loans					3,115	3,115		3,115	109			109
4b	of which auto loans and leases					22,402	22,072		22,402	-			-
4c	of which consumer loans					13,690	11,597		13,690	-			-
4d	of which other retail					-	-		-	-			-
5	re-securitization					-	-		-	-			-
6	**Wholesale (total) – of which**			**-**	**-**	**39,519**	**18,885**		**39,519**	**13,282**	**-**		**13,282**
7	loans to corporates			-	-	15,250	-		15,250	10,407	-		10,407
8	commercial mortgage					51	-		51	2,473	-		2,473
9	lease and receivables					-	-		-	-	-		-
10	other wholesale					24,218	18,885		24,218	402	-		402
10a	of which dealer floor plan receivable					3,380	3,216		3,380	-	-		-
10b	of which equipment receivable					4,068	4,068		4,068	-	-		-
10c	of which trade receivable					469	469		469	-	-		-
10d	of which other wholesale					16,301	11,132		16,301	402	-		402
11	re-securitization												

[1] Bank acts as originator reflects securitization activities in which we securitize our own assets (e.g. Golden credit card securitization).

[2] Bank acts as sponsor reflects securitization activities in which RBC works with its client to originate securitization transactions. RBC provides the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities to the special purpose entities.

[3] Bank acts as investor reflects purchases of securitization assets from the market.

SEC1: IRB – Securitization exposures in the banking book (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]				Bank acts as sponsor[2]				Bank acts as investor[3]			
(Millions of Canadian dollars)		Traditional	Of which simple, transparent and comparable (STC)	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total) - of which**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**50,291**	**45,828**	**-**	**50,291**	**203**	**-**	**-**	**203**
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	8,520	7,443		8,520	82	-		82
3	credit card	10	-	-	10	4,675	3,640		4,675	-	-		-
4	other retail exposures					37,096	34,745		37,096	121	-		121
4a	of which student loans					2,919	2,919		2,919	121			121
4b	of which auto loans and leases					22,724	22,478		22,724	-			-
4c	of which consumer loans					11,453	9,348		11,453	-			-
4d	of which other retail					-	-		-	-			-
5	re-securitization					-	-		-	-			-
6	**Wholesale (total) – of which**			**-**	**-**	**33,892**	**16,172**		**33,892**	**11,976**	**-**		**11,976**
7	loans to corporates			-	-	12,240	-		12,240	9,708	-		9,708
8	commercial mortgage					41	-		41	1,986	-		1,986
9	lease and receivables					-	-		-	-	-		-
10	other wholesale					21,611	16,172		21,611	282	-		282
10a	of which dealer floor plan receivable					3,264	3,078		3,264	-	-		-
10b	of which equipment receivable					3,409	3,290		3,409	-	-		-
10c	of which trade receivable					452	452		452	-	-		-
10d	of which other wholesale					14,486	9,352		14,486	282	-		282
11	re-securitization												

[1] Bank acts as originator reflects securitization activities in which we securitize our own assets (e.g. Golden credit card securitization).

[2] Bank acts as sponsor reflects securitization activities in which RBC works with its client to originate securitization transactions. RBC provides the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities to the special purpose entities.

[3] Bank acts as investor reflects purchases of securitization assets from the market.

SEC2: IRB – Securitization exposures in the trading book

The following table presents the breakdown of our balance sheet trading book carrying values by our role and type.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]				Bank acts as sponsor[2]				Bank acts as investor[3]			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total) - of which**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,254**	**-**	**-**	**1,254**
2	residential mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
3	credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226	-	-	1,226
4a	of which student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	42
4b	of which auto loans and leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	-	485
4c	of which consumer loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	-	-	567
4d	of which other retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale (total) - of which**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,727**	**-**	**-**	**3,727**
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	534
8	commercial mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-	-	241
9	leases and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	other wholesale exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-	2,952
10a	of which dealer floor plan receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10b	of which equipment receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10c	of which trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10d	of which other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-	2,952
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Bank acts as originator reflects securitization activities in which we securitize our own assets.

[2] Bank acts as sponsor reflects securitization activities in which RBC works with its client to originate securitization transactions. RBC provides the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities to the special purpose entities.

[3] Bank acts as investor reflects purchases of securitization assets from the market.

