This Information Statement does not constitute an offer or invitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or invitation.

In Canada, the offering and sale of the Notes may be subject to restrictions within any particular province or territory. The Notes may not be offered or sold in any jurisdiction outside of Canada except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offering or distribution under the laws of the jurisdiction where the Notes are to be offered or sold. Royal Bank and the selling agents require persons into whose possession this Information Statement comes to inform themselves of and observe any and all such restrictions. In particular, the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (United States) and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, United States persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (United States). No securities commission or similar authority has in any way passed upon the merits of the Notes and any representation to the contrary may be an offence.

RBC®

Information Statement

Dated July 11, 2024

Issue Date: August 15, 2024

Maturity Date: August 17, 2029

Price: $100 per Note

Royal Bank of Canada

RBC Principal Protected S&P 500® Market Agility Index LEOS® (CAD), Series 2, F-Class

Contents

Royal Bank of Canada

RBC Principal Protected S&P 500® Market Agility Index LEOS® (CAD), Series 2, F-Class

SUMMARY

*The following is a summary of the basic terms of the Royal Bank of Canada deposit notes called "RBC Principal Protected S&P 500® Market Agility Index LEOS® (CAD), Series 2, F-Class" (individually a "**Note**" and collectively the "**Notes**"). All references to the Notes and to a Note contained in this Information Statement will include the Global Note (as defined herein). Unless otherwise indicated, references to "**$**" are to **Canadian dollars**. Capitalized terms which are not otherwise defined herein are defined under "Definitions".* LEOS® is a registered trademark of Royal Bank of Canada.

Issuer:	Royal Bank of Canada ("**Royal Bank**", "**we**", "**our**" or "**us**"). Our head office is located at 200 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J5.
Fundserv Code:	RBC11370
Index:	The variable return on the Notes ("**Variable Return**") will be determined by reference to the performance of the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER (the "**Index**"). The Index measures the performance of the S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index (the "**MA Index**"), subject to a 10% volatility target, less a decrement fee of 0.5% per annum. For further information on the Index, see "*Summary Information Regarding the Index and the MA Index*"). The Notes do not represent an interest in the Index, MA Index or in the components comprising the MA Index and holders will have no right or entitlement to such components comprising the MA Index including dividends or other distributions paid on such components. The closing level of the Index on July 11, 2024 was 3,826.07. There is no requirement for Royal Bank to hold any interest in the Index, MA Index or in the components comprising the MA Index. The levels of the Index used to determine the Variable Return on the Notes will be affected by the deduction of a decrement fee of 0.5%, calculated daily, in determining the index level. Additionally, the index level will be reduced by the funding cost and transaction costs incurred as a result of the construction of the MA Index, see "*Summary Information Regarding the Index*".
Index Sponsor:	S&P Dow Jones Indices
Issue Date:	On or about August 15, 2024
Initial Valuation Date:	August 14, 2024
Final Valuation Date:	August 14, 2029
Maturity Date and Term:	On or about August 17, 2029, resulting in a term to maturity of approximately 5 years. The Principal Amount will only be payable at maturity. For further information, see "*Payments Under the Notes*".
Payment Amount:	The amount payable on each Note upon maturity (the "**Payment Amount**") will be equal to the sum of (a) the Principal Amount of the Note, plus (b) the Variable Return, if any. The amount and method of determining Variable Return and the timing of the payment of Variable Return, if any, may be affected by certain Extraordinary Events. In all cases, the Principal Amount will only be payable at maturity. For further information, see "*Payments Under the Notes*".
Variable Return:	The Variable Return, if any, on each Note upon maturity will be an amount equal to the Principal Amount multiplied by the Percentage Change multiplied by the Participation Rate. The Variable Return, if any, will not be less than zero. The levels of the Index used to determine the Variable Return on the Notes will be affected by the deduction of a decrement fee of 0.5%, calculated daily, in determining the index level. Additionally, the index level will be reduced by the funding cost and transaction costs incurred as a result of the construction of the MA Index. For further information, see "Fees and Expenses" and "*Summary Information Regarding the Index*".
Percentage Change:	The Percentage Change will equal an amount, expressed as a percentage and rounded to three decimal places, determined as follows:

<u>(Settlement Level - Base Level)</u>
Base Level

If this calculation results in a negative number, then the Percentage Change will be deemed to be zero.

Base Level: Except in circumstances described below under "*Payments Under the Notes – Extraordinary Events*", the Base Level of the Index is the official closing level of the Index, as published by the Index Sponsor, on the Initial Valuation Date, rounded to two decimal places.

Settlement Level: The Settlement Level of the Index will be the official closing level (or deemed closing level, as the case may be) of the Index, as published by the Index Sponsor, on the Final Valuation Date, rounded to two decimal places. If any such day is not an Exchange Day for the Index, the Final Valuation Date will be the next following Exchange Day. The determination of the Settlement Level may be subject to acceleration or postponement upon the occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events described below under "*Payments Under the Notes – Extraordinary Events*".

Participation Rate: The Participation Rate will be equal to 155.00%.

Extraordinary Events: An Extraordinary Event is an event that could have an impact on our ability to perform our obligations under the Notes or to hedge our position in respect of our obligation to make payments under the Notes. An Extraordinary Event could include, among other things, a suspension or limitation of trading on any Principal Exchange or Related Exchange, or a suspension or limitation of trading of the MA Index or the components that comprise the MA Index on any Principal Exchange or Related Exchange; any court or governmental order prohibiting us from performing our obligations; or any governmental action that has a material adverse effect on relevant financial markets. An Extraordinary Event may delay the time at which the Percentage Change is determined in respect of the Index and delay the time of any related return payment and may allow us the option of crystallizing the amount of return payable and (if positive) paying such amount as a single, one-time final payment of Alternative Variable Return, in which case no further return would be payable for or in respect of the remaining term of the Notes. See "*Payments Under the Notes – Extraordinary Events*".

Eligibility for Investment: The Notes, if issued on the date of this Information Statement, would be qualified investments for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered disability savings plans, first home savings accounts, registered education savings plans, registered retirement income funds, tax-free savings accounts and deferred profit sharing plans within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (other than a deferred profit sharing plan to which payments are made by Royal Bank or a corporation or partnership with which Royal Bank does not deal at arm's length). See "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations – Eligibility for Investment*", including the summary of the "prohibited investment" rules.

No Early Redemption: The Notes will not be redeemable by Royal Bank before the Maturity Date.

Risk Factors: The Notes provide opportunities but may pose risks. You should carefully consider the risks involved in purchasing Notes before reaching a decision and you should discuss with your advisors the suitability of purchasing Notes in light of your particular investment objectives and after reviewing all available information, including the risk factors described at "*Risk Factors*".

Suitability for Investment Purposes: Investors should consult with their advisors regarding the suitability of an investment in the Notes. For further information see "*Related Matters - Suitability for Investment Purposes*".

Secondary Market: The Notes will not be listed on any stock exchange and there is no assurance that a secondary market for Notes will develop or be sustainable. RBC DS may, from time to time, purchase and sell Notes, but will not be obligated to do so. If RBC DS determines, in its sole discretion, to stop facilitating a secondary market for the Notes, holders of Notes may not be able to resell their Notes. If RBC DS offers to purchase Notes in connection with a secondary market transaction, there is no assurance that the purchase price will be the highest possible price available in any secondary market for the Notes. The resale price of Notes could be below the $100 Principal Amount per Note.

	Resales of the Notes in any secondary market will be effected through Fundserv and will be subject to certain procedures, requirements and limitations relating to Fundserv. For further information, see "*Related Matters - Resale of Notes Through Fundserv*".
Notes non-CDIC Protected:	The Notes will not constitute deposits that are insured under the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.*
Right of Cancellation:	An initial purchaser will have the right to cancel any order to buy Notes within two Business Days after the later of (i) the day on which the agreement to purchase the Notes is entered into and (ii) the day on which this Information Statement is provided to the initial purchaser. Upon cancellation of the order, the initial purchaser is entitled to a refund of the Principal Amount and any fees relating to the purchase that they may have paid. This right to cancel a purchase order does not extend to investors buying a Note in any secondary market. An initial purchaser of the Notes may cancel their purchase order by calling their investment advisor or RBC DS at (800) 280-4434.
Fees and Expenses:	Unless Notes are sold by us to a selling agent acting as principal, no part of any selling commission or fee paid by us to the selling agent may be reallocated, directly or indirectly, to the purchaser of Notes or to others, and the selling agent will not be entitled to receive any selling commission from any other party in respect of initial sales of the Notes. For further information, see "*Related Matters – Fees and Expenses*". The level of the Index used to determine the Variable Return will be affected by a certain fee and costs that are calculated on a daily basis. On each index calculation day, the following fees are deducted: (1) a decrement fee is deducted from the level of the Index, (2) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the equity component and the fixed income component, on a basket rebalance date, is deducted from the level of the MA Index, (3) a synthetic financing fee ("funding cost") based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the equity component, (4) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the SPXT Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the equity component and (5) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to each Treasury Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the fixed income component. **The decrement fee, the transaction costs and the funding cost will reduce the performance of the Index**. **For certainty, such fee and costs are associated with the Index and are different than any selling commission or fee payable to a selling agent for the Notes.**
Availability of Information:	Detailed information about the Notes, including a copy of this Information Statement, will be posted on Royal Bank's structured notes website at www.rbcnotes.com and will be provided in writing on request from RBC DS at (800) 280-4434. Certain additional information regarding the Notes will also be provided on an ongoing basis at www.rbcnotes.com, including (i) the most recent bid price for the Notes and/or (ii) the last available measure that would be used to determine the Variable Return. Such information will also be available from your investment advisor.
Deferred Payment:	Federal laws of Canada prohibit anyone from receiving interest at an effective rate that is greater than 60% per annum. Therefore, in the event that the sum of the Variable Return and any other interest payments paid on the Notes are greater than 60% per annum at maturity, we will pay you, at maturity, only the portion of the Variable Return that constitutes 60% per annum, taking into account any other interest payments, and will pay the balance, together with interest at Royal Bank's equivalent term deposit rate as soon as permitted under applicable laws.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF THE PAYMENT AMOUNT

The examples set out below are included for illustration purposes only. The levels of the Index used to illustrate the calculation of the Variable Return are not estimates or forecasts of the level of the Index on which the Base Level and Settlement Level or the calculation of the Percentage Change, and in turn the Variable Return, will depend. All examples assume that a Noteholder has purchased Notes with an aggregate principal amount of $10,000 and that no Extraordinary Event has occurred.

Example #1 — Hypothetical calculation of the Payment Amount where the Percentage Change of the Index is positive. It is assumed that the Base Level of the Index is 3,826.07 and the Settlement Level of the Index is 4,973.90 (hypothetical). The Payment Amount would be calculated as follows:

Base Level = 3,826.07

Settlement Level = 4,973.90

Percentage Change = (4,973.90 - 3,826.07) / 3,826.07 = 0.30000 or 30.000%

Participation Rate = 155.00%

Variable Return = $10,000.00 × 30.000% × 155.00% = $4,650.00

Payment Amount = $10,000.00 + $4,650.00 = $14,650.00

In this example, the Payment Amount provides a return equivalent to an annually compounded rate of return of 7.94%.

Example #2 — Hypothetical calculation of the Payment Amount where the Percentage Change of the Index is deemed to be zero. It is assumed that the Base Level of the Index is 3,826.07 and the Settlement Level of the Index is 2,678.24 (hypothetical). The Payment Amount would be calculated as follows:

Base Level = 3,826.07

Settlement Level = 2,678.24

Percentage Change = (2,678.24 - 3,826.07) / 3,826.07 = -0.30000 or -30.000%

Participation Rate = 155.00%

Variable Return = $10,000.00 × 0.000% × 155.00% = $0.00

Payment Amount = $10,000.00 + $0.00 = $10,000.00

In this example, the Payment Amount provides a return equivalent to an annually compounded rate of return of 0.00%.

SUMMARY INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDEX AND THE MA INDEX

The following is a summary description of the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER based on information obtained from the Index Sponsor's website at www.spglobal.com/spdji.

Index	S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER
Country	United States of America
Index Sponsor	S&P Dow Jones Indices
Weighting Method	Volatility Driven
Rebalancing Frequency	Daily
Calculation Frequency	End of Day
Closing Index Level (July 11, 2024)	3,826.07

General Information

The S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER was first launched on February 23, 2024.

We have obtained all information regarding the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER, the MA Index and the components of the MA Index contained herein, including its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices ("S&P DJI"). S&P DJI has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER.

