RBC Capital Markets ${ }^{\text {® }}$

## RBC LiONS ${ }^{T M}$ Capped Booster Securities

## Short Term

2-5 years

## Potential <br> Booster" Return

## Cap on Return

UNDERLYING ASSET
CLASSES

## INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

> Return linked to the price performance of the Underlying Asset as measured over the term of the security
> For any positive performance in the Underlying Asset less than the Booster Amount, the security will return the Booster Amount at maturity. For any positive performance greater than the Booster Amount, the investor will receive the Booster Amount at maturity.
> For any negative performance in the Underlying Asset the investor will receive a return that is equal to the Underlying Asset's price return at maturity.
> CAD denominated with foreign currency protection (can also be denominated in other major currencies e.g. USD, EUR, etc.)

## ILLUSTRATION OF THE PAYMENT AT MATURITY



## 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 Booster Amount is $25 \%$, applied only if the Percentage Change is greater than or equal to $0 \%$. The term of the security in this example is three years. These levels are hypothetical and are used for illustrative purposes only.

Example \#1- Calculation of the Redemption Amount where Percentage Change is positive and greater than 25\%: Initial Underlying Asset Level = 700

Final Underlying Asset Level = 945
Percentage Change $=$
((Final Underlying Asset Level - Initial Underlying Asset Level) / Initial Underlying Asset Level) $=((945-700) / 700)=35 \%$
As the Percentage Change is greater than $25 \%$, the return on the security is capped to the Booster Amount. Therefore, the return on the security is $25 \%$.

$$
\text { Payment at Maturity }=\quad \$ 10,000+(\$ 10,000 \times 25 \%)=\$ 10,000+\$ 2,500=\$ 12,500
$$

On a $\$ 10,000$ investment, a $25 \%$ Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of $\$ 12,500$, a $25 \%$ return on the security, equivalent to a compounded rate of return of $7.72 \%$. In comparison, the compounded rate of return on the Underlying is $10.52 \%$.

Example \#2- Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive and less than 25\%:
Initial Underlying Asset Level = 700

Final Underlying Asset Level = 770

Percentage Change $=$
((Final Underlying Asset Level - Initial Underlying Asset Level) / Initial Underlying Asset Index Level) $=((770-700) / 700)=10 \%$
As the Percentage Change is positive and less than $25 \%$, the full Booster Amount is paid. Therefore, the return on the security is $25 \%$. Payment at Maturity= $\$ 10,000+(\$ 10,000 \times 25 \%)=\$ 10,000+\$ 2,500=\$ 12,500$
On a $\$ 10,000$ investment, a $25 \%$ Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of $\$ 12,500$, a $25 \%$ return on the security, equivalent to a compounded rate of return of $7.72 \%$. In comparison, the compounded rate of return on the Underlying Asset is $3.23 \%$.

## Example \#3- Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is less than 0\%:

Initial Underlying Asset Level =
700
Final Underlying Asset Level =
455
Percentage Change $=$
((Final Underlying Asset Level - Initial Underlying Asset Level) / Initial Underlying Asset Index Level) $=((455-700) / 700)=-35 \%$
Payment at Maturity=
$\$ 10,000+(\$ 10,000 \mathrm{X}-35 \%)=\$ 6,500$
On a $\$ 10,000$ investment, a $-35 \%$ Percentage Change results in a payment at maturity of $\$ 6,500$, a $35 \%$ loss on the security, equivalent to a compounded loss rate of $-13.38 \%$.

[^0]
[^0]:    
     the proposed investment.
    An investment in the security 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.
     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 the security holders.
    - Extraordinary Events - The payment at maturity could be accelerated or delayed due to the occurrence of certain Extraordinary Events.