SEC2: IRB – Securitization exposures in the trading book (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]				Bank acts as sponsor[2]				Bank acts as investor[3]			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Of which STC	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	**Retail (total) - of which**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,107**	**-**	**-**	**1,107**
2	residential mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
3	credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095	-	-	1,095
4a	of which student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24
4b	of which auto loans and leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	-	-	556
4c	of which consumer loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	410
4d	of which other retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	105
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale (total) - of which**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,746**	**-**	**-**	**2,746**
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	-	370
8	commercial mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	132
9	leases and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	other wholesale exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,244	-	-	2,244
10a	of which dealer floor plan receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10b	of which equipment receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10c	of which trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10d	of which other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,244	-	-	2,244
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Bank acts as originator reflects securitization activities in which we securitize our own assets.

[2] Bank acts as sponsor reflects securitization activities in which RBC works with its client to originate securitization transactions. RBC provides the liquidity and credit enhancement facilities to the special purpose entities.

[3] Bank acts as investor reflects purchases of securitization assets from the market.

SEC3: Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor

The following table presents a breakdown of securitization exposures in the banking book by risk weight and by regulatory approach when we act as originator or sponsor, and the associated capital requirements.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%
1	**Total exposures**	**84,792**	**5,310**	**2,268**	**320**	**10**	**-**	**58,931**	**33,759**	**10**	**-**	**8,101**	**6,134**	**126**	**-**	**656**	**498**	**10**
2	Traditional securitization	84,792	5,310	2,268	320	10	-	58,931	33,759	10	-	8,101	6,134	126	-	656	498	10
3	Of which: securitization	84,792	5,310	2,268	320	10	-	58,931	33,759	10	-	8,101	6,134	126	-	656	498	10
4	Of which: retail underlying	50,707	1,848	559	57	10	-	40,606	12,564	10	-	4,900	1,906	126	-	397	155	10
5	Of which: STC	47,633	300	559	26	-	-	38,865	9,652	-	-	4,505	1,182	-	-	365	96	-
6	Of which: wholesale	34,085	3,462	1,709	264	-	-	18,325	21,194	-	-	3,201	4,228	-	-	259	342	-
7	Of which: STC	17,519	839	310	216	-	-	13,268	5,616	-	-	2,004	756	-	-	162	61	-
8	Of which: re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which: securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which: retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which: wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which: re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] SEC-IRBA exposures reflect exposures where we have underlying IRB approval currently.

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%
1	**Total exposures**	**77,911**	**4,732**	**1,203**	**337**	**10**	**-**	**56,359**	**27,824**	**10**	**-**	**7,840**	**4,940**	**126**	**-**	**635**	**400**	**10**
2	Traditional securitization	77,911	4,732	1,203	337	10	-	56,359	27,824	10	-	7,840	4,940	126	-	635	400	10
3	Of which: securitization	77,911	4,732	1,203	337	10	-	56,359	27,824	10	-	7,840	4,940	126	-	635	400	10
4	Of which: retail underlying	48,331	1,708	195	58	10	-	39,655	10,637	10	-	4,825	1,520	126	-	391	124	10
5	Of which: STC	45,282	325	195	26	-	-	38,044	7,783	-	-	4,469	827	-	-	362	67	-
6	Of which: wholesale	29,580	3,024	1,008	279	-	-	16,704	17,187	-	-	3,015	3,420	-	-	244	277	-
7	Of which: STC	15,114	542	285	232	-	-	11,020	5,153	-	-	1,626	777	-	-	132	63	-
8	Of which: re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Of which: securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Of which: retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Of which: wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Of which: re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] SEC-IRBA exposures reflect exposures where we have underlying IRB approval currently.

SEC4: Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

The following table presents a breakdown of securitization exposures in the banking book by risk weight and by regulatory approach when we act as investor, and the associated capital requirements.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%
1	**Total exposures**	**13,333**	**68**	**-**	**41**	**82**	**-**	**13,442**	**-**	**82**	**-**	**2,846**	**-**	**1,024**	**-**	**230**	**-**	**83**
2	Traditional securitization	13,333	68	-	41	82	-	13,442	-	82	-	2,846	-	1,024	-	230	-	83
3	Of which: securitization	13,333	68	-	41	82	-	13,442	-	82	-	2,846	-	1,024	-	230	-	83
4	Of which: retail underlying	212	30	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	4	-	-
5	Of which: STC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Of which: wholesale	13,121	38	-	41	82	-	13,200	-	82	-	2,794	-	1,024	-	226	-	83
7	Of which: STC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which: re-securitization																	
9	Synthetic securitization																	
10	Of which: securitization																	
11	Of which: retail underlying																	
12	Of which: wholesale																	
13	Of which: re-securitization																	

[1] SEC-IRBA exposures reflect exposures where we have underlying IRB approval currently.