The S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER measures the performance of the S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index (the "MA Index"), subject to a 10% volatility target, less a decrement fee of 0.5% per annum. The Index, through its sub-indices, employs a rules-based quantitative investment strategy that tracks a synthetic 70/30 portfolio of equity and fixed income components (rebalanced monthly) and dynamically adjusts both the direction of the exposure of its components (i.e., short or long) and the quantum of exposure to its components based on momentum and volatility observations. The Index includes multiple layers of volatility targeting: at the level of the Index and at the level of the equity component and fixed income component that together comprise the MA Index. In general, a volatility target will result in exposure to its underlying asset greater than 100% when the applicable measure of realized volatility is below the volatility target and less than 100% when the applicable measure of realized volatility is above the volatility target in an effort to maintain a constant level of volatility, in each case subject to the applicable cap on maximum exposure. In each case, if the exposure is less than 100%, the difference between the exposure and 100% will be allocated to a non-interest bearing cash position, which offers some protection against decreases in the level of the applicable index but does not earn interest or a positive yield.

On each index calculation day, the following fees are deducted: (1) a decrement fee is deducted from the level of the Index, (2) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the equity component and the fixed income component, on a basket rebalance date, is deducted from the level of the MA Index, (3) a synthetic financing fee ("funding cost") based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the equity component, (4) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the SPXT Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the equity component and (5) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to each Treasury Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the fixed income component. **The decrement fee, the transaction costs and the funding cost will reduce the performance of the Index**.

Determining exposure using 10% volatility target: On each index calculation day, the Index's exposure to the MA Index is adjusted in an attempt to achieve the volatility target of 10%. Exposure to the MA Index will be greater than 100% (but not more than 150%) when exponentially weighted realized volatility of the MA Index (the "Market Agility Index exponentially weighted volatility) (calculated as described below) is less than the volatility target of 10% and will be less than 100% when such measure of realized volatility is greater than the volatility target of 10%.

The MA Index exponentially weighted volatility used for the volatility targeting is calculated as the greater of two exponentially weighted volatility measures: (1) "short-term volatility" and (2) "long-term volatility."

While both short-term volatility and long-term volatility measure the historical daily percentage changes in the level of the MA Index over the same time period and apply a discount that gradually reduces the significance of a given index calculation day as it moves farther into the past, short-term volatility applies a larger discount than does long-term volatility. As a result, the 10 most recent days account for approximately 50% of the weighting when determining short-term volatility, while the 23 most recent days account for approximately 50% of the weighting when determining long-term volatility.

Calculating the decrement fee: On each index calculation day, the decrement fee is equal to (a) the closing level of the MA Index on the prior index calculation day, times (b) the decrement rate of 0.50%, times (c) the calendar day count fraction between the index calculation day and the prior index calculation day. The decrement fee will reduce the performance of the Index.

S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index

The MA Index measures the performance of a basket consisting of an equity component and a fixed income component that is rebalanced on a monthly basis into a 70% equity/30% fixed income allocation, less a transaction cost subtracted from the level of the MA Index on each monthly rebalancing (as described below). The equity component is the S&P 500 Long/Short Risk Aware Daily Risk Control 10% TCA Excess Return Index (the "**Equity Component**") and the fixed income component is the S&P U.S. Treasury Futures Long/Short Risk Aware Daily Risk Control 10% TCA Excess Return Index (the "**Fixed Income Component**"). The S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index was first launched on February 23, 2024.

Calculating the transaction cost: On each monthly basket rebalance day, a transaction cost at a rate of 0.01% with respect to the equity component and 0.015% with respect to the fixed income component is deducted from the level of the MA Index based on changes in the number of units of the equity component and the fixed income component. **The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the Market Agility Index and, therefore, the performance of the Index.**

S&P 500 Long/Short Risk Aware Daily Risk Control 10% TCA Excess Return Index

The Equity Component is linked to the performance of the S&P 500 Total Return Index (the "**SPXT Index**") and a non-interest-bearing cash position. The Equity Component takes either a long or short position with respect to the SPXT Index using momentum and volatility indicators, and uses volatility observations from intraday high and low levels of the SPXT Index over the two most recent index calculation days (inclusive of the current index calculation day) to adjust its exposure to the SPXT Index on a daily basis, with a 10% target volatility, subject to a maximum exposure of 150%. The Equity Component level is reduced by a funding cost based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index and a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the SPXT Index. The Equity Component was first calculated on February 23, 2024.

Determining direction (i.e., long or short): The Equity Component will take a short position with respect to the SPXT Index if momentum of the SPXT Index is negative and a measure of short-term volatility of the SPXT Index is elevated, and otherwise will take a long position with respect to the SPXT Index. Momentum in the SPXT Index is deemed to be negative if the closing level of the SPXT Index on the relevant index calculation day is lower than the closing level of the SPXT Index on the twentieth prior index calculation day.

Determining exposure using 10% volatility target: On each index calculation day, the equity component's exposure to the SPXT Index is adjusted in an attempt to achieve the volatility target of 10%. The daily exposure (but not the direction) to the SPXT Index is determined based on a measure of short-term volatility that is calculated using intraday high and low levels of the SPXT Index. Exposure to the SPXT Index will be greater than 100% (but not more than the maximum exposure of 150%) when the realized volatility of the SPXT Index is less than the volatility target of 10% and will be less than 100% when such measure of realized volatility is greater than the volatility target of 10%.

Calculating the funding cost: On each index calculation day, a funding cost calculated based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the Equity Component. Prior to December 21, 2021, the funding cost rate is equal to USD 3 Month LIBOR. On or after this date, the funding cost rate is the sum of 0.25% and SOFR. **The funding cost will reduce the performance of the Equity Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index.**

Calculating the transaction cost: On each index calculation day, a transaction cost at a rate of 0.01% is deducted from the level of the Equity Component based on the incremental change in exposure to the SPXT Index from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. **The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the Equity Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index.**

S&P 500 Total Return Index

The SPXT Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. market. The SPXT Index is calculated on a total return basis, meaning that the level of the index reflects the value of dividends paid on the index stocks. The SPXT Index consists of stocks of 500 companies selected to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets.

S&P U.S. Treasury Futures Long/Short Risk Aware Daily Risk Control 10% TCA Excess Return Index

The Fixed Income Component is linked to the performance of the S&P 10-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index (the "10-Year Treasury Index"), the S&P 2-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index (the "2-Year Treasury Index" and, together with the 10-Year Treasury Index, each a "**Treasury Index**") and a non-interest-bearing cash position. On each index calculation day, the Fixed Income Component takes either a long position in the 10-Year Treasury Index or a or short position in the 2-Year Treasury Index using momentum indicators based on the 10-year Treasury yield and the 10-year/2-year yield curve (i.e., 10-year Treasury yield minus the 2-year Treasury yield) and uses volatility observations from intraday high and low levels of each Treasury Index over the most recent two days (inclusive of the current index calculation day) to adjust its exposure to the respective Treasury Index on a daily basis, with a 10% target volatility, subject to a maximum exposure of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, and a maximum exposure of 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index. The Fixed Income Component subtracts a transaction cost (as described below) from the level of the Fixed Income Component. The Fixed Income Component was first calculated on February 23, 2024.

Determining direction (i.e., long or short): The Fixed income component takes either a long position in the 10-Year Treasury Index or a or short position in the 2-Year Treasury Index using momentum indicators based on the 10-year Treasury yield and the 10-year/2-year yield curve (i.e., 10-year Treasury yield minus the 2-year Treasury yield). Generally, the Fixed Income Component will take a short position in the 2-Year Treasury Index if momentum in the 10-year yield is positive and momentum in the 10-year/2-year yield curve is negative (i.e., trending towards inversion or greater inversion), and will otherwise take a long position in the 10-Year Treasury Index. Momentum in the 10-Year Treasury yield and the 10-year/2-year yield curve is assessed by comparing the change in such values over the most recent five-index calculation day period to the standard deviation (i.e., typical variability) of such changes assessed over the prior twenty index calculation days.

Determining exposure using 10% volatility target: On each index calculation day, the Fixed Income Component's exposure to the relevant Treasury Index is adjusted in an attempt to achieve the volatility target of 10%. The daily exposure (but not the direction) to the relevant Treasury Index is determined based on a measure of short-term volatility that is calculated using intraday high and low levels of the relevant Treasury Index over the most recent two days (inclusive of the current index calculation day). Exposure to the respective Treasury Index will be greater than 100% (but not more than the maximum exposure of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, or 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index) when the realized volatility of the relevant Treasury Index is less than the volatility target of 10%, and will be less than 100% when such measure of realized volatility is greater than the volatility target of 10%.

Calculating the transaction cost: On each index calculation day, a transaction cost at a rate of 0.015% is deducted from the level of the Fixed Income Component based on the incremental change in exposure to each Treasury Index from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. **The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the Fixed Income Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index.**

S&P 10-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index and the S&P 2-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index

The 10-Year Treasury Index and the 2-Year Treasury Index measure the performance of the nearest maturity U.S. Treasury futures contracts. The 10-Year Treasury Index is comprised of the nearest maturity 10-year U.S. Treasury futures contract, and the 2-Year Treasury Index is comprised of the nearest maturity 2-year U.S. Treasury futures contract. Both underlying contracts are traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Each Treasury Index is an excess return index, meaning that the level of the index reflects the "price yield" generated by a change in the price of the futures contract comprising the index and the "roll yield" that is generated when the first expiring futures contract is rolled into the second expiring futures contract, but it does not include interest earned on collateral that a hypothetical investor must provide to secure its performance under the futures contract. The 10-Year Treasury Index and 2-Year Treasury Index were first calculated on March 26, 2010.

The Index, the MA Index, the Equity Component, the SPXT Index, the Fixed Income Component, the 10-Year Treasury Index and the 2-Year Treasury Index are sponsored, calculated, published and disseminated by the Index Sponsor. Additional information regarding these indices, including a more complete description of the index methodology, may be obtained from the S&P website: www.spglobal.com.

The decrement fee, the transaction costs and the funding cost will reduce the performance of the Index.

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PAYMENTS UNDER THE NOTES

The following is a summary description of the basis for the calculation of the amount payable under the Notes.

Payment Amount on Maturity

A Noteholder's payment entitlement at maturity or "**Payment Amount**" will be calculated by us or by the Calculation Agent based on the following formula:

Payment Amount = Principal Amount + Variable Return

Alternatively, in certain circumstances Alternative Variable Return may be determined and, if positive, be payable prior to maturity. In such circumstances no Variable Return will be payable at maturity. This possibility is described below under "Extraordinary Events – Payment Due to an Extraordinary Event".

Calculation of Variable Return

"**Participation Rate**" will be 155.00%.

"**Variable Return**" payable on a Note will be an amount (if any), not less than zero, calculated based on the following formula:

Variable Return = Principal Amount × Percentage Change × Participation Rate

In no event will Variable Return, if any, be less than zero. Variable Return will represent the return on the Notes for the entire period that the Notes are issued and outstanding. Once finally determined, Variable Return in respect of each day during which the Notes are outstanding will be the total Variable Return divided by the number of days the Notes are outstanding.

Calculation of Percentage Change

The "**Percentage Change**" will be a number, expressed as a percentage and rounded to three decimal places, determined as follows:

$$\textbf{Percentage Change} = \frac{\textbf{(Settlement Level – Base Level)}}{\textbf{Base Level}}$$

where:

"**Base Level**" is, subject to a delay in the circumstances described under "*– Extraordinary Events*", the official closing level of the Index, as published by the Index Sponsor, on the Initial Valuation Date, rounded to two decimal places.

"**Settlement Level**" is, subject to a delay or acceleration in the circumstances described under "*– Extraordinary Events*", the official closing level (or deemed closing level, as the case may be) of the Index, as published by the Index Sponsor, on the Final Valuation Date, rounded to two decimal places. If any such day is not an Exchange Day for the Index, the Final Valuation Date will be the next following Exchange Day. The determination of the Settlement Level may be subject to acceleration or postponement upon the occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events described below under "*– Extraordinary Events*".

Extraordinary Events

Payment Due to an Extraordinary Event

If we determine at any time that an Extraordinary Event has occurred and is continuing, and if such Extraordinary Event has continued for at least five consecutive days that would have been Exchange Days but for the occurrence of the Extraordinary Event, then we may, at our option, elect to determine and, if positive, pay Alternative Variable Return on all, but not part, of the Notes then issued and outstanding effective the close of business on the effective date notice of such election is given by us to the Noteholders.

"**Alternative Variable Return**" will be equal to the fair and reasonable amount, as determined by Royal Bank or the Calculation Agent, that a person or company (other than Royal Bank or any of its affiliates) that is an active participant in equity markets relevant to the securities of the entities that comprise the MA Index would pay, taking into account all relevant market circumstances, for a right to receive the return that, but for the occurrence of the Extraordinary Event, would have been payable on the Maturity Date. Calculations and determinations in respect of Alternative Variable Return will, absent manifest error, be final and binding on Noteholders.

