



Rogers Bank

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at December 31, 2016

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1. Scope of Application

This document embodies the Pillar 3 disclosures for Rogers Bank (the "Bank") as at December 31, 2016 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.

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. (the "Parent"). The Bank received orders to commence and carry on business on August 23, 2013.

The Bank offers two consumer rewards credit card products: 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 regulatory capital requirements. The risk quantification process, including stress testing, serves to model potential risks facing the business from both a strategic and capital requirement perspective.

Risks are monitored and communicated to the Board periodically. Based on risk monitoring, risk probabilities and 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 ERMC, 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 external and internal requirements. The Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between higher shareholders' returns and the security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank has committed sources of sufficient capital from its Parent to insulate the Bank from unexpected events and support business growth.

Regulatory Capital Position

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

The Bank's regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital only. Tier 1 capital includes common share capital and retained earnings. The Bank is in compliance with all externally and internally imposed capital requirements. Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. The Bank's capital management policies are reviewed regularly by the Board.

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

Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets

Risk-weighted Assets are composed of Credit and Operational Risk components. Credit Risk component consists of Cash and Deposits weighted at 20% (\$2.3M as at December 31, 2016, Government Securities are weighted at 0% and, therefore, excluded from the calculation), Net Card Receivables weighted at 75% (\$69.6M) and Other Assets weighted at 100% (\$3.9M). Operational Risk component is derived from the average Revenue for the last three years at alpha of 15% and multiplier of 12.5 (\$8.3M). Total Risk-Weighted Assets are \$84.1M as at December, 2016.

The following table presents calculation of the Bank's Capital Position in thousands of Canadian dollars as at December 31, 2016:

Total Capital		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	115,000
2	Retained earnings	(75,171)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	(5,260)

29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	34,569
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	34,569
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	34,569
Risk-weighted assets		
60	Total risk-weighted assets	84,083
Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
62	Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
63	Total capital (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
OSFI all-in target		
69	Common Equity Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	20%

The Bank's detailed capital position under Basel III as at December 31, 2016 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. Credit risk for the Bank arises principally from the Bank's credit card loans to customers.

The Board is responsible for the oversight of credit risk management. The CRC, under the oversight of the Board, monitors and approves the credit risk management program.

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. Policies include credit assessment criteria, risk grading and reporting, documentation and compliance for legal, regulatory or statutory requirements.
- Development and implementation of effective credit granting, account management and collections processes. Processes include approval authority management, diversification of credit limits, credit risk assessment, credit application evaluation, fraud identification and management, and write-offs.
- Development and implementation of 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 December 31, 2016:

Credit Limit	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Less than or equal to \$1,000	20%	9%
\$1,001 - \$5,000	58%	57%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	19%	26%
\$10,001 and over	3%	8%
Total	100%	100%

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by Account Balance as at December 31, 2016:

Account Balance	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Less than or equal to \$2,000	91%	46%
\$2,001 - \$5,000	8%	39%
\$5,001 - \$9,999	1%	14%
\$10,000 and over	<1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by Delinquency Buckets as at December 31, 2016:

Delinquency Buckets	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Current to 30 days	99%	98%
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 best estimate of incurred loan credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio. The allowance is increased through a provision for loan losses (the "provision") and reduced by net charge-offs. Any credit card loan with a payment that is contractually 180 days in arrears, or where likelihood of collection is considered remote, is charged off. The provision reflects credit losses the Bank believes to have been incurred and will eventually be reflected over time in the charge-offs. The charged-off uncollectible amounts are deducted from the allowance and subsequent recoveries are added.

In determining the allowance, loans in the Bank's portfolio with similar credit risk characteristics are disaggregated into pools. Management performs monthly analysis of these loan pools to determine if impairment has occurred and to assess the adequacy of the allowance based on current trends and other factors affecting credit losses. Documented systematic methodologies are applied to calculate the allowance for our credit card portfolio. The allowance consists of components to cover the estimated probable losses based on the results of our detailed review and loan impairment assessment process.

The formula-based component for the allowance is based on a statistical calculation. Because of the homogenous nature of the Bank's credit card loans, the allowance is established through a process that begins with estimates of incurred losses based on various statistical analyses. Loss forecast models incorporate the impact of exogenous factors evident in the current period which are assumed to remain constant.

The following table presents a summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses in thousands of Canadian dollars as at December 31:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of the year	\$ (1,341)	(287)
Provision for loan losses	(4,872)	(2,320)
Charged-offs	3,001	1,267
Recoveries	(63)	(1)
Net provision	(1,934)	(1,054)
Allowance for loan losses, end of the year	\$ (3,275)	(1,341)

Credit Concentration Risk

Asset concentration risk is inherent within the credit card portfolio. To mitigate this risk, the Bank has developed its Credit Risk policy to ensure that its portfolio is well diversified. Diversification guidelines are set out in the Credit Risk policy and are approved by the Board. The Bank monitors exposure by geography including assessment of any trends in concentration with reference to population. The Bank's customers are drawn across Canada and therefore should be well diversified geographically and demographically.