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars)		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%	SEC – IRBA [1]	SEC – ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC – SA	1250%
1	**Total exposures**	**11,982**	**89**	**2**	**45**	**61**	**-**	**12,118**	**-**	**61**	**-**	**2,596**	**-**	**758**	**-**	**211**	**-**	**61**
2	Traditional securitization	11,982	89	2	45	61	-	12,119	-	61	-	2,596	-	758	-	211	-	61
3	Of which: securitization	11,982	89	2	45	61	-	12,119	-	61	-	2,596	-	758	-	211	-	61
4	Of which: retail underlying	165	35	2	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	4	-	-
5	Of which: STC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Of which: wholesale	11,817	54	-	45	61	-	11,916	-	61	-	2,550	-	758	-	207	-	61
7	Of which: STC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Of which: re-securitization																	
9	Synthetic securitization																	
10	Of which: securitization																	
11	Of which: retail underlying																	
12	Of which: wholesale																	
13	Of which: re-securitization																	

[1] SEC-IRBA exposures reflect exposures where we have underlying IRB approval currently.

MARKET RISK

MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

Market risk management strategies and processes

Market risk arises from our trading and non-trading portfolios. The primary objective of trading is to generate an optimal return on our capital while ensuring that risks remain within our risk appetite. Trading activities involve market making, facilitating client transactions and hedging risks generated from these activities.

RBC has an established control framework for determining the instruments to include in, and to exclude from, the trading book for purposes of regulatory capital, consistent with OSFI's CAR Guidelines. Policies specify the financial instruments mandated to be designated as trading, those that are presumed to be trading and those that are excluded from a trading designation. Additionally, and consistent with the CAR Guidelines, OSFI is notified of any deviation of instrument classification from the policy or regulatory guidance, including the rationale and materiality of the deviation.

Our policies also specify the definition and requirements of a trading desk, including but not limited to, mandate, risk limits, eligible products, and reporting requirements for P&L, intraday limits and inventory aging (including stale positions).

Market risk also arises from our non-trading portfolio as a result of managing interest rate risk from client-originating banking products (such as loans and deposits) and related hedge transactions, portfolios used for asset-liability management and liquidity management, exposures designated as FVOCI, and exposures from our insurance operations.

To ensure that market risk remains within our risk appetite, we hedge our market risk exposures where appropriate. We use cash and derivative financial instruments, as permitted by regulatory and jurisdictional requirements, to manage the market risk related to our trading and non-trading activities.

Certain market risks (interest rate, credit, or equity) originating in the banking book may be hedged through derivative transactions with the trading portfolio through an Internal Risk Transfer (IRT). Interest rate IRTs are transacted through dedicated IRT desks which have been approved by OSFI. Credit and equity IRTs are transacted directly between non-trading and trading portfolios. We have defined policies that outline the requirements and governance of IRTs so that the transactions are compliant with OSFI's CAR guidelines at initiation and on an on-going basis.

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

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<tr><td>Market risk measures – IRRBB Sensitivities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk measures for other material non-trading portfolios</td></tr>
<tr><td>Policies for hedging risk and strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges</td><td>Consolidated Financial Statements</td><td>Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgements – Hedge accounting
Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities</td></tr>
</table>

MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk (continued)

Market risk management structure and organization

The Enterprise Market Risk Management Framework is the governance and control framework for the management of market risk within the bank. The market risk management structure is designed to ensure strong corporate governance over all market risk in the context of each business considering operating environment, industry best practices, and regulatory requirements. Drivers of market risk are considered in the bank's policies, practices and standards which are continuously updated given dynamic market and regulatory conditions.