Payment of Alternative Variable Return will be made on the later of (a) the tenth Business Day after the effective date notice of the election to pay Alternative Variable Return is given by us through Fundserv, or (b) if any calculation is determined, made or confirmed by the Calculation Agent, the tenth Business Day after such calculation is so determined, made or confirmed.

In such circumstances, the Principal Amount will remain payable only at maturity and Noteholders will have no further entitlement to receive any return on their investment, including in respect of Variable Return.

Delay in Determination of the Base Level and/or Settlement Level

If an Extraordinary Event occurs and is continuing on a day scheduled to be a day on which the Base Level or Settlement Level is to be determined, then, unless we elect to determine and, if positive, pay Alternative Variable Return as contemplated under "*– Payment Due to an Extraordinary Event*", the date on which the Base Level and/or Settlement Level will be determined will be the earlier of (a) the next Exchange Day on which there is no such Extraordinary Event and (b) the fifth Exchange Day following the Maturity Date.

If the date on which the Settlement Level is to be determined is postponed due to an Extraordinary Event, the Variable Return (if any) payable under the Notes will be paid on (a) the first Business Day after such Settlement Level is determined if the level of the Index is calculated or determined by us, or (b) as soon as practicable after such date if the level of the Index is determined or confirmed by the Calculation Agent.

Available Information Respecting Percentage Change

A Noteholder may obtain current information with respect to the amount that would be the Percentage Change at a point in time from its dealer or financial advisor or by contacting a representative of the Calculation Agent. Such amount will be calculated on the basis described under "*– Calculation of Percentage Change*" as if the date on which the information is provided was the Final Valuation Date.

Neither we nor the Calculation Agent assume responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information. We and the Calculation Agent do not, and will not, assume any liability to Noteholders for any calculations or for any actions, including a sale of the Notes, taken by Noteholders in reliance upon our calculations.

METHOD OF PAYMENT

The Principal Amount and Variable Return or Alternative Variable Return, as the case may be, if any, payable under the Notes will be made available at our option by RBC DS (or its delegate on our behalf), either through Fundserv to dealers and financial advisors with clients who hold Notes, or if we in our sole discretion determine, directly to Noteholders. Our responsibility and liability in respect of Notes is limited to making payment of any amount due through RBC DS (or its delegate on our behalf) via Fundserv to dealers and financial advisors with clients who hold Notes. Royal Bank will, directly or indirectly through RBC DS, hold all of the beneficial interests in the Notes for and on behalf of Noteholders or their representatives, as a custodial agent appointed for the purpose of holding such beneficial interests and facilitating certain transactions in respect of the Notes through Fundserv. Royal Bank will appoint RBC DS as its agent (who may delegate its responsibilities, without notice to Noteholders, to, and in reliance upon, third party service providers) to record the respective Noteholders' beneficial interests in the Notes, in each case as may be instructed by the dealers and financial advisors representing such Noteholders in accordance with Fundserv procedures and requirements. Holders of Notes should understand that Royal Bank or RBC DS (or its delegate), as the case may be, will only make such recordings as may be instructed through Fundserv by a Noteholder's dealer or financial advisor and will have no obligation to confirm or take notice of any such instructions, appointments, revocations or any other matters pertaining to, a Noteholder's appointment of, or arrangements with, a dealer or financial advisor. See "*Related Matters – Registration*".

Payments of the Principal Amount and Variable Return or Alternative Variable Return, as the case may be, if any, on Notes issued in definitive form (which will only occur in certain exceptional circumstances) will be made by cheque mailed to the Noteholder at the address of the Noteholder appearing in a register which we will maintain or cause to be maintained or, if requested in writing by the Noteholder at least five Business Days before the date of the payment and agreed to by us, by electronic funds transfer to a bank account designated by the Noteholder with a bank in Canada. Payment under any Note in definitive form is conditional upon the Noteholder first delivering the Note to us.

We reserve the right, in the case of the determination of Alternative Variable Return, to mark on the Global Note or the Notes, if represented in definitive form, as the case may be, that Alternative Variable Return, if any, has been paid in full and only the Principal Amount remains payable at maturity.

Neither we nor the Paying and Transfer Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership of any Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such ownership so long as the Notes are represented by the Global Note.

Neither we nor the Paying and Transfer Agent nor RBC DS, acting as depository for the Notes will be bound to see to the execution of any trust affecting the ownership of any Note or be affected by notice of any equity that may be subsisting with respect to any Note. In relation to Royal Bank's role as custodian in connection with the Notes, we will have no obligation to confirm or take notice of any such instructions, appointments, revocations or any other matters pertaining to a Noteholder's appointment of or arrangements with a dealer or financial advisor or any notices given to or through the Fundserv system.

RELATED MATTERS

The following is a summary of other information relevant to your decision to purchase Notes.

Differences from Fixed Rate Investments

The Notes are different from conventional fixed rate investments. The Notes will not provide Noteholders with a regular income stream prior to maturity or a return at maturity that is calculated by reference to a fixed or floating rate of interest that is specified prior to maturity. Return on the Notes, if any, unlike the return on many other deposit liabilities of Canadian banks and other fixed rate investments, is uncertain in that if the level of the Index does not increase over the term of the Notes, no return will be payable on the Notes. There is no assurance that the level of the Index will increase over the term of the Notes and there is therefore no assurance that a Noteholder will receive any amount other than repayment of the Principal Amount at maturity.

The Notes are not suitable for investors who need or expect a regular income stream, or who expect to receive a specific return, over the term of the Notes. No assurance can be made that a Noteholder will receive any payment on the Notes other than the repayment of the Principal Amount of each Note at maturity.

Suitability for Investment Purposes

The Notes provide opportunities but also present risks. Investors should consult with their advisors regarding the suitability of an investment in the Notes given their investment objectives. The Notes may be suitable for investors who want to protect their principal investment at maturity, who are looking for the potential to earn an enhanced return over fixed rate investments and who are prepared to assume the risks associated with an investment in the Index which measures the performance of the MA Index, subject to a 10% volatility target, less a decrement fee of 0.5% per annum. The Notes are only suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon who are prepared to hold the Notes until maturity and who do not need or expect to receive regular payments of return over the term of the Notes.

Registration

The Notes will be represented in the form of a fully registered, book-entry only global note (the “**Global Note**”) to be held by or on behalf of Royal Bank in Toronto, Canada as custodian of the Global Note, and registered in the name of RBC DS in Toronto, Canada as depository for the Notes. Except in limited circumstances, purchasers of beneficial interests in the Global Note (the “**Noteholders**”) will not be entitled to receive Notes in definitive form. Rather, the Notes will be represented in book-entry form only.

Holders of Notes will have an indirect beneficial interest in the Global Note. Royal Bank will, directly or indirectly through RBC DS, hold all of the beneficial interests in the Notes for and on behalf of such Noteholders or their representatives, as a custodial agent appointed for the sole purpose of holding such beneficial interests and facilitating certain transactions in respect of the Notes through Fundserv. These arrangements are provided for in agreements between Royal Bank, as custodian, RBC DS and the dealers or financial advisors who represent Noteholders for the purposes of implementing transactions through the Fundserv system. Royal Bank will appoint RBC DS as its agent to record the respective Noteholders’ beneficial interests in the Notes, in each case as may be instructed by the dealers or financial advisors representing such Noteholders in accordance with the Fundserv procedures and requirements. Holders of Notes should understand that Royal Bank and RBC DS will only make such recordings and process such transactions as may be instructed through Fundserv by a dealer or financial advisor recorded under Fundserv as representing the applicable Noteholder and will have no obligation to confirm or take notice of any instructions, appointments, revocations or any other matters pertaining to the Noteholder’s appointment of or arrangements with a dealer or financial advisor purporting to act on his or her behalf or in respect of any notices given to or through the Fundserv system. Transactions involving Notes may only be implemented through Fundserv by dealers or financial advisors that have access to the Fundserv system and have an effective agreement with Royal Bank and RBC DS regarding the specific application of the Fundserv procedures to such transactions. If a Noteholder were to replace or transfer his or her investment accounts to another dealer or financial advisor who did not satisfy such conditions, the Noteholder would be required to sell his or her Notes pursuant to the procedures described under “- *Resale of Notes Through Fundserv*”.

Plan of Distribution

Each Note will be issued at $100, being 100% of the Principal Amount of the Note.

The Notes will be offered from time to time by us through selling agents. We may also sell Notes to a selling agent, acting as principal, for resale to one or more investors at varying prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of such resale to be determined by such selling agent. We also reserve the right to sell Notes to investors directly on our own behalf in those jurisdictions in which we are authorized to do so. Selling commission and related fees are described under "*– Fees and Expenses*".

Any selling agent may from time to time purchase and sell Notes in the secondary market, but is not obligated to do so. There can be no assurance that there will be a secondary market for the Notes. The offering price and other selling terms for such sales in the secondary market may, from time to time, be varied by the relevant selling agent. See "*– Resale of Notes Through Fundserv*".

We will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase Notes and may reject any proposed purchase of Notes in whole or in part. A selling agent will have the right, in its discretion reasonably exercised, without notice to us, to reject any offer to purchase Notes received by it in whole or in part.

With respect to a purchase of Notes, the full aggregate Principal Amount of the Notes to be purchased must be delivered by the purchaser's dealer or financial advisor through Fundserv no later than three Exchange Days prior to the Issue Date.

Despite the delivery of such funds in respect of an offer to purchase Notes, we reserve the right not to accept any such offer. If for any reason Notes are not issued to a person who has delivered such funds, delivered funds will be forthwith returned to the prospective purchaser's dealer or financial advisor through Fundserv. No interest or other compensation will be paid to the purchaser in respect of delivered funds or to the dealer or financial advisor representing such purchaser.

The Notes may not be offered or sold in any jurisdiction outside of Canada except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offering or distribution under the laws of the jurisdiction where the Notes are to be offered or sold. Royal Bank and the selling agents require persons into whose possession this Information Statement comes to inform themselves of and observe any and all such restrictions. In particular, the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the *Securities Act of 1933* (United States), as amended, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, United States persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the *Securities Act of 1933* (United States), as amended. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the *Securities Act of 1933* (United States), as amended.

Fees and Expenses

No selling commission will be paid to selling agents who sell the Notes. If an Extraordinary Event occurs, we may incur expenses unwinding any hedge position in respect of our obligation to make payments under the Notes, which could reduce the amount of return otherwise payable on the Notes.

On each index calculation day, the following fees are deducted: (1) a decrement fee is deducted from the level of the Index, (2) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component, on a basket rebalance date, is deducted from the level of the MA Index, (3) a synthetic financing fee ("funding cost") based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the Equity Component, (4) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the SPXT Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Equity Component and (5) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to each Treasury Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Fixed Income Component. **The decrement fee, the transaction costs and the funding cost will reduce the performance of the Index**. For certainty, such fee and costs are associated with the Index and are different than any selling commission or fee payable to a selling agent for the Notes.

Purchases by RBC DS

RBC DS or any of its affiliates, associates or successors, may at any time, subject to applicable laws and the policies of any stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed, purchase Notes at any price in the open market or by private agreement.

No Redemption Prior to Maturity

The Notes will not be redeemable by Royal Bank before the Maturity Date.

Resale of Notes Through Fundserv

Holders of Notes wishing to sell Notes prior to the Maturity Date will be permitted to do so using the procedures established to redeem securities through Fundserv commencing the day after the Issue Date. Such sales will be subject to certain procedures, requirements and limitations relating to the Fundserv system. Any other sale of Notes will not be recognized. Holders of Notes wishing to sell all or a part of their holdings should consult with their dealers or financial advisors in advance in order to understand the timing and other procedures, requirements and limitations of selling through the Fundserv system.

RBC DS may, from time to time, purchase and sell Notes but will not be obliged to do so. RBC DS will have the right, in its sole discretion, to cease to offer to purchase or sell Notes. If RBC DS determines to stop facilitating a secondary market for the Notes, holders of Notes may not be able to resell their Notes through the Fundserv system.

To give effect to a sale of Notes through Fundserv, the dealer or financial advisor for a Noteholder must initiate an irrevocable request to "redeem" the applicable Notes in accordance with the then established procedures of Fundserv. The use of Fundserv's redemption procedures for this purpose is a matter of convenience to give effect to a sale transaction within Fundserv's existing systems and procedures. Despite this terminology, Notes will not be "redeemed", but rather Notes will be sold through these procedures to RBC DS. In turn, RBC DS will be able in its discretion to resell such Notes to other third parties at negotiated prices or to hold them for its own account. Noteholders should be aware that, from time to time, the Fundserv "redemption" procedures required to give effect to any resale of Notes may be suspended for any reason without notice, thus effectively preventing Noteholders from selling their Notes. Potential purchasers requiring liquidity should carefully consider this possibility before purchasing Notes.

