

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Today, as in the past, strong corporate governance is an important component in managing Laurentian Bank's activities. In 1987, the Bank became the first Canadian financial institution to separate the roles of Chairman of the Board and of President and CEO. Moreover, its corporate governance practices remain among the most exemplary today.

All members of the Board of Directors, except the President and Chief Executive Officer, are independent and unrelated to the Bank's management. The independent status of directors is determined in accordance with criteria defined by the Human Resources and Corporate Governance Committee, which are used to evaluate the status of every director, regardless of which Committee they may sit on. Furthermore, rules concerning directorships in other organizations have been instituted so as to ensure that no more than two directors sit on the board of the same public issuer (unless authorized by the Chair of the Board).

The Board of Directors formalized its commitment towards diversity and adopted a policy for that purpose. The Board has also adopted a framework dealing with term limits for directors, committee chairs and chair of the Board.

The role of the Board of Directors is essentially to supervise the management of the business and internal affairs of the Bank. Board deliberations generally end with a discussion period held without the presence of management. The members of the Board commit to act in accordance with standards set forth in the Code of Conduct for Directors, which covers issues such as general conduct, contribution to the work of the Board and its Committees, as well as insider trading, conflicts of interest and other situations that may affect a director's independence.

The Board of Directors has delegated some of its responsibilities and functions to three Committees, whose members are appointed from among its directors. The Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Human Resources and Corporate Governance Committee regularly submit written and verbal updates and reports on their work to the Board of Directors. Furthermore, these Committees present a report to shareholders to be included in the Management Proxy Circular.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to support the Board of Directors in overseeing the integrity of the Bank's financial statements, the relevance and effectiveness of its internal controls, the qualifications and independence of the external auditor and the performance of the internal audit function and of the external auditor. In order to do so, the Board has appointed directors meeting the criteria for independence and possessing an appropriate level of financial literacy. The Committee meets on a regular basis with the internal and external auditor without the presence of management. Furthermore, the Committee meetings generally end with a discussion period held without the presence of management.

More specifically, the Committee's responsibilities include the following:

With respect to the external auditor: recommend the appointment or dismissal of the external auditor; assure its competence, independence, and the adequacy of its resources; review the scope of its mission and compensation; oversee its activities and evaluate its performance; approve the external auditor's oversight policy and the policy concerning non-audit related services.

With respect to financial information: oversee the integrity and quality of financial statements and assure that the institution's accounting practices are prudent and appropriate; prior to their publication, review the annual and interim financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and press releases regarding results, as well as the annual information form and any other documents required by regulatory authorities; review the annual financial statements of the subsidiaries supervised by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

With respect to the internal audit function: approve the internal audit's charter and plan; assure the competence, independence and adequacy of internal audit resources, and follow up on material findings and recommendations.

With respect to internal controls: assure that management implements appropriate internal control and information management systems; assure their integrity and effectiveness; assure that management implements procedures regarding the receipt, retention and handling of complaints received with respect to accounting, internal controls or audit.

With respect to oversight agencies: follow up on the findings and recommendations of oversight authorities.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In addition to reviewing transactions with related parties of the Bank, the Risk Management Committee ensures that the Bank has adopted an adequate and effective risk management process, which includes the identification, assessment and management of risks, as well as the development of adequate policies concerning credit, market, liquidity and financing, operational, capital management, regulatory and reputation risks.

The Committee is composed of independent directors who hold discussions with officers in charge of oversight activities (the internal auditor as well as the chief risk officer and the chief regulatory risk management officer) without the presence of management. Furthermore, the Committee meetings generally end with a discussion period held without the presence of management.

To this end, the Committee must assure that management identifies the organization's principal risks and implements systems to measure and adequately manage them and assure the integrity and effectiveness of such systems; review the overall risk philosophy and risk tolerance; assure the competence, independence and the adequacy of resources of the function in charge of integrated risk management and approve its mandate; follow up on material findings and recommendations; approve loans, which under the credit

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

policies, are the responsibility of the Committee, and examine the quality of the loan portfolio and the adequacy of allowances for loan losses; assure that management adopts a process to determine the appropriate capital level for the Bank based on assumed risks; review the Code of Ethics and Privacy Code for the Protection of Personal Information applicable to officers and employees and assure they are complied with; assure the competence and independence of the person in charge of regulatory risk management and risk management, and follow up on their findings and recommendations; in collaboration with the Human Resources and Corporate Governance Committee, annually review the alignment of compensation and the Bank's performance and assumed risk with the remuneration standards and principles issued by the Financial Stability Board.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Human Resources and Corporate Governance Committee is composed of independent directors, none of whom heads a public company. Certain elements of its mandate are discussed without the presence of management.