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Pillar 3 disclosures requirement</th><th>RBC 2025 Annual Report section</th><th>Sub-Section</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">b)</td><td rowspan="6">Description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the bank</td><td rowspan="5">Enterprise Risk Management</td><td>Risk governance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk appetite</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk measurement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk control</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk measurement - Stress testing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operational risk</td><td>Culture and conduct risk</td></tr>
</table>

Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Pillar 3 disclosures requirement</th><th>RBC 2025 Annual Report section</th><th>Sub-Section</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="11">c)</td><td rowspan="11">Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems</td><td rowspan="3">Enterprise Risk Management</td><td>Risk measurement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk control</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk measurement – Stress testing</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Market Risk</td><td>Market risk controls – FVTPL positions, including trading portfolios</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stress tests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk measures – FVTPL positions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk measures for assets and liabilities of RBC Insurance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk controls – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) positions</td></tr>
<tr><td>IRRBB measurement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk measures – IRRBB Sensitivities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Market risk measures for other material non-trading portfolios</td></tr>
</table>

MR1: Market risk under standardized approach

The following table presents the components of the capital and RWA requirement under our adoption of the Basel III reforms standardized approach for market risk (FRTB) effective for us November 1, 2023.

		As at July 31, 2026	
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Capital requirement	RWA
1	General interest rate risk	300	3,746
2	Equity risk	384	4,794
3	Commodity risk	180	2,248
4	Foreign exchange risk	438	5,474
5	Credit spread risk – non-securitisations	510	6,372
6	Credit spread risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	45	565
7	Credit spread risk – securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
8	Default risk – non-securitisations	807	10,092
9	Default risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	109	1,363
10	Default risk – securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
11	Residual risk add-on	431	5,391
12	**Total**	**3,204**	**40,045**

		As at April 30, 2026	
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	Capital requirement	RWA
1	General interest rate risk	241	3,013
2	Equity risk	350	4,373
3	Commodity risk	130	1,631
4	Foreign exchange risk	269	3,366
5	Credit spread risk – non-securitisations	695	8,686
6	Credit spread risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	29	358
7	Credit spread risk – securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
8	Default risk – non-securitisations	777	9,718
9	Default risk – securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	64	796
10	Default risk – securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	-	-
11	Residual risk add-on	446	5,570
12	**Total**	**3,001**	**37,511**

STANDARDISED RISK WEIGHTED COMPARISON

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

The following table provides details of the comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	RWA for modelled approaches that D-SIBs have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (i.e., RWA which D-SIBs report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (i.e., used in the base of the output floor)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	404,806	119,319	524,125	790,566
2	Counterparty credit risk	28,387	1,845	30,232	127,290
3	Credit valuation adjustment		19,866	19,866	19,866
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	7,056	11,175	18,231	21,032
5	Market risk	-	40,045	40,045	40,045
6	Operational risk		107,760	107,760	107,760
7	Residual RWA		37,728	37,728	37,728
8	**Total**	**440,249**	**337,738**	**777,987**	**1,144,287**

As at April 30, 2026

		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	RWA for modelled approaches that D-SIBs have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (i.e., RWA which D-SIBs report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (i.e., used in the base of the output floor)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	389,540	113,793	503,333	767,552
2	Counterparty credit risk	27,541	1,709	29,250	126,486
3	Credit valuation adjustment		18,939	18,939	18,939
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	6,915	9,345	16,260	19,047
5	Market risk	-	37,511	37,511	37,511
6	Operational risk		104,244	104,244	104,244
7	Residual RWA		39,053	39,053	39,053
8	**Total**	**423,996**	**324,594**	**748,590**	**1,112,832**

CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class level

The following table provides details of the comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class level.

As at July 31, 2026

		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	RWA for modelled approaches that D-SIBs have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (i.e., RWA which D-SIBs report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (i.e., used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign	15,459	884	16,343	15,927
	Of which: categorised as MDB/PSE in SA	5,826	822	6,648	7,470
2	Banks and other financial institutions	14,973	11,869	26,842	53,079
3	Covered Bonds	2,965	2	2,967	4,164
4	Equity[1]	-	4,930	4,930	4,930
5	Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	207,318	63,382	270,700	410,777
	Of which: F-IRB is applied	99,799	-	99,799	183,336
	Of which: A-IRB is applied	107,519	-	107,519	164,460
7	Retail	137,096	14,550	151,646	244,184
	Of which: qualifying revolving retail	35,717	1,301	37,018	37,982
	Of which: other retail	41,523	8,779	50,302	55,282
	Of which: retail residential mortgages	59,856	4,470	64,326	150,920
8	Specialised lending	26,995	-	26,995	33,803
	Of which: income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate	21,038	-	21,038	20,859
9	Others	-	23,702	23,702	23,702
10	**Total**	**404,806**	**119,319**	**524,125**	**790,566**

[1] OSFI's CAR guideline only allows the Standardized Approach for our Equity holdings.