Generally, to be effective on an Exchange Day, a redemption request will need to be initiated by 2:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on that Exchange Day (or such other time as may be established by Fundserv). Any request received after such time will be deemed to be a request sent and received on the next following Exchange Day.

A sale of a Note will be effected at a sale price (the "**Net Bid Price**") equal to the Fundserv "closing price" of a Note as of the close of business on the Exchange Day on which the order is placed as posted to Fundserv by RBC DS (in its capacity as Calculation Agent) on the following Exchange Day. Accordingly, a Noteholder will not be able to negotiate a sale price for Notes.

RBC DS, in its capacity as Calculation Agent, will act as the "fund sponsor" for the purpose of calculating and posting daily a "net asset value" in relation to Notes within Fundserv. It is required to post a "net asset value" for the Notes on a daily basis. The Net Bid Price will represent the price at which RBC DS may offer to purchase Notes from Noteholders in connection with a secondary market transaction. Such price will be determined as of the close of trading on the Principal Exchange for the applicable Exchange Day. There is no guarantee that the Net Bid Price for any day is the highest possible price available in any secondary market for the Notes, but it will represent a bid price generally available to Noteholders as at the relevant close of business, including clients of RBC DS. The Net Bid Price of a Note at any time will generally be dependent on, among other things, (a) how much the closing level of the Index has risen or fallen since the Issue Date, (b) the fact that the Principal Amount and Variable Return, if any, of the Note is only payable on the Maturity Date, and (c) a number of other interrelated factors, including, without limitation, volatility in the closing level of the Index and as the volatility level relates to the target volatility, the level of interest rates in Canada and the United States, dividend yields on the components comprising the MA Index, the volatility, or degree to which the price of the components comprising the MA Index change and the time remaining to maturity. The relationship among these factors is complex and may also be influenced by various political, economic and other factors that can affect the trading price of a Note.

The Noteholder may wish to consult his or her investment advisor as to whether it would be more favourable in the circumstances at any time to sell Notes (assuming the availability of a secondary market) or hold Notes until the Maturity Date.

Right of Cancellation

An initial purchaser will have the right to cancel any order to buy Notes within two Business Days after the later of (i) the day on which the agreement to purchase the Notes is entered into and (ii) the day on which this Information Statement is provided to the initial purchaser.

The agreement to purchase the Notes will be entered into (i) if the order to purchase is received via telephone or electronic means, on the day on which the order to purchase is received, and (ii) if the order to purchase is received in person, on the second day following the later of (a) the day on which this Information Statement is provided to the investor and (b) the day on which the order to purchase is received.

Initial purchasers of the Notes will be deemed to have been provided the Information Statement: (i) on the day recorded as the time of sending by the server or other electronic transmission system, if provided by electronic means; (ii) on the day recorded as the time of sending by a fax machine, if provided by fax; (iii) five Business Days after the postmark date, if provided by mail; and (iv) when it is received, in any other case.

Upon cancellation of the order, the initial purchaser is entitled to a refund of the Principal Amount and any fees relating to the purchase that they may have paid. This right to cancel a purchase order does not extend to investors buying a Note in any secondary market. An initial purchaser of the Notes may cancel their purchase order by calling their investment advisor or RBC DS at (800) 280-4434.

Secondary Market Resales

The Principal Amount of each Note is guaranteed only if the Note is held until the Maturity Date. The resale of a Note by the investor in any secondary market could result in an investor receiving less than the Principal Amount.

Governing Law

The Notes, and the terms thereof, will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the federal laws of Canada applicable in Ontario.

Further Issuance of Notes

We reserve the right to issue the Notes in additional tranches and may issue other note obligations, including listed note obligations subject to receipt of necessary approvals. Such other note obligations may have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Notes and may be offered by us concurrently with the offering of this or other tranches of Notes.

Notices to Noteholders

We will provide notice to Noteholders of any material events relating to the Notes, including notice of any amendment to the Notes that impacts the amount of return payable in respect of the Notes.

Amendments to the Notes

The Global Note may be amended without the consent of the Noteholders if in our reasonable opinion the amendment would not materially and adversely affect the rights of the Noteholders. In other cases, the Global Note may be amended if the amendment is approved by a resolution passed by the favourable votes of the Noteholders representing not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Notes represented for the purpose of considering the resolution. Each Noteholder is entitled to one vote per $100 of principal amount held for the purpose of voting at meetings convened for this purpose. The Notes do not carry the right to vote in any other circumstances.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain information contained in this Information Statement regarding the Index and the MA Index, including, without limitation, the make-up, performance, calculation and changes in the components comprising the MA Index, has been derived from publicly available sources without independent verification. Such information reflects the policies of and is subject to change by the Index Sponsor. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Royal Bank or its subsidiary, RBC DS, or any of our respective affiliates will perform functions or engage in activities in the course of their normal respective business operations that could adversely impact the value of the Notes, your ability to resell your Notes or the amount or timing of receipt of entitlements under the Notes. For example, Royal Bank and RBC DS may from time to time, in the course of their respective normal business operations, have dealings in the components comprising the MA Index, or with one or more of the issuers of the securities of the Equity Component.

In addition, we or RBC DS, as our Calculation Agent, will be responsible for determining the amount, if any, of the return payable under the Notes, including the amount of any Alternative Variable Return payable after the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event. We or RBC DS may exercise judgment and discretion in relation to the calculations, determinations, functions and activities undertaken in respect of the Notes from time to time. Whenever we or RBC DS are required to act, we will do so in good faith and our calculations and determinations in respect of the Notes will, absent manifest error, be final and binding on holders of Notes. We will base all such actions on normal commercial criteria in the particular circumstances and we will not take into account the effect, if any, of such actions on the level of the Index, the amount of Variable Return that may be payable on the Notes or Noteholders' interests generally.

Consequently, potential conflicts between the interests of Noteholders and our interests may arise. Neither we nor the Calculation Agent warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information made available with respect to the components comprising the MA Index or of calculations made in connection with the Notes.

Discontinuance or Modification of the Index

If the level of the Index is not calculated and published by its Index Sponsor, but is calculated and publicly announced by another independent authoritative person or independent party acceptable to the Calculation Agent (the "**Third Party**") appointed as a result of the discontinuance of the calculation of the Index, as applicable, by the Index Sponsor, the Base Level and Settlement Level (as applicable) will be determined by reference to the closing level of the Index as so calculated and announced by such Third Party.

If, prior to the determination of the Base Level or Settlement Level, we determine in good faith that the Index Sponsor or the Third Party has materially changed the numerical form of, or the method or basis of calculating or reconfiguring, the Index so as to materially impact the Index, as applicable, or in any other way has materially modified the Index so as to materially impact the Index, as applicable, the Calculation Agent will make such calculations as it may deem appropriate so that the Variable Return due is as near as practicable to that which would have been payable had such change or modification not taken effect.

If at any time the Index Sponsor or the Third Party ceases calculation and dissemination of the Index, either temporarily or permanently, and does not provide a successor index, we may, at our option, designate another index to replace the Index, as applicable, provided that we reasonably determine that the successor index substantially tracks the same strategy and target volatility as the Index and substantially tracks the excess return performance of the Index or, if the Index is no longer being calculated, the same rules-based quantitative investment strategy with respect to the MA Index, subject to appropriate adjustments being made to the terms and provisions of the Notes which the Calculation Agent determines to be necessary or appropriate to preserve the economic value of the Notes as of the effective date of replacement. If at any time Royal Bank is unable to hedge its position in respect of its obligation to make payment of amounts owing under the Notes based on the Index, including as a result of the general unavailability, discontinuance or suspension of trading on any relevant Principal Exchange or Related Exchange of futures contracts, forward contracts or options contracts related to the Index, MA Index or the components comprising the MA Index, then Royal Bank may, at its option, designate another index in respect of which it is able to hedge its related obligations to replace the Index, provided that the requirements applicable to the successor index and the adjustments, each as described in the preceding sentence, shall apply. Otherwise, the Calculation Agent will make such calculations as it may deem appropriate to determine the Variable Return using, to the extent possible, the formula and method of calculating the Index as of the date it was last so calculated.

Neither we, the Calculation Agent nor any Third Party will be responsible for good faith errors or omissions in calculating or disseminating information regarding the Index, any successor index thereto or replacement index therefor, or for adjustments or calculations by the Calculation Agent or any Third Party in order to arrive at a calculation of an average approximating the value of the Index, or the Variable Return, as applicable.

Deferred Payment

Federal laws of Canada prohibit anyone from receiving interest at an effective rate that is greater than 60% per annum. Therefore, in the event that the sum of the Variable Return and any other interest payments paid on the Notes are greater than 60% per annum at maturity, we will pay you, at maturity, only the portion of the Variable Return that constitutes 60% per annum, taking into account any other interest payments, and will pay the balance, together with interest at Royal Bank's equivalent term deposit rate as soon as permitted under applicable laws.

CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of Royal Bank's counsel, Stikeman Elliott LLP, the following summary fairly describes the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "**Tax Act**") generally applicable to an initial purchaser of Notes under this Information Statement who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Tax Act, deals at arm's length with and is not affiliated with Royal Bank (a "**Holder**").

This summary is based upon the current provisions of the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder (the "**Regulations**"), all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act or such Regulations publicly announced by or on behalf of the federal Minister of Finance prior to the date hereof (the "**Proposals**") and counsel's understanding of the current administrative policies and practices of the Canada Revenue Agency ("**CRA**"). Except for the Proposals, this summary does not take into account or anticipate any changes (including retroactive changes) in the law or the administrative policies or practices of the CRA, whether by judicial, regulatory, governmental or legislative action, nor does it take into account tax laws of any province or territory of Canada, or of any jurisdiction outside Canada. Provisions of provincial income tax legislation vary from province to province in Canada and may differ from federal income tax legislation. No assurance can be given that the Proposals will be implemented in their current form, or at all. This summary assumes that the Holder will neither undertake nor arrange a transaction in respect of the Notes primarily for the purpose of obtaining a tax benefit, has not entered into a "derivative forward agreement" (as defined in the Tax Act) in respect of the Notes and that the Notes are not issued at a discount.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to constitute, nor should it be relied upon or construed as, tax advice to any particular Holder, nor is it exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations. Holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the potential consequences to them of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes having regard to their particular circumstances.

Holders Resident in Canada

The following discussion applies to a Holder who, at all relevant times, for the purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable income tax treaty or convention, is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada who acquires and holds the Notes as capital property (a "**Resident Holder**"). Certain Resident Holders who might not otherwise be considered to hold their Notes as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have their Notes, and all other "Canadian securities" (as defined in the Tax Act) owned by such Resident Holders in the taxation year and all subsequent taxation years, treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act.

Holding of Notes

A Resident Holder who holds the Notes until maturity (or earlier repayment in full by Royal Bank) will be required to include in computing the Resident Holder's income for the taxation year in which the maturity date (or early repayment) occurs the amount, if any, by which the amount payable at maturity (or early repayment) exceeds the Principal Amount of the Notes at that time except to the extent previously included by the Resident Holder in income.

The Notes will be a "prescribed debt obligation" for the purposes of the Tax Act. In certain circumstances, provisions of the Tax Act require a holder of a prescribed debt obligation to include in income as interest for each taxation year the amount of any interest, bonus or premium receivable in respect of the obligation over its term based on the maximum amount of interest, bonus or premium receivable on the obligation. Counsel's understanding of CRA's current administrative practice is that where the return on a prescribed debt obligation is not determinable, no deemed interest inclusion is required until such time as the return thereon becomes determinable. On the basis of this administrative practice, there should be no deemed interest inclusion on the Notes under the prescribed debt obligation rules prior to the date that the return thereon is determinable, except as described below under "Disposition of Notes" where a Note is transferred otherwise than to Royal Bank.

Disposition of Notes

Where a Resident Holder disposes of a Note (other than to Royal Bank on the maturity date or earlier repayment in full), the Tax Act requires the amount of interest accrued on the Note that is unpaid at that time to be included in computing the income of the Resident Holder for the taxation year in which the disposition occurs and excludes such amount from the proceeds of disposition, except to the extent such amount has otherwise been included in computing the income of the Resident Holder for that year or a preceding year. On an assignment or other transfer of a Note by a Resident Holder (other than to Royal Bank on the Maturity Date), a formula amount will be deemed to have accrued on the Note up to the time of the transfer, so that such amount will be required to be included in the income of the Resident Holder for the taxation year of the Resident Holder in which the transfer occurs. Such formula amount equals the excess, if any, of the price for which it is so transferred over its outstanding principal amount at the time of the transfer.