More specifically, the Committee's human resources responsibilities include the following:

With respect to human resources management: annually review the performance management process and evaluate its effectiveness; assure that management implements a plan to promote the hiring, retention and motivation of qualified personnel.

With respect to senior officers: review appointments of senior officers; approve the establishment of objectives for members of the Executive Committee and evaluate their performance; assure the integrity of senior officers and the adoption of a culture of integrity throughout the Bank.

With respect to compensation: approve the overall compensation framework (including incentive compensation, fringe benefits and pension plans) for senior officers, with a view to furthering the Bank's business objectives, as well as the material terms and conditions of the compensation and employment conditions applicable to the Bank's other employees and officers; in collaboration with the Risk

Management Committee, annually approve the alignment of compensation and the Bank's performance and assumed risk with the remuneration standards and principles issued by the Financial Stability Board.

With respect to pension plans: assure that management implements appropriate internal control mechanisms with a view to adequately manage pension plans.

The Committee's corporate governance responsibilities include the following:

With respect to the President and Chief Executive Officer: recommend the appointment or dismissal of the President and Chief Executive Officer to the Board; recommend the objectives of the President and Chief Executive, as well as his/her evaluation, compensation and employment conditions to the Board; implement a succession process for the President and Chief Executive Officer.

With respect to the Board and Committees: review corporate governance rules and assure they are complied with; review the functions of the Board of Directors, its composition (taking the diversity of members into account), compensation and size; review the constitution, membership and functions of Committees; review the Code of Conduct for the members of the Board and assure it is complied with; assure ongoing training for the members of the Board; approve the criteria to evaluate the independence of Board members and assess their independence periodically; evaluate the Board and its members; assure the recruitment of new Board members to be submitted for election by shareholders, and see to their orientation and integration.

With respect to public disclosure: assure that shareholders are well informed of the Bank's affairs and deal with all material disagreements between the Bank and its shareholders.

The complete text outlining the functions of the Board of Directors and the mandate of each Committee can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Bank's Web site, while Committee reports can be consulted in the Management Proxy Circular.

CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

As at October 31, 2016 (in thousands of Canadian dollars, unaudited)	HEAD OFFICE LOCATION	BOOK VALUE OF VOTING SHARES OWNED BY THE BANK ⁽¹⁾	PERCENTAGE OF VOTING SHARES OWNED BY THE BANK
CORPORATE NAME			
B2B Bank	Toronto, Canada	\$739,034	100 %
<i>Wholly-owned subsidiaries</i>			
B2B Bank Financial Services Inc.	Toronto, Canada		
B2B Bank Securities Services Inc.	Toronto, Canada		
B2B Bank Intermediary Services Inc.	Toronto, Canada		
B2B Trustco	Toronto, Canada		
Laurentian Bank Insurance Inc.	Montreal, Canada	\$13	100 %
Laurentian Bank Securities Inc.	Montreal, Canada	\$133,745	100 %
<i>Wholly-owned subsidiary</i>			
Laurentian Capital (USA) Inc.			
Laurentian Trust of Canada Inc.	Montreal, Canada	\$120,064	100 %
LBC Capital Inc. ⁽²⁾	Burlington, Canada	\$1,122,130	100 %
<i>Wholly-owned subsidiaries</i>			
LBEF Inc.	Montreal, Canada		
LBEL Inc.	Montreal, Canada		
LBC Capital GP Inc.	Toronto, Canada		
LBC Leasing Limited Partnership ⁽³⁾	Toronto, Canada		
LBC Financial Services Inc.	Montreal, Canada	\$11,617	100 %
LBC Investment Management Inc.	Montreal, Canada	\$355,411	100 %
<i>Wholly-owned subsidiary</i>			
V.R. Holding Insurance Company Ltd	St. James, Barbados		
<i>Wholly-owned subsidiary</i>			
VRH Canada Inc.	Montreal, Canada		
LBC Trust	Montreal, Canada	\$89,319	100 %

(1) The book value of shares with voting rights corresponds to the Bank's interest in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries.

(2) Laurentian Bank of Canada holds 85% of voting shares of LBC Capital Inc. and VRH Canada Inc. holds the remaining 15%.

(3) LBEL Inc. holds 99.99% of the units of LBC Leasing Limited Partnership and LBC Capital GP Inc. holds the remaining 0.01%.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

Allowances for Loan Losses represent an amount deemed adequate by the Bank to absorb credit-related losses on loans and acceptances. Total allowances for loan losses consists of individual and collective allowances and are recorded on the balance sheet as a deduction from loans and acceptances.

Alt-A Mortgages represent a classification of mortgages where borrowers have a clean credit history consistent with prime lending criteria. However, characteristics about the mortgage such as loan to value, loan documentation, occupancy status or property type, may cause the mortgage not to qualify under standard underwriting programs.