As at April 30, 2026

	(Millions of Canadian dollars)	a	b	c	d
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that D-SIBs have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (i.e., RWA which D-SIBs report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (i.e., used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign	14,648	813	15,461	15,138
	Of which: categorised as MDB/PSE in SA	5,654	754	6,408	7,208
2	Banks and other financial institutions	11,746	11,684	23,430	42,502
3	Covered Bonds	2,879	4	2,883	4,181
4	Equity[1]	-	3,691	3,691	3,691
5	Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	205,790	61,497	267,287	412,835
	Of which: F-IRB is applied	98,694	-	98,694	187,787
	Of which: A-IRB is applied	107,096	-	107,096	164,081
7	Retail	130,990	14,026	145,016	236,136
	Of which: qualifying revolving retail	33,630	1,274	34,904	35,983
	Of which: other retail	40,170	8,424	48,594	53,508
	Of which: retail residential mortgages	57,190	4,328	61,518	146,645
8	Specialised lending	23,487	-	23,487	30,991
	Of which: income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate	17,787	-	17,787	18,314
9	Others	-	22,078	22,078	22,078
10	**Total**	**389,540**	**113,793**	**503,333**	**767,552**

[1] OSFI's CAR guideline only allows the Standardized Approach for our Equity holdings.

COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER

CCyB: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer

The following table provides the geographical distribution of our private sector credit exposures used in the calculation of the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement. Countercyclical capital buffer rates are as enacted by the respective jurisdiction.

As at July 31, 2026

Geographical distribution of credit exposures	a	b	c	d	e
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate[1]	Countercyclical capital buffer amount[2]
(Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and otherwise noted)		Exposure values	RWA		
Geographical breakdown					
Armenia (AM)	1.50	1	-		
Australia (AU)	1.00	15,988	3,753		
Belgium (BE)[3]	1.25	272	230		
Canada (CA)	-	1,098,117	291,306		
Chile (CL)	0.50	25	14		
China (CN)	-	14,783	1,467		
Czech Republic (CZ)	1.25	4	-		
Denmark (DK)	2.50	36	35		
France (FR)	1.00	6,685	2,495		
Germany (DE)	0.75	10,037	3,243		
Hong Kong SAR (HK)	0.50	2,558	397		
Japan (JP)	-	1,862	161		
South Korea (KR)	1.00	176	12		
Luxembourg (LU)	0.50	6,332	3,212		
Netherlands (NL)	2.00	3,291	1,379		
Spain (ES)	0.50	1,421	695		
Sweden (SE)	2.00	397	184		
Switzerland (CH)	-	2,613	592		
United Kingdom (GB)	2.00	34,251	10,193		
USA (US)	-	398,371	159,358		
Norway (NO)	2.50	158	141		
Other	-	41,736	17,376		
Total, where countercyclical capital buffer rate applies		**81,632**	**25,983**		
Total of geographical breakdowns		**1,639,114**	**496,243**	**0.07%**	**554**

[1] Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate is the weighted average of the countercyclical capital buffer rates in which our private credit exposures are located.

[2] Countercyclical capital buffer amount is the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital held to meet the countercyclical capital buffer requirement determined by multiplying Total RWA (credit risk, market risk, and operational risk) by the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (column d).

[3] The countercyclical capital buffer rate for Belgium increased this quarter to 1.25% from 1.0%.