The Resident Holder should realize a capital loss to the extent that the proceeds of disposition, net of amounts included in income as interest (including any formula amount as described above) and any reasonable costs of disposition, are less than the Resident Holder's adjusted cost base of the Notes. As described above, any gain realized from the disposition of Notes will be included in income and will not give rise to a capital gain. **Resident Holders who dispose of Notes prior to the Maturity Date thereof (or earlier repayment in full by Royal Bank), should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances**.

Treatment of Capital Losses

Currently, one-half of any capital loss realized by a Resident Holder in a particular taxation year will constitute an allowable capital loss that must be deducted against taxable capital gains of the Resident Holder realized in such year and may be deductible against taxable capital gains in any of the Resident Holder's three previous taxation years or any subsequent taxation year, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act. Proposals released on June 10, 2024 (the "**Capital Gains Proposals**") would increase a Resident Holder's capital gains inclusion rate for a taxation year ending after June 24, 2024 from one-half to two-thirds, subject to a transitional rule applicable for a Resident Holder's 2024 taxation year that would reduce the capital gains inclusion rate for that taxation year to, in effect, be one-half for net capital gains realized before June 25, 2024. The Capital Gains Proposals also include provisions that would offset the increase in the capital gains inclusion rate in certain circumstances. If the Capital Gains Proposals are enacted as proposed, capital losses which are deductible against capital gains that are included in income for the 2024 or subsequent taxation years will offset an equivalent capital gain regardless of the inclusion rate which applied at the time such capital losses were realized. **Resident Holders should consult their own tax advisors.**

Holders Not Resident in Canada

The following discussion applies to a Holder who, at all relevant times, for the purposes of the Tax Act is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in Canada, deals at arm's length with any Canadian resident (or deemed Canadian resident) to whom the Holder disposes the Notes, is neither a "specified shareholder" of Royal Bank nor a person who does not deal at arm's length with a specified shareholder of Royal Bank for purposes of the "thin capitalization" rule contained in subsection 18(4) of the Tax Act, is not an entity in respect of which Royal Bank or any transferee resident (or deemed to be resident) in Canada to whom the Holder disposes of, loans or otherwise transfers the Notes is a "specified entity", and is not a "specified entity" in respect of such a transferee, in each case, for purposes of the "hybrid mismatch rules" contained in section 18.4 of the Tax Act, does not use or hold and is not deemed to use or hold the Notes in the course of carrying on a business in Canada, and is not an insurer carrying on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere (a "**Non-Resident Holder**").

Interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the Notes (including any amount paid at maturity in excess of the principal amount and interest deemed to be paid in certain cases involving the assignment or other transfer of a Note to a resident or deemed resident of Canada, likely including any formula amount as described above), to a Non-Resident Holder will not be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax unless any portion of such interest is contingent or dependent on the use of or production from property in Canada or is computed by reference to revenue, profit, cash flow, commodity price or any other similar criterion or by reference to dividends paid or payable to shareholders of any class of shares of the capital stock of a corporation ("**Participating Debt Interest**"). Having regard to the terms of the Notes, interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on the Notes should not be considered to be Participating Debt Interest.

In addition, in certain circumstances, interest that is paid by a resident of Canada to a non-resident of Canada is proposed to be a deemed dividend, and therefore subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax, where the interest constitutes the deduction component of a "structured arrangement" that is a "hybrid mismatch arrangement", each as defined in subsection 18.4(1) of the Tax Act.

There should be no other taxes on income (including taxable capital gains) payable by a Non-Resident Holder in respect of a Note.

Eligibility for Investment

The Notes, if issued on the date of this Information Statement, would be qualified investments (for purposes of the Tax Act) for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans ("**RRSPs**"), registered retirement income funds ("**RRIFs**"), tax-free savings accounts ("**TFSAs**"), registered disability savings plans ("**RDSPs**"), first home savings accounts ("**FHSAs**"), registered education savings plans ("**RESPs**") and deferred profit sharing plans ("**DPSPs**"), each within the meaning of the Tax Act (other than a DPSP to which payments are made by Royal Bank or a corporation or partnership with which Royal Bank does not deal at arm's length within the meaning of the Tax Act).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Notes are "prohibited investments" (as that term is defined in the Tax Act) for an RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, RDSP, FHSA or RESP, the annuitant of the RRSP or RRIF, the holder of the TFSA, RDSP or FHSA, or the subscriber of the RESP, as the case may be (each a "**Plan Holder**"), will be subject to a penalty tax as set out in the Tax Act. Notes will be prohibited investments for an

RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, RDSP, FHSA or RESP of a Plan Holder who has a “significant interest” (as defined in the Tax Act for purposes of the prohibited investment rules) in Royal Bank or who does not deal at arm’s length, within the meaning of the Tax Act, with Royal Bank. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

RISK FACTORS

The Notes provide opportunities but may pose risks. You should carefully consider the risks involved in purchasing Notes before reaching a decision and you should discuss with your advisors the suitability of purchasing Notes in light of your particular investment objectives and after reviewing all available information, including the following:

Suitability – A purchase of Notes is not suitable for a person looking for a guaranteed rate of return. The Notes will not constitute deposits that are insured under the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act*. We make no recommendation as to the suitability of the Notes for your investment purposes.

No return may be payable – It is uncertain how much return, if any, will be payable under the Notes. A holder may only receive the $100 Principal Amount of a Note on the Maturity Date.

Return, if any, will depend on the performance of the Index – Subject to the occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events, return on the Notes, if any, will be calculated based on the increase in the level of the Index. No assurance can be given that the level of the Index will increase. Noteholders are not entitled to any dividends or other distributions that may be paid by an issuer of the Components comprising the Index.

Investing in the Notes is different than investing directly in the MA Index or the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component – Noteholders do not have an ownership interest or any other interest in the MA Index or the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component comprising the MA Index. The Notes are not equivalent to a direct investment in the MA Index or the Equity Component or Fixed Income Component that comprise the MA Index and do not entitle holders to any interest in the MA Index or such components comprising the MA Index, including any right to receive dividends or other distributions. As such, the Notes are subject to different risks than such a direct investment and any return payable under the Notes will not be identical to the return associated with the MA Index or such components comprising the MA Index.

The Index, MA Index and the Components Comprising the MA Index Are Subject to Deductions That Will Adversely Affect Their Performance – On each index calculation day, the following fee and transaction costs are deducted in calculating the Index, the MA Index and the components comprising the MA Index: (i) the decrement fee of 0.5% per annum is deducted from the level of the Index; (ii) a transaction cost (the "MA Index transaction cost") of 0.01% applied to the change in exposure to the Equity Component and 0.015% applied to the Fixed Income Component, on a basket rebalance date, is deducted from the level of the MA Index; (iii) a synthetic financing fee ("funding cost") at a rate of 0.25% plus the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") applied to the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the Equity Component; (iv) a transaction cost (the "equity component transaction cost") of 0.01% applied to the change in exposure to the SPXT Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Equity Component; and (v) a transaction cost (the "fixed income component transaction cost") of 0.015% applied to the change in exposure to each Treasury Index (as defined below), from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Fixed Income Component. These deductions will reduce the performance of the Index, the MA Index and the components comprising the MA Index.

The Index Has Limited Historical Performance and May Perform in Unanticipated Ways — The Index was launched on February 23, 2024, as a result, has a very limited historical performance data. Because the Index was recently launched and limited actual historical performance data exists with respect to it, investment in the Notes may involve a greater risk than investing in the MA Index or an index with a more established record of performance.

The Index Relies on a Calculation of Realized Volatility to Predict Future Volatility and Thereby to Achieve the Volatility Target of 10%. There Is No Assurance that the Method for Calculating Realized Volatility of the Index Is the Best Way to Calculate Realized Volatility or a Reliable Way to Predict Future Volatility or to Achieve the Volatility Target — For the purposes of determining the Index's exposure to the MA Index on each index calculation day, the Index uses an exponentially weighted measure of realized volatility ("MA Index exponentially weighted volatility") to predict the deviation of returns of the MA Index. There are alternative methods one could use to measure realized volatility or predict future volatility. There is no assurance that using MA Index exponentially weighted volatility is the best way to measure realized volatility or a reliable way to predict future volatility or to achieve the volatility target. For example, an alternative measure of realized volatility may more accurately assess how volatile an asset is, or may better predict future volatility and more consistently achieve the volatility target. In addition, an alternative measure of realized volatility may produce more favorable investment results.

There Is No Guarantee that the Index Will Achieve the 10% Volatility Target — The Index attempts to maintain the volatility target of 10% by adjusting exposure to the MA Index on a daily basis. The exposure of the Index to the MA Index is subject to a maximum exposure of 150%, which may limit the ability of the Index to achieve a volatility target of 10%, if achieving that volatility target would require exposure in excess of 150%. Additionally, the applicable measure of realized volatility (i.e., MA Index exponentially weighted volatility) is not necessarily an accurate predictor of future volatility and therefore the actual volatility may differ significantly from the target volatility. For example, the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the volatility target due to rapid moves in the market either intraday and/or overnight, and/or because the applicable measure of realized volatility may not be a reliable signal for future volatility. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Index will achieve the 10% volatility target.

There May Be Overexposure to the MA Index When the Level of the MA Index Is Falling or Underexposure to the MA Index When the Level of the MA Index Is Rising — The Index is designed to achieve a volatility target of 10%, subject to a maximum exposure of 150%. If the level of the MA Index is rising and the applicable measure of realized volatility (i.e., MA Index exponentially weighted volatility) is greater than the volatility target of 10%, some of the Index's exposure will be moved from the MA Index to the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position, and the Index will experience lower returns than the MA Index. In contrast, if the level of the MA Index is falling and the applicable measure of realized volatility is less than the volatility target of 10%, the Index will be exposed to more than 100% of the losses in the MA Index and Index will experience lower returns than the MA Index. Therefore, the volatility target may adversely affect the level of the Index.

The Index 's Exposure to the MA Index May Be Rebalanced into a Hypothetical Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position on Any or All Days During the Term of the Notes. The Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position Will Not Earn Interest or a Positive Yield — The Index has a daily rebalancing feature which can result in a rebalancing between the exposure to the MA Index and the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position. This could have the effect of reducing the Index's exposure to the MA Index to less than 100% in an attempt to reduce the volatility to 10%. The minimum exposure is 0%. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Index will not be rebalanced so that the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position represents a significant portion of the Index (up to 100% of the Index). In addition, the non-interest bearing cash position will not earn interest or a positive yield, because the Index has been designed as an excess return index (i.e., any positive or negative performance of the Index is therefore considered to be in excess of the prevailing cash rate). As a result, any rebalancing into a hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position will limit the performance of the Index.

The MA Index Is Subject to a Transaction Cost That Will Adversely Affect Its Performance and, Therefore, the Performance of the Index — The MA Index is subject to a transaction cost that is calculated and deducted from the level of the MA Index. The transaction cost is equal to 0.01% of the level of the Equity Component times the absolute value of the incremental change in exposure to the Equity Component and 0.015% of the level of the Fixed Income Component times the absolute value of the incremental change in exposure to the Fixed Income Component, in each case, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the MA Index and, therefore, the performance of the Index. The MA Index rebalances between the Equity Component and the Fixed Index Component on a monthly basis, and therefore the transaction cost will be deducted from the MA Index on a monthly basis, when such rebalancing is scheduled to occur.

The 70/30 Weighting Between the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component in Respect of the MA Index May Not Be Suitable for All Market Conditions or Objectives — The MA Index is subject to a monthly rebalancing mechanism between the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component to achieve a target weight of 70% with respect to the Equity Component and 30% with respect to the Fixed Income Component. The choice of target weights may not be appropriate for all market conditions or objectives. For example, it is possible that a different choice of target weights may lead to a better investment outcome for the investor under different market conditions.

The MA Index is Rebalanced on a Monthly Basis. Such Rebalancing May Have an Adverse Effect on the Performance of the MA Index and/or May Result in Weighting Between the Equity Component and Fixed Income Component that Diverges Significantly From the 70/30 Weighting in Between Rebalance Days — The MA Index is subject to a monthly rebalancing mechanism between the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component to achieve a target weight of 70% with respect to the Equity Component and 30% with respect to the Fixed Income Component. Such a rebalancing mechanism may cause an adverse performance impact, if the Equity Component performance was higher (lower) following a reduction (increase) in exposure to the Equity Component and similarly, if the Fixed Income Component performance was higher (lower) following a reduction (increase) in exposure to the Fixed Income Component. Additionally, in the event of outperformance of one component over the other between monthly rebalance days, the weighting between components may diverge significantly from the 70/30 weighting, and the MA Index may be significantly more or less diversified between asset classes than on each basket rebalance day.

