

ABN AMRO HOLDING N V
 Form FWP
 November 07, 2008

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 Relating to Preliminary Pricing Supplement No. 798 to
 Registration Statement Nos. 333-137691, 333-137691-02
 Dated September 29, 2006

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Reverse Exchangeable Securities

Pricing Sheet – November 6, 2008

14.40% (PER ANNUM), "THE SPDR TRUST SERIES 1" SIX MONTH KNOCK-IN REXSM SECURITIES DUE MAY 12, 2009

SUMMARY
 INFORMATION

Issuer: ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Senior Long Term Debt Rating: Moody's Aa2, S&P AA-)**

Lead Agent: ABN AMRO Incorporated

Offerings: 14.40% (Per Annum), Six Month Reverse Exchangeable Securities due May 12, 2009 linked to the Underlying Fund set forth in the table below.

Interest Payment Dates: Interest on the Securities is payable monthly in arrears on the 12th day of each month starting on December 12, 2008 and ending on the Maturity Date.

Underlying Fund	Ticker	Coupon Rate Per annum*	Interest Rate	Put Premium	Knock-in Level	CUSIP	ISIN
The SPDR Trust Series 1	SPY	14.40%	2.60%	11.80%	60%	00083GW42	US00083GW429

*This Security has a term of six months, so you will receive a pro rated amount of this per annum rate based on such six-month period.

Denomination/Principal: \$1,000

Issue Price: 100%

Payment at Maturity: The payment at maturity for each Security is based on the performance of the Underlying Fund linked to such Security:

- i) If the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the primary U.S. exchange or market for such Underlying Fund has not fallen below the Knock-In Level on any trading day from but not including the Pricing Date to and including the Determination Date, we will pay you the principal amount of each Security in cash.
- ii) If the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the primary U.S. exchange or market for such Underlying Fund has fallen below the Knock-In Level on any trading day from

but not including the Pricing Date to and including the Determination Date:

- a) we will deliver to you a number of shares of the Underlying Fund equal to the Redemption Amount, in the event that the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the Determination Date is below the Initial Price; or
- b) We will pay you the principal amount of each Security in cash, in the event that the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the Determination Date is at or above the Initial Price.

If due to events beyond our reasonable control, as determined by us in our sole discretion, shares of the Underlying Fund are not available for delivery at maturity we may pay you, in lieu of the Redemption Amount, the cash value of the Redemption Amount, determined by multiplying the Redemption Amount by the Closing Price of the Underlying Fund on the Determination Date.

Initial Price:	100% of the Closing Price of the Underlying Fund on the Pricing Date.
Redemption Amount:	For each \$1,000 principal amount of Security, a number of shares of the Underlying Fund linked to such Security equal to \$1,000 divided by the Initial Price.
Knock-In Level:	A percentage of the Initial Price as set forth in the table above.
Indicative Secondary Pricing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet at: www.s-notes.com• Bloomberg at: REXS2 <GO>
Status:	Unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer
Trustee:	Wilmington Trust Company
Securities Administrator:	Citibank, N.A.
Settlement:	DTC, Book Entry, Transferable
Selling Restrictions:	Sales in the European Union must comply with the Prospectus Directive

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Proposed Pricing Date:	November 6, 2008 subject to certain adjustments as described in the related pricing supplement
Proposed Settlement Date:	November 12, 2008
Determination Date:	May 7, 2009 subject to certain adjustments as described in the related pricing supplement
Maturity Date:	May 12, 2009 (Six Months)

ABN AMRO has filed a registration statement (including a Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement) with the SEC for the offering to which this communication relates. Before you invest, you should read the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement in that registration statement and other documents ABN AMRO has filed with the SEC for more complete information about ABN AMRO and the offering of the Securities.

You may get these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at <www.sec.gov> or by visiting ABN AMRO Holding N.V. on the SEC website at <<http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?company=&CIK=abn&filenum=&State=&SIC=&owner=include&action=getcompany>>. Alternatively, ABN AMRO, any underwriter or any dealer participating in the offering will arrange to send you the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement if you request it by calling toll free (888) 644-2048.

These Securities may not be offered or sold (i) to any person/entity listed on sanctions lists of the European Union, United States or any other applicable local competent authority; (ii) within the territory of Cuba, Sudan, Iran and Myanmar; (iii) to residents in Cuba, Sudan, Iran or Myanmar; or (iv) to Cuban Nationals, wherever located.

**A credit rating (1) is subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, (2) does not take into account market risk or the performance related risks of investing in the Securities, and (3) is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Securities.

SUMMARY

The following summary does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this summary together with the more detailed information that is contained in the related Pricing Supplement and in its accompanying Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in the related Pricing Supplement, which are summarized on page 5 of this document. In addition, we urge you to consult with your investment, legal, accounting, tax and other advisors with respect to any investment in the Securities.

What are the Securities?

