



Rogers Bank

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at June 30, 2018

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1. Scope of Application

This document embodies the Pillar 3 disclosures for Rogers Bank (the “Bank”) as at June 30, 2018 pursuant to the Pillar 3 Disclosure Requirements by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (“OSFI”).

As part of Basel framework, Pillar 3 – Market Discipline builds on capital requirements and supervisory review process by developing a set of disclosures allowing market participants to assess the capital adequacy of the Bank.

The Bank is not a Domestic Systemically Important Bank and utilises Part 5 of Public Capital Disclosure Requirements related to Basel III Pillar 3 Advisory (July 2013) as the framework for this Disclosure. This document presents capital structure and adequacy calculations based on an “All-in” basis as per OSFI requirement. This report is unaudited and is reported in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise noted.

The report is available in the Legal section of the Bank’s website at www.rogersbank.com.

Reporting Entity

The Bank is a Schedule I Canadian chartered bank governed by the Bank Act. It was incorporated on April 24, 2013. The address of the Bank’s registered office is 333 Bloor Street East, Toronto Ontario M4W 1G9. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rogers Communications Inc. (“RCI”). The Bank received orders to commence and carry on business on August 23, 2013.

The Bank offers three consumer rewards credit card products: World Elite Mastercard, Rogers Platinum Mastercard and Fido Mastercard. The Bank records the credit card receivables and associated funding on its Balance Sheet.

Risk Management Framework

The Bank’s Board and Management establish risk management policies to identify and define the risks faced by the Bank, set out appropriate risk limits and controls, and establish processes to ensure adherence to these limits. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee (“ERMC”), Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”) and Credit Risk Committee (“CRC”) are responsible for developing and monitoring these policies.

A comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) is used in understanding and quantifying material risks the Bank may face. It is used to assess internal capital requirements against regulatory capital requirements in the capital planning process. Capital targets are tied to the ICAAP findings as well as to the regulatory capital requirements. The risk quantification process, including stress testing, serves to model potential risks facing the business from both strategic and capital requirements perspectives.

Risks are monitored and communicated to the Board periodically. Based on risk monitoring, risk probabilities and the identification of any new or escalating risks, capital requirements are assessed

frequently and any ICAAP findings and material changes to risk are reported periodically to the ERM, and, if considered necessary by management, to the Board.

2-3. Capital Structure and Adequacy

The Bank's policy is to maintain a capital risk management program which ensures adequate capital to sustain ongoing functioning and future development of the business, and to meet both external and internal requirements. The Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between higher shareholder returns and the security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank has committed sources of funding for the required capital from RCI. This financial backing insulates the Bank from unexpected events and helps support business growth and strategies.

Regulatory Capital Position

The Bank calculates its regulatory capital by managing its credit risk using the Standardized Approach and it monitors operational risk using the Basic Indicator Approach.

The Bank's regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital includes common share capital and retained earnings. As at June 30, 2018 the Bank had 190 million common shares issued and outstanding. Tier 2 capital includes a portion of the Bank's General Allowance for Loan Losses, up to a maximum of 1.25% of Credit Risk-Weighted Assets. General Allowance for Loan Losses is determined in adherence with IFRS 9, which commenced January 1, 2018.

The Bank is in compliance with all externally and internally imposed capital requirements. Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor the capital base. In addition, there is a regular review of the Capital Management policies by the Board.

Generally banking operations are defined as either trading or banking book. The Bank assigns risk weights reflecting different levels of risk to assets that are recognised in the statement of financial position and exposures that are not recognised.

Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets

Total Risk-Weighted Assets are \$180.4M as at June 30, 2018. Risk-weighted Assets have two components – Credit and Operational Risks:

- The Credit Risk component consists of
 - Cash and Deposits weighted at 20% (\$2.8M)
 - Net Card Receivables are weighted at 75% (\$151.8M)
 - Other Assets are weighted at 100% (\$0.1M)
 - Government Securities and Intangible Fixed Assets are weighted at 0% and, therefore are excluded from this calculation.
- The Operational Risk component is derived from the average Revenue for the last three years at alpha of 15% and multiplier of 12.5 (\$25.7M).