Even Though the Title of the Equity Component Includes the Phrase "Risk Control," the Equity Component May Decrease Significantly or Not Increase Significantly Relative to the SPXT Index — The Equity Component is linked to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index, subject to a risk control strategy that dynamically increases or decreases the target weight of the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index (by changing the number of units of the Equity Component) in an attempt to achieve a 10% volatility target, subject to a maximum target weight of 150%. The target weight can be greater than, less than or equal to 100%. While the performance of the Equity Component is taken into account to an extent in determining whether the Equity Component takes a long or short position, the performance of the Equity Component is not taken into account when implementing the risk control strategy, and therefore could result in leveraged exposure to the SPXT in a falling stock market or deleveraged exposure to the SPXT Index in a rising stock market (or, alternatively, could result in leveraged short exposure to the SPXT Index in a rising stock market or deleveraged short exposure to the SPXT Index in a falling stock market). Therefore, although the title of the Equity Component includes the phrase "Risk Control," the Equity Component may decrease significantly more or increase significantly less than the SPXT Index and/or may experience higher volatility than the SPXT Index. Similarly, the Notes are not necessarily less risky than, and will not necessarily have better returns or lower volatility than, any securities that are linked to the SPXT Index.

There Is No Guarantee that the Equity Component Will Achieve the 10% Volatility Target — The Equity Component is linked to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index, subject to a 10% volatility target. The exposure of the Equity Component to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index is subject to a maximum exposure of 150%, which may limit the ability of the Equity Component to achieve a volatility target of 10%, if achieving that volatility target would require a leverage factor in excess of 150%. Additionally, historical realized volatility is not necessarily an accurate predictor of future volatility and therefore the actual volatility may differ significantly from the target volatility. For example, the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the target due to rapid moves in the market either intraday and/or overnight and/or because of the choice of method used to calculate the realized volatility of the SPXT Index. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Equity Component will achieve the 10% volatility target.

There Is No Assurance that the Method for Calculating the Realized Volatility of the Equity Component for Purpose of the Volatility Targeting Will Be Successful — For purposes of determining the exposure to the SPXT Index on each index calculation day, a volatility measure (i.e., daily SPXT Index volatility) is used to predict the deviation of returns of the SPXT Index using the two most recent index calculation days of price moves. Out of the various volatility measures, there is no assurance that the chosen measure as it is calculated in respect of the Equity Component is the most suitable way to measure realized volatility in a given market environment. For example, in a sideways, mean-reverting market, the use of this volatility measure may adversely impact the performance of the Equity Component as compared to other volatility measures based on longer-term, relatively more stable volatility measures. An alternative volatility method may produce more favorable investment results for the investor.

Controlled Volatility Does Not Mean the Equity Component Will Have Lower Volatility than the SPXT Index —The Equity Component employs a risk-control strategy that uses mathematical equations to target 10% volatility. The strategy does not have a goal of achieving lower volatility than the SPXT Index. In fact, if the daily SPXT Index volatility is less than the volatility target of 10%, the exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index will be increased in an attempt to achieve the volatility target of 10%. Any time the Equity Component's exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index is greater than 100%, the Equity Component would be more volatile than the SPXT Index.

Because the Equity Component May Include Notional Short Positions, the Notes May Be Subject to Additional Risks — The Equity Component takes long or short positions with respect to the SPXT Index using momentum and volatility indicators. Unlike long positions, short positions are subject to unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on the appreciation of the value of the relevant asset before the short position is closed. It is possible that the SPXT Index may appreciate substantially while the Equity Component is providing notional short exposure to the SPXT Index, thus resulting in an adverse effect on the level of the Equity Component and the performance of the Index. Moreover, the short exposure to the SPXT Index may exceed 100% exposure, perhaps significantly, which increases the risk that the Equity Component will suffer losses, thereby adversely affecting the performance of the Index.

There May Be Overexposure to the SPXT Index When the Level of the SPXT Index Is Falling (or Rising in the Case of a Short Position) or Underexposure to the SPXT Index When the Level of the SPXT Index Is Rising (or Falling in the Case of a Short Position) — The Equity Component is designed to achieve a volatility target of 10%, subject to a maximum exposure of 150%. For example, if the Equity Component has taken a long position and the level of the SPXT Index is rising and the daily SPXT Index volatility is greater than the volatility target of 10%, some of the Equity Component's exposure will be moved from the SPXT Index to the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position, and the Equity Component will experience lower returns than the SPXT Index. In contrast, if the Equity Component has taken a long position and the level of the SPXT Index is falling and the daily SPXT Index volatility is less than the volatility target of 10%, the Equity Component will be exposed to more than 100% of the losses in the SPXT Index and the Equity Component will experience greater losses than the SPXT Index. The inverse is true with respect to exposure of greater than or less than 100% when the Equity Component has taken a short position.

The Equity Component's Exposure to the SPXT Index May Be Rebalanced into a Hypothetical Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position on Any or All Days During the Term of the Notes. The Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position Will Not Earn Interest or a Positive Yield — The Equity Component has a daily rebalancing feature which can result in a rebalancing between the exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index and the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position. This could have the effect of reducing the Equity Component's exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index to less than 100% in an attempt to reduce the volatility to 10%. In theory, in the case of extreme volatility, the minimum exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index could approach 0%. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Equity Component will not be rebalanced so that the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position represents a significant portion of the Equity Component (up to 100% of the Equity Component). In addition, the non-interest bearing cash position will not earn interest or a positive yield. As a result, any rebalancing into a hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position will limit the performance of the Equity Component.

The Equity Component Is Subject to a Funding Cost That Will Adversely Affect the Performance of the Equity Component and, Therefore, the Performance of the Index — The Equity Component is subject to a funding cost that is calculated and deducted from the level of the Equity Component on each index calculation day. The funding cost is equal to the funding cost rate times the change in the Equity Component's exposure to the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. Currently, the funding cost rate is the sum of 0.25% and SOFR. The funding cost will reduce the performance of the Equity Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index. SOFR has fluctuated significantly over time. For example, on December 31, 2021, SOFR was 0.05%, and on June 28, 2024, the SOFR 5.34%. SOFR in the future could be higher, perhaps significantly higher, than it has been in the past. Any increase in SOFR will increase the adverse effect of the funding cost on the performance of the Index.

The Equity Component Is Subject to a Transaction Cost That Will Adversely Affect the Performance of the Equity Component and, Therefore, the Performance of the Index — The Equity Component is subject to a transaction cost that is calculated and deducted from the level of the Equity Component on each index calculation day. The transaction cost is equal to 0.01% of the level of the SPXT Index times the absolute value of the incremental exposure of the SPXT Index from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the Equity Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index.

The Methodology for Determining the Exposure Direction May Not Be a Reliable Predictor of Whether the Daily Percentage Change of the SPXT Index Will be Positive or Negative — The Equity Component uses momentum and volatility indicators to determine "exposure direction" (i.e., whether the Equity Component will take a long or short position with respect to the SPXT Index). The investment thesis for the Equity Component assumes that these momentum and volatility indicators are useful to predict whether the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index will be positive or negative. However, these momentum and volatility indicators may not be reliable predictors of the direction of the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index. Even if these indicators predicted the direction of the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index in the past, it may not do so again in the future. Additionally, there are multiple ways and time periods over which to measure momentum and volatility and the methods used by the Equity Component may not be the best indicators to predict the future direction of the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index. Therefore, the investment thesis for the Equity Component may be incorrect and the method for determining the exposure direction may not predict the future direction of the daily percentage change of the SPXT Index at all or as well as alternative momentum indicators. As a result, the exposure direction could adversely affect the performance of the Equity Component and, consequently, the performance of the Index.

Even Though the Title of the Fixed Income Component Includes the Phrase "Risk Control," the Fixed Income Component May Decrease Significantly or Not Increase Significantly Relative to the Treasury Indices — The Fixed Income Component is linked to the daily percentage changes of the 10-Year Treasury Index and the 2-Year Treasury Index, subject to a risk control strategy that dynamically increases or decreases the target weights of the Treasury Indices in an attempt to achieve a 10% volatility target, subject to a maximum target weight of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, and a maximum target weight of 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index. The target weights can be greater than, less than or equal to 100%. The risk control method could result in leveraged exposure to the 10-Year Treasury Index when the relevant Treasury futures prices are falling or a deleveraged exposure to the 10-Year Treasury Index when relevant Treasury futures prices are rising (or, alternatively, could result in leveraged short exposure to the 2-Year Treasury Index when relevant Treasury futures prices are rising or deleveraged short exposure to the 2-Year Treasury Index when relevant Treasury futures prices are falling). Therefore, although the title of the Fixed Income Component includes the phrase "Risk Control," the Fixed Income Component may decrease significantly more or increase significantly less than the Treasury Indices, and the Notes are not necessarily less risky than, and will not necessarily have better returns than, any securities that are linked to the Treasury Indices.

There Is No Guarantee that the Fixed Income Component Will Achieve the 10% Volatility Target — The Fixed Income Component is linked to the daily percentage changes of the 10-Year Treasury Index and the 2-Year Treasury Index, subject to a 10% volatility target. The exposure of the Fixed Income Component to the daily percentage changes of the 10-Year Treasury Index and the 2-Year Treasury Index is subject to a maximum exposure of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, and a maximum exposure of 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index, which may limit the ability of the Fixed Income Component to achieve a volatility target of 10%, if achieving that volatility target would require a leverage factor in excess of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, or in excess of 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index. Additionally, historical realized volatility is not necessarily an accurate predictor of future volatility and therefore the actual volatility may differ significantly from the target volatility. For example, the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the target due to rapid moves in the market either intraday and/or overnight and/or because of the choice of method used to calculate the realized volatility of the applicable Treasury Index. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Fixed Income Component will achieve the 10% volatility target.

Controlled Volatility Does Not Mean the Fixed Income Component Will Have Lower Volatility than the S&P 10-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index (the "10-Year Treasury Index") or the S&P 2-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures Excess Return Index (the "2-Year Treasury Index" and, together with the 10-Year Treasury Index, each a "Treasury Index") — The Fixed Income Component employs a risk-control strategy that uses mathematical equations to target 10% volatility. The strategy does not have a goal of achieving lower volatility than the 10-Year Treasury Index or the 2-Year Treasury Index. In fact, if the daily volatility of the relevant Treasury Index is less than the volatility target of 10%, the exposure to the relevant Treasury Index will be increased in an attempt to raise the volatility of the Fixed Income Component to 10%. Any time the exposure to a Treasury Index is greater than 100%, the Fixed Income Component would be more volatile than that Treasury Index.

Because the Fixed Income Component May Include Notional Short Positions, the Notes May Be Subject to Additional Risks — The Fixed Income Component may take short positions with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index based on the application of momentum and volatility indicators. Unlike long positions, short positions are subject to unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on the appreciation of the price of the relevant asset before the short position is closed. It is possible that the 2-Year Treasury Index may appreciate substantially while the Fixed Income Component is providing a notional short exposure to the 2-Year Treasury Index, thus resulting in an adverse effect on the level of the Fixed Income Component and the performance of the Index. Moreover, the short position may have up to 300% exposure, which increases the risk that the Fixed Income Component will suffer losses, thereby adversely affecting the performance of the Index.

There May Be Overexposure to a Treasury Index When the Level of a Treasury Index Is Falling (or Rising, in the Case of a Short Position) or Underexposure to a Treasury Index When the Level of a Treasury Index Is Rising (or Falling, in the Case of a Short Position) — The Fixed Income Component is designed to achieve a volatility target of 10%, subject to a maximum exposure of 150%, with respect to the 10-Year Treasury Index, and a maximum exposure of 300%, with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index. For example, if the Fixed Income Component has taken a long position in the 10-Year Treasury Index and the level of such Treasury Index is rising and the daily volatility of such Treasury Index is greater than the volatility target of 10%, some of the Fixed Income Component's exposure will be moved from the Treasury Index to the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position, and the fixed income component will experience lower returns than the Treasury Index. In contrast, if the fixed income component has taken a long position in the 10-Year Treasury Index and the level of such Treasury Index is falling and the daily volatility of such Treasury Index is less than the volatility target of 10%, the fixed income component will be exposed to more than 100% of the losses in the Treasury Index and the fixed income component will experience lower returns than the Treasury Index. The inverse is true with respect to exposure of greater than or less than 100% when the fixed income component has taken a short position in the 2-Year Treasury Index.