The following table presents the percentage of the Bank's credit card loan portfolio by Province of cardholder residence as at December 31, 2016:

Province	% of Total Number of Accounts	% of Total Receivables
Alberta	6%	6%
British Columbia	11%	11%
Manitoba	3%	3%

New Brunswick	1%	1%
Newfoundland and Labrador	<1%	<1%
Nova Scotia	<1%	<1%
Northwest Territories	<1%	<1%
Nunavut	<1%	<1%
Ontario	68%	68%
Prince Edward Island	<1%	<1%
Quebec	9%	8%
Saskatchewan	<1%	<1%
Yukon	<1%	<1%
Other	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%

7. Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank's credit card 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. The Bank conservatively manages its counterparty credit risk exposures by setting internal limits on total exposure, term and ratings for each of the counter parties.

The following table presents the Bank's possible counterparty exposure by type in thousands of Canadian dollars as at December 31, 2016:

	Risk Weight	December 31,	
		2016	2015
Deposits with Regulated Financial Institutions	20%	\$ 11,459	\$ 12,557
Government Issued or Guaranteed Securities	0%	\$ 6,490	\$ 2,491

9. Securitization Risk

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

10-11. Market Risk

Market risk is defined as loss resulting from changes in interest rates, market prices or foreign exchange rates. The bank assesses market risk by means of management oversight. The Bank's principal risk arises from interest rate risk and is discussed in section 14.

12. Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Bank recognizes that operational risk is potentially significant. To measure its Operational Risk the Bank uses Basic Indicator Approach and Operational Risk Self-Assessments that include status meetings designed to identify and assess the top operational risks and where additional mitigation and controls may be required.

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 and term mismatch of credit card loans against its funding sources. ALCO monitors this potential mismatch, as well as interest rate environment in Canada, and reports to the Board.

Under current agreement with The Parent the Bank obtains its necessary financing through a demand promissory note at a fixed rate. This substantially mitigates the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

The Bank regularly evaluates its ability to withstand fluctuation of the interest rates. The Bank is mostly sensitive to the upward interest rate shocks. A 200 bps upward parallel shift in interest rates will result in 13%, 24% and 45% decrease in Net Interest Income over the next three years, as determined by the Bank's ICAAP.

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 on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. Long-range planning and forecasting tools are used 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 liquidity adequacy 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 December 31, 2016 the balance of HQLA was \$6.5M.

Currently, the Parent is the sole source of liquidity for the Bank. ALCO monitors both short-term and long-term liquidity needs. A liquidity contingency policy is in place to ensure funding procedures are sustained during a crisis.

Remuneration

Share-Based Compensation

The Bank participates in various share-based compensation plans provided by the Parent, including the employee share accumulation plan, restricted share unit (“RSU”) plan and the deferred share unit (“DSU”) plan. The Bank’s cost of participating in the plans is included as salaries and employee benefits in the Statements of Comprehensive Loss.

Employee Share Accumulation Plan

The Bank participates in an employee share accumulation plan which allows Bank employees to voluntarily participate in a share purchase plan through the Parent. Under the terms of the plan, employees of the Bank can contribute to the plan a specified percentage of their regular earnings through payroll deductions. The designated administrator of the plan then purchases, on a monthly basis, Class B Non-Voting shares of the Parent on the open market on behalf of the employee. At the end of each month, the Parent makes a contribution of 25% to 50% of the employee’s contribution in the month, which is recorded as salaries and employee benefits expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Loss. The administrator uses the funds to purchase additional class B shares of the Parent on behalf of the employee, as outlined above.

Restricted Share Units

The Bank participates in granting of restricted share units of the Parent to certain key executives of the Bank through the Parent. The RSU plan enables employees and officers of the Bank to participate in the growth and development of the Parent. Under the terms of the plan, RSUs are issued to the participant and the units issued will vest over a period not to exceed three years from the grant date. The units accumulate dividends at the same rate as the Parent class B shares. On the vesting date, the Parent redeems all of the participants’ RSUs in cash or by issuing one class B non-voting share for each RSU.

Deferred Share Units

The Bank participates in granting of deferred share units of the Parent to certain key executives of the Bank through the Parent. The DSU plan enables employees and officers of the Bank to participate in the growth and development of the Parent. Under the terms of the plan, DSUs are issued to the participant and the units issued will vest over a period not to exceed three years from the grant date but are not payable until the executive departs the organization. The units accumulate dividends at the same rate as the Parent class B shares. On the payment date, the Parent redeems all of the participants’ DSUs in cash or by issuing one class B non-voting share for each DSU.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include the Board of Directors and the most senior corporate officers of the Bank who are primarily responsible for planning, directing and controlling the Bank's business activities. As at December 31, 2016, the Bank had eleven key management personnel (2015: Twelve).

The following table presents compensation of key management personnel of the Bank in thousands of Canadian dollars for the year ended December 31:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 2,811	2,358
Stock-based compensation expense	975	958
Total	\$ 3,786	3,316

Employee Benefits Plans

The Parent maintains both contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans that Bank employees are eligible to participate in. The defined benefit plans provide pensions based on years of service, years of contributions and earnings. The Parent also offers certain benefit plans other than pension plans, which include health care, life insurance and dental benefits.

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 data reported are in thousands of Canadian dollars and as at December 31, 2016

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	115,000
2	Retained earnings	(75,171)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	(5,260)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	34,569
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)	34,569
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	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	

58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	34,569
60	Total risk-weighted assets	84,083
Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
62	Tier 1 (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
63	Total capital (as percentage of risk-weighted assets)	41%
OSFI all-in target		
69	Common Equity Tier 1 capital all-in target ratio	20%
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	<i>Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	-
81	<i>Amounts excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-
82	<i>Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	-
83	<i>Amounts excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-
84	<i>Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	-
85	<i>Amounts excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-