The following table shows the Bank's Capital Position as at June 30, 2018:

Total Capital		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	190,000
2	Retained earnings	(116,130)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	(26,079)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	47,492
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	47,492
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,933
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	49,725
Risk-weighted assets		
60	Total risk-weighted assets	180,371
Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	26%
62	Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	26%
63	Total capital (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	29%
OSFI all-in target		
69	Common Equity Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	7%
70	Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	8.5%
71	Total capital all-in target ratio	10.5%

The Bank's detailed capital position under Basel III as at June 30, 2018 is outlined in **Appendix A**.

4-6. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. In the case of the Bank, Credit Risk arises through the Bank's credit card loans to customers.

Oversight of Credit Risk Management resides with the Board. The CRC, under the oversight of the Board, monitors and approves the credit risk management program on a day to day basis.

The CRC supports the Chief Credit Risk Officer and the Credit Department in the following:

- Development and implementation of sound and prudent policies and procedures to effectively manage and control credit risk. These policies include credit assessment criteria, risk grading and reporting, documentation and compliance for legal, regulatory or statutory requirements.
- Development and roll out of effective credit granting, account management and collections processes. These processes include approval authority management, diversification of credit limits, credit risk assessment, credit application evaluation, fraud identification and management, as well as write-offs.
- Ensuring there are comprehensive procedures to effectively monitor and control the nature, characteristics, and quality of the credit portfolio. This includes reporting, portfolio characteristic monitoring, concentration reviews, risk grading monitoring, and credit review processes.

Portfolio metrics

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by credit limit as at June 30, 2018:

Credit Limit	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Less than or equal to \$1,000	18%	7%
\$1,001 - \$5,000	52%	45%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	18%	31%
\$10,001 and over	12%	17%
Total	100%	100%

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by Account Balance as at June 30, 2018:

Account Balance	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Less than or equal to \$2,000	87%	39%
\$2,001 - \$5,000	11%	38%
\$5,001 - \$9,999	2%	19%
\$10,000 and over	<1%	4%
Total	100%	100%

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by Delinquency Buckets as at June 30, 2018:

Delinquency Buckets	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Current to 30 days	99%	97%
31 – 60 days	<1%	1%
61 – 90 days	<1%	<1%
90+ days past due	<1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

Allowance for loan losses

The Bank maintains an allowance for loan losses (the "allowance") that represents management's unbiased and probability-weighted estimate of the expected credit losses in the loan portfolio.

This allowance is increased through a provision for loan losses (the “provision”) and reduced by net charge-offs. A credit card loan is charged-off when a payment is in arrears for 180+ days, or when the probability of collection is low.

The Bank adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018. The allowance for credit card losses is determined using an Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model. A new model was built based on the on the interpretation of IFRS 9 guideline and complies with OSFI-issued guidance. Under the standard, ECL is determined by multiplying the following:

- Probability of Default (PD) = Account past due > 90 days
- Exposure at Default (EAD) = Expected account balance at time of default
- Loss Given Default (LGD) = Portion of the balance at default expected

The model requires the use of macroeconomic forecasts across multiple scenarios, factors and forward looking indicators. The model considers three stages of impairment that are used to calculate the expected losses each month. All accounts fall within 1 of the 3 stages, and these stages are used in the final ECL calculation.

The allowance is maintained at a level that management considers appropriate to cover estimated credit related losses in the portfolio.

The following table presents a summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses for the quarter ending on June 30, 2018:

	Amount
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of the quarter	\$10,384
Provision for loan losses	3,452
Charge-offs	(2,985)
Recoveries	122
Allowance for loan losses, end of the quarter	<u>\$10,963</u>

Credit Concentration Risk

Inherent in the credit card portfolio is asset concentration risk. To mitigate this risk, the Bank developed its Credit Risk policy to ensure diversification in the portfolio, with written guidelines in the policy. This policy was approved by the Bank’s Board on October 24, 2016 and is reviewed annually.

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank’s credit card loan portfolio by Province of cardholder residence as at June 30, 2018:

Province	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Ontario	60%	61%
British Columbia	14%	13%
Quebec	14%	12%
Alberta	7%	7%
Other	5%	7%
Total	100%	100%

7. Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank's loan portfolio consists exclusively of credit card loans. These loans are unsecured and are not guaranteed. The Bank invests in government issued or guaranteed securities and deposits with regulated financial institutions.