The Fixed Income Component's Exposure to the Treasury Indices May Be Rebalanced into a Hypothetical Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position on Any or All Days During the Term of the Notes. The Non-Interest Bearing Cash Position Will Not Earn Interest or a Positive Yield — The Fixed Income Component has a daily rebalancing feature which can result in a rebalancing between the exposure to the daily exposures of the Treasury Indices and the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position. This could have the effect of reducing the Fixed Income Component's exposure to the daily percentage changes of the Treasury Indices to less than 100% in an attempt to reduce the volatility to 10%. In theory, in the case of extreme volatility, the minimum exposure to the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index could approach 0%. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Fixed Income Component will not be rebalanced so that the hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position represents a significant portion of the Fixed Income Component (up to 100% of the Fixed Income Component). In addition, the non-interest bearing cash position will not earn interest or a positive yield. As a result, any rebalancing into a hypothetical non-interest bearing cash position will limit the performance of the Fixed Income Component.

The Fixed Income Component Is Subject to a Transaction Cost That Will Adversely Affect the Performance of the Fixed Income Component and, Therefore, the Performance of the Index — The Fixed Income Component is subject to a transaction cost that is calculated and deducted from the level of the Fixed Income Component on each index calculation day. The transaction cost is calculated for each Treasury Index and is equal to 0.015% of the level of the Treasury Index times the absolute value of the change in the number of units of the Treasury Index from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day. The transaction cost will reduce the performance of the Fixed Income Component and, therefore, the performance of the Index.

The Methodology for Determining the Exposure Direction May Not Be a Reliable Predictor of Whether the Daily Percentage Change of a Treasury Index Will Be Positive or Negative — The Fixed Income Component uses a momentum indicator called the "exposure direction" to determine whether the Fixed Income Component's exposure to the daily percentage change of the applicable Treasury Index will be short with respect to the 2-Year Treasury Index or long with respect to the 1-Year Treasury Index. The investment thesis for the Fixed Income Component assumes that the 10-year Treasury yield and 10-year/2-year yield curve momentum indicators are useful to predict the future direction of the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index. However, these indicators may not be reliable predictors of the direction of the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index. Even if these indicators predicted the direction of the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index in the past, they may not do so again in the future. Additionally, there are multiple ways and time periods over which to measure momentum and the method used by the Fixed Income Component may not be the best method to predict the future direction of the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index. Therefore, the investment thesis for the Fixed Income Component may not be correct and the momentum indicators utilized may not predict the future direction of the daily percentage change of a Treasury Index at all or as well as alternative momentum indicators. As a result, the exposure direction could adversely affect the performance of the Fixed Income Component and, consequently, the performance of the Index.

The Index, Via the Fixed Income Component that Is Part of the MA Index, Is Linked In Part to the Performance of the Treasury Indices, Which Are Comprised of Futures Contracts — The Index is linked in part to the performance of the 10-Year Treasury Index, which is comprised of the nearest maturity 10-year U.S. Treasury futures contract, and the 2-Year Treasury Index, which is comprised of the nearest maturity 2-year U.S. Treasury futures contract. Both underlying contracts are traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME"). On a given day, a "futures price" is the price at which market participants may agree to buy or sell the asset underlying a futures contract in the future, and the "spot price" is the current price of such underlying asset for immediate delivery. A variety of factors can lead to a disparity between the price of a futures contract at a given point in time and the spot price of its underlying asset, such as the expected yields of the Treasury securities that comprise such underlying assets, the implicit financing cost associated with the futures contract and market expectations related to the future price of the futures contract's underlying asset. Purchasing a futures contract is similar to borrowing money to buy the underlying asset of such futures contract, because it enables an investor to gain exposure to such underlying asset without having to pay the full cost of such exposure up front, and therefore entails a financing cost. As a result, the Index is expected to reflect not only the performance of the Treasury Indices, but also the implicit financing cost of the underlying futures contracts, among other factors. This implicit financing cost will adversely affect the level of the Index. Any increase in market interest rates will be expected to further increase this implicit financing cost and will have an adverse effect on the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of and return on the Notes. The price movement of a futures contract is typically correlated with the movements of the price of its underlying asset, but the correlation is generally imperfect, and price movements in the spot market may not be reflected in the futures market (and vice versa). Accordingly, the Notes may underperform a similar investment that more directly reflects the return on the underlying Treasury securities.

Negative Roll Yields Will Adversely Affect the Level of the Treasury Indices Over Time and Therefore the Payment at Maturity — The 10-Year Treasury Index is linked to the U.S. 10-year U.S. Treasury futures contract and the 2-Year Treasury Index is linked to and the U.S. 2-year Treasury futures contract. Futures contracts normally specify a certain date for cash settlement of a financial future or delivery of the underlying physical commodity for a deliverable future. As the exchange-traded futures contract that comprises a Treasury Index approaches expiration, it is replaced by a similar contract that has a later expiration. Thus, for example, a futures contract purchased and held in September may specify a December expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in December may be replaced by a contract for delivery in March. This process is referred to as "rolling". As a futures contract approaches expiration, its value will generally approach the spot price of its underlying asset because by expiration it will closely represent a contract to buy or sell such underlying asset for immediate delivery. If the market for a futures contract is in "contango," where the price of the futures contract with a later expiration date during a rolling period is higher than the spot price of its underlying asset, then the value of such futures contract would tend to decline over time (assuming the spot price and other relevant factors remain unchanged), because the higher futures price would decline as it approaches the lower spot price by expiration. This negative effect on the futures price is referred to as a negative "carry" or "roll yield" and is realized over the term of such contract. A negative roll yield will adversely affect the level of a Treasury Index over time and therefore the performance of the Index. Because of the potential effects of negative roll yields, it is possible for the level of the Index to decrease significantly over time.

The Treasury Indices Are Excess Return Indices, Not Total Return Indices — The Treasury Indices are excess return indices, not total return indices. With respect to an index comprised of futures contracts, an "excess return" index reflects the "price yield" generated by a change in the price of the futures contract comprising the index and the "roll yield" that is generated when the first expiring futures contract is rolled into the second expiring futures contract, but it does not include interest earned on collateral that a hypothetical investor must provide to secure its performance under the futures contract. By contrast, a "total return" index, reflects interest earned on a hypothetical fully collateralized contract position, in addition to the price yield and the roll yield.

Owning the Notes Is Not the Same as Directly Owning the Treasuries or Futures Contract Directly or Indirectly Tracked by the Treasury Indices — Return on the Notes will not reflect the return an investor would have realized on a direct investment in the futures contracts currently listed for trading on the CME or any of the Treasury securities comprising the Treasury Indices. Therefore, the return on your investment may differ from the return based on the purchase of any futures contracts or Treasury securities that are tracked directly or indirectly by the Treasury Indices.

Suspension or Disruptions of Market Trading in Treasuries or Futures Contracts May Adversely Affect the Value of the Notes — Treasury markets and futures markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and intervention. In addition, futures markets typically have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in some futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits," and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price." Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a price beyond the limit, or trading may be limited for a specified period of time. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at potentially disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could affect the levels of the Treasury Indices and, therefore, could adversely affect the performance of the Index.

Legal and Regulatory Changes Could Adversely Affect the Return on and Value of the Notes — Futures contracts are subject to extensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements, many of which have been subject to recent changes. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the exchanges on which futures contracts trade are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation of position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily limits and the suspension of trading. Furthermore, certain exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuations in futures contract prices that may occur during a single five-minute trading period. Any legal or regulatory changes could impact the levels of the Treasury Indices, and therefore the performance of the Index.

Secondary Market – The Notes will not be listed on any stock exchange and there is no assurance that a secondary market for Notes will develop or be sustainable. RBC DS may, from time to time, purchase and sell Notes, but will not be obligated to do so. If RBC DS determines, in its sole discretion, to stop facilitating a secondary market for the Notes, holders of Notes may not be able to resell their Notes. If RBC DS offers to purchase Notes in connection with a secondary market transaction, there is no assurance that the purchase price will be the highest possible price available in any secondary market for the Notes. The resale price of Notes could be below the $100 Principal Amount per Note. The value of the Notes in any secondary market will be affected by a number of complex and inter-related factors, including the level of the Index (and in this regard it should be noted that any trading value may increase and decrease at a different rate than the level (which may be negative) of the Index); the level of interest rates in Canada and the United States, the dividends or other distributions paid on the Equity Component comprising the MA Index; the volatility or degree to which the price of the underlying securities comprising the Equity Component change; and the time remaining until maturity. The effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor.

Fundserv – The Notes may only be purchased, settled and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the clearing and settlement procedures and services operated by Fundserv and certain other rules and protocols established with dealers and financial advisors in connection with such services. Only those dealers and financial advisors that have an effective agreement with Royal Bank will be eligible to deal with Notes on behalf of Noteholders.

Extraordinary Events – The occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events may delay the time at which the amount of any return is determined and may allow us the option of crystallizing the amount of return payable and (if positive) paying such amount before maturity. These include events that could have an impact on our ability to perform our obligations under the Notes or to hedge our position in respect of our obligation to make payments under the Notes. In these circumstances, the amount of return payable under the Notes, if any, will be subject to reduction to reflect the direct or indirect costs of disposing of, terminating, settling, liquidating or otherwise unwinding arrangements to hedge market exposure to the Index, MA Index or the components comprising the MA Index.

Potential conflicts of interest – We or our subsidiary, RBC DS (RBC DS is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada), will perform functions or engage in activities that could adversely impact on the value of the Notes, your ability to resell your Notes or the amount or timing of receipt of entitlements under the Notes. For example, Royal Bank and RBC DS may have dealings with respect to the MA Index, one or more of the components comprising the MA Index or the underlying securities of the Equity Component comprising the MA Index, which dealings will not take into account the effect, if any, on the level of the Index or Noteholders' interests generally. In addition, except in unusual circumstances we or RBC DS, as our Calculation Agent, will be responsible to determine the amount, if any, of the return payable under the Notes, including the amount of any Alternative Variable Return payable after the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, and may exercise judgment and discretion in relation to the calculations, determinations, functions and activities undertaken in respect of the Notes from time to time. Royal Bank's and RBC DS' calculations and determinations in respect of the Notes will, absent manifest error, be final and binding on holders of Notes. Consequently, potential conflicts between the interests of Noteholders and our interests may arise.

RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBCCM") Coordinated with the Index Sponsor in the Development of the Index and the MA Index – Our affiliate, RBCCM, coordinated with the Index Sponsor in the development of the Index, the MA Index and the components that comprise the MA Index. RBCCM had no obligation to consider interests as an investor in the Notes in connection with that role. The inclusion of the underlying securities or futures contracts in the MA Index are not an investment recommendation by us or RBCCM of those underlying securities or futures contracts in the MA Index, or indicative of any view that we or RBCCM have regarding those underlying securities or future contracts.

Credit Risk – The Notes will evidence deposit liabilities of Royal Bank (credit ratings: Moody's Aa1; Standard & Poor's AA-; DBRS AA) and will rank equally and rateably with all other deposit liabilities of Royal Bank and by their terms will be fungible. **Noteholders will not have the benefit of any insurance under the provisions of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act***. The repayment of a Noteholder's Principal Amount and the payment of Variable Return or Alternative Variable Return, as the case may be, if any, are subject to the creditworthiness of Royal Bank.

DEFINITIONS

The following capitalized terms are used frequently in this Information Statement and have the respective meanings set forth below:

"**Alternative Variable Return**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Payments Under the Notes – Extraordinary Events – Payment Due to an Extraordinary Event*".

"**Base Level**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Payments Under the Notes – Calculation of Percentage Change*".

"**Business Day**" means a day on which commercial banks are open for business and able to effect transactions in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits in Toronto, Canada and a day on which book-entry transfers may be effected through RBC DS. If any date on which any action is otherwise required to be taken in respect of the Notes is not a Business Day, the date on which such action shall be taken shall, except as otherwise indicated, be the next following Business Day and, if the action involves payment of any amount, no interest or other compensation shall be paid as a result of any such delay.

"**Calculation Agent**" means the calculation agent for the Notes appointed by Royal Bank from time to time. The Calculation Agent initially will be RBC Dominion Securities Inc., whose address is P.O. Box 50, Royal Bank Plaza, 2nd Floor, South Tower, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2W7; Attention: Global Equity Derivatives.

"**Capital Gains Proposals**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*".

"**CDIC**" means Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"**CRA**" means the Canada Revenue Agency.

"**Exchange Day**" means, in respect of the Index, a day which is (or, but for the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, would have been) a trading day on each of the Principal Exchanges and Related Exchanges for the underlying securities of the Equity Component comprising the MA Index or related contracts, options or instruments, including a day on which trading on such an exchange is scheduled to close prior to its regular closing time.

"**Equity Component**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Summary Information Regarding the Index and the MA Index*".