Assets under Administration and under Management mostly refers to assets related to registered and non-registered investment accounts, clients' brokerage assets, mutual funds and mortgages administered by the Bank that are beneficially owned by clients and therefore not reported on the balance sheet of the Bank.

Average earning assets include the Bank's loans net of allowances, as well as interest-bearing deposits with other banks, securities, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements used in the Bank's treasury operations and derivatives, but exclude average earning assets related to trading activities and a personal loan portfolio managed by the Laurentian Bank Securities and Capital Markets' business segment. The averages are based on the daily balances for the period.

Bankers' Acceptances (BAs) are bills of exchange or negotiable instruments drawn by a borrower for payment at maturity and accepted by a bank. BAs constitute a guarantee of payment by the Bank and can be traded in the money market. The Bank earns a "stamping fee" for providing this guarantee.

Basel II is the second of the Basel Accords, which are recommendations on banking laws and regulations issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The purpose of Basel II is to create an international standard that banking regulators can use when creating regulations about how much capital banks need to put aside to guard against the types of financial and operational risks banks face. The Basel II Accord also introduced the Advanced Internal-Ratings Based approach for credit risk.

Basel III is a comprehensive set of reform measures, developed by the BCBS, to strengthen the Basel II Accord as well as the supervision and risk management of the banking sector. These measures also introduced liquidity adequacy requirements.

Basis Point: One one-hundredth of a percentage point.

Book Value per Common Share is defined as common shareholders' equity divided by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Collective Allowances are maintained to cover impairment in the existing loan portfolio that cannot yet be associated with specific loans. The Bank employs a collective allowance model based on the internal risk rating of credit facilities and on the related probability of default factors, as well as the loss given default associated with each type of facility.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) represents, under Basel III, more permanent forms of capital, and primarily consists of common shareholder's equity and accumulated other comprehensive income, less a deduction for goodwill, software and other intangibles, pension assets, cash flow hedge reserves and certain other deductions prescribed by OSFI.

CET1 Capital Ratio is defined as CET1 capital divided by risk-weighted assets.

Common Shareholders' Equity is defined as the sum of the value of common shares, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income, excluding cash flow hedge reserves.

Credit and Counterparty Risk is the risk of a financial loss occurring if a counterparty (including a debtor, an issuer or a guarantor) in a transaction fails to fully honour its contractual or financial obligation towards the Bank.

Derivatives are contracts whose value is "derived" from movements in interest or foreign exchange rates, or equity or commodity prices. Derivatives allow for the transfer, modification or reduction of current or expected risks from changes in rates and prices.

Dividend Payout Ratio is defined as dividends declared on common shares as a percentage of net income available to common shareholders.

Dividend Yield represents dividends declared per common share divided by the closing common share price.

Earnings per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net income after deduction of preferred dividends, by the average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the number of shares outstanding for possible conversions of financial instruments into common shares.

Effective Interest Rate represents the discount rate applied to estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to arrive at the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Efficiency Ratio is a measure of productivity and cost control. It is defined as non-interest expenses as a percentage of total revenue.

Fair Value is the estimated price that would be received or paid in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Hedging is a risk management technique used to neutralize or manage interest rate, foreign currency, or credit exposures arising from normal banking activities by taking positions that are expected to react to market conditions in an offsetting manner.

Impaired Loans are loans for which there is no longer reasonable assurance of the timely recovery of principal or interest.

Individual Allowances reduce the carrying value of impaired loans to the amount the Bank expects to recover when there is evidence of deterioration in credit quality.

Leverage Ratio is comprised of Tier 1 capital, divided by unweighted on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet commitments, derivatives and securities financing transactions.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

Liquidity Coverage Ratio measures the sufficiency of high-quality liquid assets available to meet net short-term financial obligations over a thirty day period in an acute stress scenario.

Net Interest Income is comprised of earnings on assets, such as loans and securities, including interest and dividend income, less interest expense paid on liabilities, such as deposits.

Net Interest Margin is the ratio of net interest income to average earning assets, expressed as a percentage or basis points.

Notional Amount refers to the principal used to calculate interest and other payments under derivative contracts.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments represent a variety of financial arrangements offered to clients, which include for the Bank derivatives, credit commitments and guarantees, and other indemnifications.

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OSFI) is the primary Canadian regulator and supervisor of federally regulated deposit-taking institutions, which include banks, insurance companies and federally regulated private pension plans.

Operating Leverage is the difference between total revenue and non-interest expenses growth rates.

Options are contractual agreements between two parties in which the writer of the option grants the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell, at or by a specified date, a specific amount of a financial instrument at a price agreed upon when the agreement is entered into. The writer receives a premium for selling this instrument.

Provision for Credit Losses is a charge to income that represents an amount deemed adequate by management considering the allowances for loan losses already established to absorb all incurred loan losses in its portfolio, given the composition of the portfolios, the probability of default and the economic environment.