8. Counterparty Risk

The Bank does not have any material counterparty exposure to financial guarantors, investment banks or derivative counterparties. A conservative approach is taken in managing counterparty credit risk exposures by setting internal limits on total exposure, term and ratings for each of the counterparties.

The following table shows the Bank's possible counterparty exposure by type as at June 30, 2018:

	Risk Weight	Amount
Deposits with Regulated Financial Institutions	20%	\$ 13,829
Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities	0%	\$19,955

9. Securitization Risk

The Bank has no securitization risk as it does not securitize any of its credit card portfolios.

10-11. Market Risk

Market Risk is defined as the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market prices. Normally, the risk stems from all the positions included in banks' trading book as well as from commodity and foreign exchange risk positions in the whole balance sheet. The Bank does not have any trading book portfolios and, as such, has minimal exposure to market risk.

12. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. To measure its Operational Risk the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach and Operational Risk Self-Assessments. As part of this approach, there are regular operational status meetings designed to identify and assess the top operational risks and to agree on any additional mitigation steps and controls that may be required.

These measures are necessary as the Bank recognizes that any Operational Risk could have a significant impact on the business

13. Equities

The Bank has no equity risk as it does not hold any equity portfolios.

14. Interest Rate Risk

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk through possible rate changes and the resulting mismatch between credit card loans rate and the funding rate. ALCO monitors this potential mismatch, as well as interest rate changes, and reports its findings to the Board.

The current funding arrangement stipulates that the Bank will receive its financing through a demand promissory note at a fixed rate from RCI. This mitigates most of the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

However, the Bank regularly evaluates its ability to withstand fluctuations in interest rate. Any increase in interest rates will impact the Bank.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Bank will not be able to meet financial commitments and obligations when due or may incur significant costs in meeting those obligations. The Bank manages its exposure to short-term and long-term liquidity by ensuring that adequate governance, policies, and procedures are in place to manage cash at all times. Long-range planning and forecasting tools are in place to monitor long-term funding needs.

The Bank holds liquid assets in the form of high quality securities and balances with Canadian banks in order to meet its regulatory obligations, operational needs and maintain a stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA") as a defense against the potential onset of liquidity stress. As at June 30, 2018 the balance of HQLA was \$20.0M.

Currently, RCI is the sole source of liquidity for the Bank. ALCO monitors both short-term and long-term liquidity needs. A Funding and Liquidity Policy and Funding Contingency Plan are in place to ensure funding procedures are maintained during a crisis.

Appendix A: Basel III Common Disclosures

The Basel III Pillar 3 public capital disclosure requirements are intended to improve both the transparency and comparability of the Bank's capital positions. The following table is prepared using the modified Capital Disclosure template proposed by OSFI as defined in July 2013 Advisory on Public Capital Disclosure Requirements Annex 5.

The reported data as at June 30, 2018.

Capital Disclosure		All-in
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	190,000
2	Retained earnings	(116,130)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1</i>	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	(26,079)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	47,792
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1</i>	
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)	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	47,792
Tier 2 capital: instruments and allowances		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	
47	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2</i>	
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)	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	
50	Collective allowances	1,933
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,933
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,933

59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	49,725
60	Total risk-weighted assets	180,371
Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	26%
62	Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	26%
3	Total capital (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	29%
OSFI all-in target		
69	Common Equity Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	7%
70	Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	8.5%
71	Total capital all-in target ratio	10.5%

Appendix B: Leverage Ratio Disclosure

The Leverage ratio is a transparent non-risk-based ratio that acts as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The following table is prepared using the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Leverage Ratio Framework and OSFI's Leverage Requirements Guideline as defined in September 2014 Advisory on Public Disclosure Requirements related to Basel III Leverage Ratio Annex 1 (revised in November 2014).

The reported data as at June 30, 2018.

Leverage Ratio Disclosure		All-in
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and grandfathered securitization exposures but including collateral)	254,837
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III "all-in" Tier 1 capital)	(26,079)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	228,758
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative transactions	
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative transactions	
6	Gross up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivative transactions)	
8	(Exempted CCP-leg of client cleared trade exposures)	
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	-
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets recognised for accounting purposes (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	
14	Counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure for SFTs	
15	Agent transaction exposures	
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	836,988
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(753,289)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	83,699
Capital and Total Exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	47,792
21	Total Exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	312,457
Leverage Ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	15%