As at April 30, 2026

Geographical distribution of credit exposures (Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentage and otherwise noted)	a	b	c	d	e
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate[1]	Countercyclical capital buffer amount[2]
		Exposure values	RWA		
Geographical breakdown					
Armenia (AM)	1.50	1	-		
Australia (AU)	1.00	14,107	3,474		
Belgium (BE)	1.00	154	106		
Canada (CA)	-	1,067,228	283,153		
Chile (CL)	0.50	21	11		
China (CN)	-	15,102	1,470		
Czech Republic (CZ)	1.25	3	-		
Denmark (DK)	2.50	35	32		
France (FR)	1.00	5,866	2,345		
Germany (DE)	0.75	7,501	2,119		
Hong Kong SAR (HK)	0.50	2,487	376		
Japan (JP)	-	1,983	160		
South Korea (KR)	1.00	347	26		
Luxembourg (LU)	0.50	6,538	2,716		
Netherlands (NL)	2.00	3,039	1,347		
Spain (ES)	0.50	1,383	678		
Sweden (SE)	2.00	838	646		
Switzerland (CH)	-	2,723	597		
United Kingdom (GB)	2.00	33,213	9,868		
USA (US)	-	388,646	152,106		
Norway (NO)	2.50	144	125		
Other	-	40,439	16,955		
Total, where countercyclical capital buffer rate applies		**75,677**	**23,869**		
Total of geographical breakdowns		**1,591,798**	**478,310**	**0.07%**	**529**

[1] Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate is the weighted average of the countercyclical capital buffer rates in which our private credit exposures are located.

[2] Countercyclical capital buffer amount is the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 capital held to meet the countercyclical capital buffer requirement determined by multiplying Total RWA (credit risk, market risk, and operational risk) by the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (column d).

LEVERAGE

LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

The following table presents a reconciliation of our total assets per our published financial statements to our leverage ratio exposure measure.

	LEVERAGE RATIO Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure (Millions of Canadian dollars)	Q3/2026	Q2/2026	Q1/2026	Q4/2025	Q3/2025
1	**Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements**	**$2,498,817**	**$2,396,080**	**$2,342,393**	**$2,325,006**	**$2,227,893**
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(27,000)	(25,944)	(26,015)	(25,924)	(24,435)
3	Adjustment for securitized exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transfer[1]	(9,675)	(10,220)	(9,463)	(8,870)	(10,443)
4	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-	-	-	-
5	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(48,822)	(32,351)	(61,960)	(65,064)	(45,799)
6	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFT) (i.e. repo assets and similar secured lending)	30,552	31,047	27,288	24,940	23,006
7	Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (i.e., credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	317,164	304,215	303,602	298,081	286,862
8	Other adjustments	(55,927)	(54,064)	(59,044)	(57,079)	(52,783)
9	**Leverage Ratio Exposure**	**$2,705,109**	**$2,608,763**	**$2,516,801**	**$2,491,090**	**$2,404,301**

[1] OSFI's LR guideline allows for the exclusion of securitized exposures that meet the operational requirements for risk transference.

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

The following table presents a detailed breakdown of the components of our leverage ratio. Maintaining a prescribed minimum level of leverage helps neutralize leverage risk in the event of unexpected economic crises. OSFI requires maintenance of a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5% at all times.

LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE (Millions of Canadian dollars, except percentages)		Q3/2026	Q2/2026	Q1/2026	Q4/2025	Q3/2025
	On-balance sheet exposures					
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and grandfathered securitization exposures, but including collateral)	1,982,593	1,889,762	1,852,865	1,800,538	1,769,872
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework (IFRS)	-	-	-	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(25,004)	(23,857)	(28,471)	(26,265)	(22,435)
4	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(30,922)	(30,206)	(30,573)	(30,814)	(30,348)
5	**Total on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 4)**	**1,926,667**	**1,835,699**	**1,793,821**	**1,743,459**	**1,717,089**
	Derivatives exposures					
6	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e., net of eligible cash variation margin)	25,176	27,859	27,701	28,144	27,814
7	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure (PFE) associated with all derivatives transactions	86,779	78,291	78,522	79,678	78,588
8	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP)-leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	123,375	130,845	81,338	76,714	72,771
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(121,766)	(118,601)	(78,690)	(72,394)	(69,949)
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 6 to 10)**	**113,564**	**118,394**	**108,871**	**112,142**	**109,224**
	Securities financing transaction exposures					
12	Gross SFT assets recognized for accounting purposes (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	498,226	520,808	482,672	470,437	451,864
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(181,063)	(201,400)	(199,453)	(157,969)	(183,743)
14	Counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure for SFTs	30,437	31,046	27,288	24,940	23,006
15	Agent transaction exposures	114	1	-	-	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**347,714**	**350,455**	**310,507**	**337,408**	**291,127**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures					
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	1,020,810	977,684	974,556	959,845	929,811
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(703,646)	(673,469)	(670,954)	(661,764)	(642,950)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**317,164**	**304,215**	**303,602**	**298,081**	**286,861**
	Capital and Total Exposures					
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**116,072**	**112,453**	**111,549**	**110,393**	**107,155**
21	**Total Exposures (sum of lines 5,11,16 and 19)**	**2,705,109**	**2,608,763**	**2,516,801**	**2,491,090**	**2,404,301**
	Leverage ratio					
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**4.3%**	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**

Our Leverage ratio of 4.3% was unchanged from April 30, 2026, as net internal capital generation was offset by business-driven growth in leverage exposures and share repurchases.

