



# RBC LiONS™ Bear TripleUp MaxReturn™ Securities

**Short Term**  
to Maturity

**CAD**  
Denominated

**Accelerated Return**  
on the Downside to a Cap

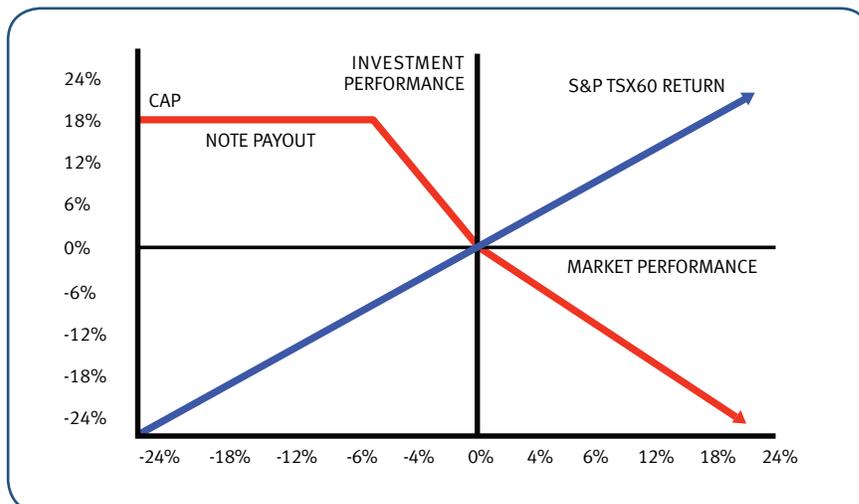
## UNDERLYING ASSET CLASSES

- Equities
- Indicies
- Commodities
- Foreign Exchange

## INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- › Return linked to the negative price performance of the Underlying Asset as measured over the term of the security
- › For any negative performance in the Underlying Asset the investor will receive 100% of the depreciation of the Underlying Asset multiplied by the accelerated participation rate, in this case, 300% subject to a Cap.
- › For any positive performance in the Underlying Asset the investor will receive a return that is equal to the Underlying's price return
- › CAD denominated with foreign currency protection (can also be denominated in other major currencies eg. USD, EUR, etc.)

## ILLUSTRATION OF THE PAYMENT AT MATURITY



— Bear TripleUp MaxReturn™ Security

— Underlying Asset

## SAMPLE CALCULATION OF THE PAYMENT AMOUNT

In the sample calculations below, it is assumed that the Initial Underlying Asset Level and Final Underlying Asset Level are as illustrated below. The Participation Rate is 300% and the Cap at maturity is 7%. These Levels are hypothetical and are used for illustrative purposes only.

### Example #1– Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive (i.e. when the Underlying Asset Level has decreased in value):

Initial Underlying Asset Level =	1,000
Final Underlying Asset Level =	950
Percentage Change =	$((\text{Initial Underlying Asset Level} - \text{Final Underlying Asset Level}) / \text{Initial Underlying Asset Level})$ $((1,000 - 950) / 1,000) = 5\%$

As the Percentage Change is greater than 0%, the Participation Rate of 300% applies. Therefore, the return on the securities is  $5\% \times 300\% = 15\%$

Payment at Maturity =	$\$10,000 + (\$10,000 \times 15\%) = \$10,000 + \$1,500 = \$11,500$
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On a \$10,000 investment, a 5% Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of \$11,500, a 15% return on the security, equivalent to an annual rate of return of 15%.

### Example #2– Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive and greater than the Cap of 7%:

Initial Underlying Asset Level =	1,000
Final Underlying Asset Level =	900
Percentage Change =	$((\text{Initial Underlying Asset Level} - \text{Final Underlying Asset Level}) / \text{Initial Underlying Asset Index Level})$ $((1,000 - 900) / 1,000) = 10\%$

As the Percentage Change is greater than 7%, the Cap of 7% applies. Therefore, the return on the securities is  $10\% \times 300\% = 30\%$  which is greater than the Cap of 21%; thus, the return is capped at 21%

Payment at Maturity =	$\$10,000 + (\$10,000 \times 21\%) = \$10,000 + \$2,100 = \$12,100$
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On a \$10,000 investment, a 10% Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of \$12,100, a 21% return on the security, equivalent to an annual rate of return of 21%.

### Example #3– Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (i.e. when the Underlying Asset Level has increased):

Initial Underlying Asset Level =	1,000
Final Underlying Asset Level =	1,100
Percentage Change =	$((\text{Initial Underlying Asset Level} - \text{Final Underlying Asset Level}) / \text{Initial Underlying Asset Index Level})$ $((1,000 - 1,100) / 1,000) = -10\%$

Payment at Maturity =	$\$10,000 + (\$10,000 \times -10\%) = \$10,000 + \$-1,000 = \$9,000$
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On a \$10,000 investment, a -10% Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of \$9,000, a 10% loss on the security, equivalent to an annual loss rate of 10%.

This summary is provided for discussion purposes only and it does not constitute either an offer or the solicitation of an offer to enter into a securities or any other transaction. It is not intended to set forth the terms and conditions of any transaction. This summary does not purport to identify or suggest all of the risks (direct or indirect) which may be associated with the proposed investment.

An investment in the securities provides opportunities for investment but may pose risks. Specific risks include:

- Payment at Maturity – The Payment at Maturity may be less than the \$100 Principal Amount per security originally invested.
- Interest Payable at Maturity – The Principal Amount plus return (if any) is payable only at maturity.
- Secondary Market Price – The price for the security in any secondary market will be based on market conditions and could be above or below the \$100 Principal Amount per security. Royal Bank will maintain a secondary market for the security, but reserves the right not to do so in the future, without providing prior notice to security holders.
- Extraordinary Events – The payment at maturity could be accelerated or delayed due to the occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events.