"**Extraordinary Event**" means any event, circumstance or cause which Royal Bank determines has or will have a material adverse effect on the ability of Royal Bank to perform its obligations under the Notes or to hedge its position in respect of its obligation to make payment of amounts owing thereunder, including as a result of any of Royal Bank's internal policies, and more specifically includes the following events to the extent that they have such effect:

(a) the occurrence or existence on any Exchange Day during the one-half hour period that ends at the close of trading of any suspension of or limitation on trading (by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Principal Exchange or otherwise) on the relevant Principal Exchange in underlying securities that comprise 20% or more of the level of the Equity Component of the MA Index or a general limitation on prices for such Equity Component on any Principal Exchange;

(b) the closure on any Exchange Day (or a day that would be an Exchange Day) of the Principal Exchange or Related Exchange prior to its scheduled closing time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such exchange for such day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into such exchange's system for execution at the close of trading on such day;

(c) any event (other than a closure described in (b)) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by Royal Bank) the ability of market participants in general (i) to effect transactions, or obtain market values, on the Principal Exchange or Related Exchange or (ii) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures, forward or options contracts on the Principal Exchange or Related Exchange;

(d) the failure of the Principal Exchange or Related Exchange to open for trading during its regular trading session on any Exchange Day (or a day that would be an Exchange Day);

(e) a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures contracts, forward contracts or options contracts related to the Index, MA Index or the underlying securities of the Equity Component comprising the MA Index on any relevant Principal Exchange or Related Exchange or a limitation on trading in futures, forward or options contracts on any relevant Principal Exchange or Related Exchange on any one day by reason of movements in prices that exceed the level permitted by such exchanges;

(f) the enactment, publication, decree or other promulgation of any statute, regulation, rule or order of any court or other government authority which would make it unlawful or impracticable for Royal Bank to perform its obligations under the Notes or for dealers to execute, maintain or modify a hedge in a position in respect of the Index;

(g) the taking of any action by any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power of Canada or any country, or any political subdivision thereof, which has a material adverse effect on the financial markets of Canada or a country in which any applicable Principal Exchange or Related Exchange is located;

(h) any outbreak or escalation of hostilities or other national or international calamity or crisis (including, without limitation, natural calamities) which has or would have a material adverse effect on the ability of Royal Bank to perform its obligations under the Notes or of a dealer to execute, maintain or modify a hedge of a position with respect to the Index or a material and adverse effect on the economy of Canada or the trading of securities, contracts or other instruments generally on a Principal Exchange or Related Exchange; or

(i) a Hedging Event.

For the purpose of determining whether an Extraordinary Event exists at any time, a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading shall not constitute an Extraordinary Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of a Principal Exchange or a Related Exchange, and an "absence" or "limitation on trading" of or on such Principal Exchange or Related Exchange will not include any time when such Principal Exchange or Related Exchange itself is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

"**Final Valuation Date**" means August 14, 2029.

"**Fixed Income Component**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Summary Information Regarding the Index and the MA Index*".

"**Fundserv**" means Fundserv Inc. and its successors.

"**Global Note**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Related Matters – Registration*".

"**Hedging Event**" means the occurrence of an event that has a material adverse effect on Royal Bank's ability to place, maintain or modify any hedge, including without limitation:
(a) the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including tax law), or the promulgation or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority of any applicable law or regulation (including by a taxing authority);
(b) the termination or material amendment of any hedging contract with a third party;
(c) the inability of Royal Bank after using commercially reasonable efforts, to acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction or asset for hedging its price risk, or realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction or asset, including as a result of the application of Royal Bank's internal policies; or
(d) a material increase in the amount of tax, duty, expense or fee to acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction or asset for hedging its price risk or realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction or asset.

"**Holder**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*".

"**Index**" means the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER.

"**Index Sponsor**" means S&P Dow Jones Indices and its successors.

"**Initial Valuation Date**" means August 14, 2024.

"**Issue Date**" means on or about August 15, 2024.

"**LEOS®**" means LEOS (Liquid Equity Option-linked noteS)®.

"**MA Index**" means the S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index.

"**Maturity Date**" means on or about August 17, 2029.

"**Net Bid Price**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Related Matters – Resale of Notes Through Fundserv*".

"**Non-Resident Holder**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*".

“**Note**” or “**Notes**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Summary*”.

“**Noteholders**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Related Matters - Registration*”.

“**Participating Debt Interest**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**Participation Rate**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Payments Under the Notes – Calculation of Variable Return*”.

“**Paying and Transfer Agent**” means the paying and transfer agent for the Notes appointed by us from time to time. The Paying and Transfer Agent will initially be RBC Dominion Securities Inc. whose address is P.O. Box 50, Royal Bank Plaza, 6th Floor, South Tower, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2W7; Attention: National Operations.

“**Payment Amount**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Payments Under the Notes – Payment Amount on Maturity*”.

“**Percentage Change**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Payments Under the Notes – Calculation of Percentage Change*”.

“**Plan Holder**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**Principal Amount**” means $100 per Note.

“**Principal Exchange**” means, in relation to the Index, any stock exchange or quotation system on which the MA Index or underlying securities included in the Equity Component comprising the MA Index are listed.

“**Proposals**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**RBC DS**” means RBC Dominion Securities Inc. and its successors and assigns.

“**Regulations**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**Related Exchange**” means, in relation to the Index, is an exchange in respect of which futures contracts, forward contracts or options contracts are traded in respect of the Index, MA Index or the underlying securities of the Equity Component comprising the MA Index and through which Royal Bank expects to effect, directly or indirectly, transactions to hedge its position in respect of the Notes.

“**Resident Holder**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**Royal Bank**” means Royal Bank of Canada and its successors and assigns.

“**Settlement Level**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Payments Under the Notes – Calculation of Percentage Change*”.

“**SPXT Index**” means the S&P 500 Total Return Index.

“**Tax Act**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*”.

“**Third Party**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Related Matters – Discontinuance or Modification of the Index*”.

“**Treasury Index**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Summary Information Regarding the Index and the MA Index*”.

“**Variable Return**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under “*Payments Under the Notes – Calculation of Variable Return*”.

SCHEDULE A – DISCLOSURE FOR SALES IN PERSON OR BY TELEPHONE

Term of the Notes

The Notes mature and the Principal Amount of the Notes will be repaid on or about August 17, 2029 for a term to maturity of about 5 years. All amounts payable in respect of the Notes will be made available by Royal Bank in book entry form through RBC DS.

How Return on the Notes is Calculated

The Notes are linked to the performance of the S&P 500® Market Agility 10 TCA 0.5% Decrement Index ER which measures the performance of the S&P 500 Market Agility TCA Index (the "MA Index"), subject to a 10% volatility target, less a decrement fee of 0.5% per annum. Return on the Notes, if any, is linked to 155.00% of the positive percentage change in the level of the Index. Return on the Notes, if any, will be calculated based on any increase in the level of the Index, measured from its official closing level on the Initial Valuation Date to its official closing level on the Final Valuation Date. The closing level of the Index on July 11, 2024 was 3,826.07.

Fees and Expenses

Unless Notes are sold by us to a selling agent acting as principal, no part of any selling commission or fee paid by us to the selling agent may be reallocated, directly or indirectly, to the purchaser of Notes or to others, and the selling agent will not be entitled to receive any selling commission from any other party in respect of initial sales of Notes. If an Extraordinary Event occurs, we may incur expenses unwinding any hedge position in respect of our obligation to make payments under the Notes, which could reduce the amount of return otherwise payable on the Notes.

On each index calculation day, the following fees are deducted: (1) a decrement fee is deducted from the level of the Index, (2) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the Equity Component and the Fixed Income Component, on a basket rebalance date, is deducted from the level of the MA Index, (3) a synthetic financing fee ("funding cost") based on the notional exposure to the SPXT Index is deducted from the level of the Equity Component, (4) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to the SPXT Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Equity Component and (5) a transaction cost based on the change in exposure to each Treasury Index, from the prior index calculation day to the current index calculation day, is deducted from the level of the Fixed Income Component. **The decrement fee, the transaction costs and the funding cost will reduce the performance of the Index. For certainty, such fee and costs are associated with the Index and are different than any selling commission or fee payable to a selling agent for the Notes.**

Risk Factors

Risks of owning the Notes include the following:

- the Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors;
- no return may be payable in respect of the Notes;
- the return will depend on the performance of the Index;
- return on the Index may not reflect an index subject to similar requirements, including the target volatility of 10%
- Noteholders have no direct ownership interest in the Index, MA Index or the underlying securities of the Equity Component comprising the MA Index;
- a secondary market for the Notes may not develop or be sustainable;
- the Notes may be purchased, settled and cleared only through Fundserv's facilities;
- the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event could affect the return, if any, payable on the Notes or result in a payment of Alternative Variable Return prior to maturity;
- we or RBC DS may engage in activities that could adversely impact the Notes; and
- the repayment of a Noteholder's Principal Amount and the payment of Variable Return or Alternative Variable Return, as the case may be, if any, are subject to the creditworthiness of Royal Bank. **Noteholders will not have the benefit of any insurance under the provisions of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.***

Tax Considerations

Potential Canadian income tax consequences for investors in Notes are described in the Information Statement under "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations*".

Investors should, however, consider the following:

- all entitlements to receive interest, if any, on the Notes (including Alternative Variable Return) should be included in an individual Noteholder's income for the taxation year in which the amount of such interest entitlements becomes calculable; and
- any gain realized from the disposition of Notes on maturity and any gain on a transfer of Notes before maturity likely will be included in income and likely will not give rise to a capital gain.

This summary is not intended to constitute, nor should it be relied upon as, tax advice to any particular Noteholder. All Noteholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their tax positions and the tax consequences of holding Notes.

Differences from Conventional Fixed Rate Investments

The Notes are different from conventional fixed rate investments. The Notes will not provide Noteholders with a regular income stream prior to maturity or a return at maturity that is calculated by reference to a fixed or floating rate of interest that is specified prior to maturity. Return on the Notes, if any, unlike the return on many other deposit liabilities of Canadian banks and other fixed rate investments, is uncertain in that if the Settlement Level of the Index does not increase over the term of the Notes, no return will be payable on the Notes. There is no assurance that the level of the Index will increase over the term of the Notes and there is therefore no assurance that a Noteholder will receive any amount other than a repayment of the Principal Amount at maturity.

Secondary Market

RBC DS intends to take steps to establish a secondary market for the Notes. The Notes will not be listed on any stock exchange and may only be dealt with through Fundserv. Despite the intention of RBC DS to take steps to establish a secondary market for the Notes, RBC DS reserves the right, without providing prior notice to Noteholders, to choose not to do so in its sole discretion.

Secondary Market Resales

The Principal Amount of each Note is guaranteed only if the Note is held until maturity. The resale of a Note by the investor in any secondary market could result in the investor receiving less than the Principal Amount invested.

Right of Cancellation

The investor will have the right to cancel any order to buy Notes within two Business Days after the later of (i) the day on which the agreement to purchase the Notes is entered into and (ii) the day on which this Information Statement is provided to the initial purchaser. The purchaser may exercise this right by contacting their investment advisor or RBC DS.

Suitability of the Notes for Investment Purposes

The Notes may be suitable for investors:

- who want to protect their principal investment until maturity;
- looking for the potential to earn an enhanced return over fixed rate investments and who are prepared to assume the risks associated with an investment in the Index, which measures the performance of the MA Index, subject to a 10% volatility target, less a decrement fee of 0.5% per annum;
- with a long-term investment horizon who are prepared to hold the Notes until maturity; and
- who do not need or expect to receive regular payments of return over the term of the Notes.

Non-CDIC Protected

The Notes will not constitute deposits that are insured under the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.*

No Early Redemption by Royal Bank

The Notes will not be redeemable by Royal Bank before the Maturity Date.

Availability of Information

Detailed information about the Notes, including a copy of the Information Statement, will be posted at www.rbcnotes.com and will be provided in writing on request from RBC DS at (800) 280-4434.

Certain additional information regarding the Notes will also be provided on an ongoing basis at www.rbcnotes.com, including (i) the most recent bid price for the Notes, and/or (ii) the last available measure that would be used to determine the Variable Return.

Amendments to the Notes

The Global Note may be amended without the consent of the Noteholders if in our reasonable opinion the amendment would not materially and adversely affect the rights of the Noteholders. In other cases, the Global Note may be amended if the amendment is approved by the Noteholders representing not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Notes represented at such vote.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Royal Bank or its subsidiary, RBC DS, will perform functions or engage in activities in the course of their normal respective business operations that could adversely impact the value of the Notes, your ability to resell your Notes or the amount or timing of receipt of entitlements under the Notes.

Royal Bank or RBC DS, as Calculation Agent and/or as market maker for the Notes, may have financial interests that differ from and may be adverse to those of the Noteholders.