Return on Common Shareholders' Equity is a profitability measure calculated as the net income available to common shareholders as a percentage of average common shareholders' equity.

Risk-weighted Assets are assets calculated by applying a risk-weight factor to on and off-balance sheet exposure. The Bank uses standardized risk-weight factors as stipulated by OSFI, based on the guidelines developed by the Bank for International Settlement (BIS).

Securities Purchased Under Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Obligations Related to Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements are short-term purchases of securities under agreements to resell as well as short-term sales of securities under agreements to repurchase at predetermined prices and dates. Given the low risk transfer associated with these purchases and sales, these agreements are treated as collateralized lending.

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows for a specified period of time. The various swap agreements that the Bank enters into are as follows:

- Interest rate swaps - counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate interest payments based on a predetermined notional amount in a single currency.
- Foreign exchange swaps - fixed rate interest payments and principal amounts are exchanged in different currencies.
- Total return swaps - floating payments based on changes in the value of a reference asset or group of assets, including any associated return such as dividends, are exchanged for amounts based on prevailing market funding rates.

Tier 1 Capital primarily consists of CET1 and preferred shares.

Tier 1 Capital Ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital divided by risk-weighted assets.

Total Capital includes Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, net of certain deductions. Tier 2 capital is primarily comprised of subordinated debt and the eligible portion of collective allowances for loan losses.

Total Capital Ratio is defined as total capital divided by risk-weighted assets.

Value at Risk (VaR) corresponds to the potential loss the Bank may incur for a specific portfolio or a group of portfolios over a one-day period, with a confidence level of 99%.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

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Fax: 514 284-3396

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare
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1500 Robert-Bourassa Blvd.,
Suite 700
Montréal, Québec H3A 3S8

INVESTORS AND ANALYSTS

Investors and analysts
may contact the Investor
Relations Department
by calling 514 284-4500 ext. 4926.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND SHARE PURCHASE PLAN

The Bank has a dividend reinvestment and share purchase plan for Canadian holders of its common and preferred shares under which they can acquire common shares of the Bank without paying commissions or administration fees. Participants acquire shares through the reinvestment of cash dividends paid on the shares they hold or through optional cash payments of a minimum amount of \$500 per payment, up to an aggregate amount of \$20,000 in each 12 month period ending October 31.

For more information, shareholders may contact the Bank's registrar and transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, at 1-800-564-6253. To participate in the plan, the Bank's non-registered common and preferred shareholders must contact their financial institution or broker.

TELEBANKING CENTRE, Automated Banking and Customer Service

Tel.: 514 252-1846
or 1 800 252-1846
Website: www.laurentianbank.ca
Swift Code: BLCM CA MM

OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE

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Montréal, Québec H3A 3K3
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ombudsman@laurentianbank.ca

MEDIA

Journalists may contact the
Executive Office by calling
514 284-4500 ext. 3901.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Common Shareholders of the Bank will be held on Wednesday, March 1, 2017, at 9:30 a.m., at
TMX Broadcast Centre
Venue: Gallery
130 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5X 1J2

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND INQUIRIES

Shareholders should notify the Transfer Agent of any change of address. Inquiries or requests may be directed to the Corporate Secretary's Office by calling 514 284-4500 ext. 7545.

DIRECT DEPOSIT SERVICE

Shareholders of the Bank may, by advising the Transfer Agent in writing, have their dividends deposited directly into an account held at any financial institution member of the Canadian Payments Association.

VALUATION DAY PRICE

For capital gains purposes, the market value of Laurentian Bank common shares on Valuation day December 22, 1971, adjusted for the stock splits of July 1983 and January 1987, was \$3.72.

Vous pouvez recevoir une version française de ce rapport annuel en faisant parvenir votre demande par courriel à l'adresse
communication@banquelaurentienne.ca
ou par la poste à :
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STOCK SYMBOL AND DIVIDEND RECORD AND PAYMENT DATES

The common and preferred shares indicated below are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.	CUSIP CODE / STOCK SYMBOL	RECORD DATE*	DIVIDEND PAYMENT DATE*
Common shares	51925D 10 6 LB	First business day of:	
		January	February 1
		April	May 1
		July	August 1
		October	November 1
Preferred shares			
Series 11	51925D 84 1 LB.PR.F	**	March 15
Series 13	51925D 82 5 LB.PR.H	**	June 15
Series 15	51925D 79 1 LB.PR.J	**	September 15 December 15

* Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

** On such day (which shall not be more than 30 days preceding the date fixed for payment of such dividend) as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN BY JEAN-FRANÇOIS BÉRUBÉ,
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SUSAN KUDZMAN'S, WHICH WAS TAKEN BY JULIE MOREL.
DESIGN : GAUTHIER

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