Total leverage exposures increased by $96 billion from April 30, 2026, primarily due to business growth in loans and securities and the impact of foreign exchange translation.

TOTAL LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY (TLAC) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

TLAC1: TLAC composition (at resolution group level)

The following table presents details of the composition of our TLAC.

	(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)	July 31, 2026	April 30, 2026
	Regulatory capital elements of TLAC and adjustments		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	104,956	101,313
2	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before TLAC adjustments	11,116	11,140
3	AT1 ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	-	-
4	Other adjustments	-	-
5	AT1 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework	11,116	11,140
6	Tier 2 capital (T2) before TLAC adjustments	13,863	13,833
7	Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	-	-
8	T2 capital ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	-	-
9	Other adjustments	-	-
10	T2 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework	13,863	13,833
11	TLAC arising from regulatory capital	129,935	126,286
	Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC		
12	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank and subordinated to excluded liabilities	-	-
13	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank which are not subordinated to excluded liabilities but meet all other TLAC term sheet requirements	110,770	109,443
14	Of which: amount eligible as TLAC after application of the caps	110,770	109,443
15	External TLAC instruments issued by funding vehicles prior to January 1, 2022	-	-
16	Eligible ex ante commitments to recapitalise a G-SIB in resolution	-	-
17	TLAC arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments	110,770	109,443
	Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC: adjustments		
18	TLAC before deductions	240,705	235,729
19	Deductions of exposures between MPE resolution groups that correspond to items eligible for TLAC (not applicable to SPE G-SIBs and D-SIBs)	-	-
20	Deduction of investments in own other TLAC liabilities	(242)	(625)
21	Other adjustments to TLAC	-	-
22	TLAC available after deductions	240,463	235,104
	Risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure measure for TLAC purposes		
23	Total risk-weighted assets adjusted as permitted under the TLAC regime	777,987	748,590
24	Leverage exposure measure	2,705,109	2,608,763
	TLAC ratios and buffers		
25	TLAC Ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets adjusted as permitted under the TLAC regime, row 22 / row 23)	30.9%	31.4%
26	TLAC Leverage Ratio (as a percentage of leverage exposure)	8.9%	9.0%
27	CET1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the resolution group's minimum capital and TLAC requirements	5.1%	5.3%
28	Institution-specific buffer (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer plus higher loss absorbency, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	3.6%	3.6%
29	Of which: capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%
30	Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer	0.1%	0.1%
31	Of which: higher loss absorbency	1.0%	1.0%

TLAC2: Material subgroup entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level (G-SIBs only)

TLAC 2 is a G-SIB disclosure requirement to provide the ranking of the liability structure of all our material subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions as defined by the FSB TLAC term sheet. RBC US Group Holdings LLC ("RBC IHC") is a material subsidiary entity for which TLAC 2 disclosure is required. RBC IHC complies with the Federal Reserve TLAC rules which require reporting of TLAC ratios for calendar quarters. OSFI has advised RBC can align its RBC IHC TLAC 2 disclosure requirements to similarly disclose calendar quarter TLAC ratios. OSFI also requires us to disclose TLAC 2 for any other material subsidiary identified, however, at this time RBC IHC is our only material subsidiary.

As at July 31, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted) Based on US GAAP		Creditor ranking					
		1	2	3	4	5	Sum
		(most junior)					
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor? (yes or no)	yes	-	no	yes	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common shares	Preferred shares and Limited Recourse Capital Notes	Subordinated Debt	Bail-in Debt[1]	Other Liabilities excluding Bail-in Debt and Subordinated Debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	26,198	-	-	13,618	5,254	45,070
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,254	5,254
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities (row 3 minus row 4)	26,198	-	-	13,618	-	39,816
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	26,198	-	-	13,618	-	39,816
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years			-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years			-	5,169	-	5,169
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years			-	8,449	-	8,449
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluded perpetual securities			-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	26,198	-	-	-	-	26,198

[1] Under the Bail-in regime, claims of some creditors whose claims otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable notes would be excluded from a bail-in conversion and thus the holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable notes will have to absorb losses ahead of these other creditors as a result of the bail-in conversion. Bail-in-Debt represents TLAC Eligible Long-Term Debt based on U.S. TLAC rules.

TLAC2: Material subgroup entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level (G-SIBs only) (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted) Based on US GAAP		Creditor ranking					
		1	2	3	4	5	Sum
		(most junior)					
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor? (yes or no)	yes	-	no	yes	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common shares	Preferred shares and Limited Recourse Capital Notes	Subordinated Debt	Bail-in Debt[1]	Other Liabilities excluding Bail-in Debt and Subordinated Debt	
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	27,070	-	-	13,348	5,150	45,568
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,150	5,150
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities (row 3 minus row 4)	27,020	-	-	13,348	-	40,418
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	27,020	-	-	13,348	-	40,418
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years			-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years			-	1,530	-	1,530
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years			-	11,818	-	11,818
10	Subset of row 6 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluded perpetual securities			-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	27,020	-	-	-	-	27,070

[1] Under the Bail-in regime, claims of some creditors whose claims otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable notes would be excluded from a bail-in conversion and thus the holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable notes will have to absorb losses ahead of these other creditors as a result of the bail-in conversion. Bail-in-Debt represents TLAC Eligible Long-Term Debt based on U.S. TLAC rules.

TLAC3: Resolution entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level

The following table provides information regarding the ranking of our unsecured liabilities structure at the resolution entity level.

As at July 31, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)		Creditor ranking					
		1	2	3	4	5	Sum
		(most junior)					
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common shares	Preferred shares and Limited Recourse Capital Notes	Subordinated Debt	Bail-in Debt[1]	Other Liabilities excluding Bail-in Debt and Subordinated Debt[2]	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	20,754	11,154	13,709	137,659	-	183,276
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities	96	40	81	23,097	-	23,314
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities (row 2 minus row 3)	20,658	11,114	13,628	114,562	-	159,962
5	Subset of row 4 that are *potentially* eligible as TLAC	20,658	11,114	13,628	114,562	-	159,962
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years			-	20,251	-	20,251
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years			-	51,908	-	51,908
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years			13,150	34,058	-	47,208
9	Subset of row 5 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities			478	8,345	-	8,823
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	20,658	11,114	-	-	-	31,772

[1] Under the Bail-in regime, claims of some creditors whose claims otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable notes would be excluded from a bail-in conversion and thus the holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable notes will have to absorb losses ahead of these other creditors as a result of the bail-in conversion.

[2] Completion of this column is not required by OSFI at this time.

TLAC3: Resolution entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level (continued)

As at April 30, 2026

(Millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted)		Creditor ranking					
		1	2	3	4	5	Sum
		(most junior)					
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common shares	Preferred shares and Limited Recourse Capital Notes	Subordinated Debt	Bail-in Debt[1]	Other Liabilities excluding Bail-in Debt and Subordinated Debt[2]	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	20,759	11,154	13,697	136,035	-	181,645
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities	121	17	142	24,080	-	24,360
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities (row 2 minus row 3)	20,638	11,137	13,555	111,955	-	157,285
5	Subset of row 4 that are *potentially* eligible as TLAC	20,638	11,137	13,555	111,955	-	157,285
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years			-	21,526	-	21,526
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years			-	48,717	-	48,717
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years			11,356	33,629	-	44,985
9	Subset of row 5 with residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities			2,199	8,083	-	10,282
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	20,638	11,137	-	-	-	31,775

[1] Under the Bail-in regime, claims of some creditors whose claims otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable notes would be excluded from a bail-in conversion and thus the holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable notes will have to absorb losses ahead of these other creditors as a result of the bail-in conversion.

[2] Completion of this column is not required by OSFI at this time.

INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

The table below presents an overview of Pillar 3 disclosure requirements that have been met within our 2025 Annual Report and incorporated by reference into this Pillar 3 report. Our 2025 Annual Report is available free of charge on our website at http://www.rbc.com/investorrelations.

Pillar 3 disclosures requirement	RBC 2025 Annual Report section	Sub-section
Interest rate risk in the banking book	Market Risk	Market Risk