The Securities are interest paying, non-principal protected securities issued by us, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by our parent company, ABN AMRO Holding N.V. The Securities are senior notes of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. These Securities combine certain features of debt and equity by offering a fixed interest rate on the principal amount while the payment at maturity is determined based on the performance of the Underlying Fund to which it is linked.

What will I receive at maturity of the Securities?

The payment at maturity of each Security will depend on (i) whether or not the closing price of the Underlying Fund to which such Security is linked fell below the knock-in level on any trading day during the Knock-in Period, and if so, (ii) the closing price of the applicable Underlying Fund on the determination date. To determine closing prices, we look at the prices quoted by the relevant exchange.

- If the closing price of the applicable Underlying Fund on the relevant exchange has not fallen below the applicable knock-in level on any trading day during the Knock-in Period, we will pay you the principal amount of each Security in cash.
- If the closing price of the applicable Underlying Fund on the relevant exchange has fallen below the applicable knock-in level on any trading day during the Knock-in Period, we will either:
 - deliver to you the applicable redemption amount, in exchange for each Security, in the event that the closing price of the applicable Underlying Fund is below the applicable initial price on the determination date; or
 - pay you the principal amount of each Security in cash, in the event that the closing price of the applicable Underlying Fund is at or above the applicable initial price on the determination date.

If due to events beyond our reasonable control, as determined by us in our sole discretion, shares of the Underlying Fund are not available for delivery at maturity we may pay you, in lieu of the Redemption Amount, the cash value of the Redemption Amount, determined by multiplying the Redemption Amount by the Closing Price of the Underlying Fund on the Determination Date.

Why is the interest rate on the Securities higher than the interest rate payable on your conventional debt securities with the same maturity?

The Securities offer a higher interest rate than the yield that would be payable on a conventional debt security with the same maturity issued by us or an issuer with a comparable credit rating. This is because you, the investor in the Securities, indirectly sell a put option to us on the shares of the Underlying Fund. The premium due to you for this put option is combined with a market interest rate on our senior debt to produce the higher interest rate on the Securities.

What are the consequences of the indirect put option that I have sold you?

The put option you indirectly sell to us creates the feature of exchangeability. If the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the relevant exchange falls below the Knock-In Level on any trading day during the Knock-In Period, and on the Determination Date the closing price of the Underlying Fund is less than the Initial Price, you will receive the Redemption Amount. The market value of the shares of such Underlying Fund at the time you receive those shares will be less than the principal amount of the Securities and could be zero. Therefore you are not guaranteed to receive any return of principal at maturity.

How is the Redemption Amount determined?

The Redemption Amount for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Securities is equal to \$1,000 divided by the initial price. Since shares of the Underlying Fund are held in book entry form, no stock certificates are issued. Accordingly, any shares of the Underlying Fund which are delivered to you will be delivered in book entry form and will include any fractional shares you are entitled to receive, after aggregating your total holdings of the Securities based on the closing price of the Underlying Fund on the determination date.

What interest payments can I expect on the Securities?

The interest rate is fixed at issue and is payable in cash on each interest payment date, irrespective of whether the Securities are redeemed at maturity for cash or shares.

Can you give me an example of the payment at maturity?

If, for example, in a hypothetical offering, the interest rate was 10% per annum, the initial price of the underlying fund was \$145.00 per share and the

knock-in level for such offering was 80% then the knock-in level would be \$116.00 per share or 80% of the initial price and the redemption amount would be 6.897 shares of the underlying fund, or \$1,000 divided by \$145.00.

If the hypothetical closing price of that underlying fund had fallen below its knock-in level of \$116.00 on any trading day during the Knock-in Period, then payment at maturity would depend on the closing price of the underlying fund on the determination date. In this case, if the closing price of the underlying fund on the determination date is \$136.00 per share, which is below the initial price, you would receive 6.897 shares of the underlying fund for each \$1,000 principal amount of the securities. Since shares of the underlying fund are held in book entry form we would deliver shares of the underlying fund in book entry form which allows us to deliver fractions of a share. You would receive on the maturity date for each \$1,000 principal amount of the securities 6.897 shares of the underlying. In addition, over the life of the securities you would have received interest payments at a rate of 10% per annum.

In this hypothetical example, the market value of those 6.897 shares of the underlying fund that we would deliver to you at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount of security would be \$937.99, which is less than the principal amount of \$1,000, and you would have lost a portion of your initial investment.

If, on the other hand, the closing price of the underlying fund on the determination date is \$150.00 per share, which is above the initial price level, you will receive \$1,000 in cash for each \$1,000 principal amount of the securities regardless of the knock-in level having been breached. In addition, over the life of the Securities you would have received interest payments at a rate of 10% per annum.

Alternatively, if the closing price of the underlying fund never falls below \$116.00, which is the knock-in price on any trading day during the Knock-in Period, at maturity you would receive \$1,000 in cash for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Securities you hold regardless of the closing price of the underlying fund on the determination date. In addition, over the life of the Securities you would have received interest payments of 10% per annum.

This example is for illustrative purposes only and is based on a hypothetical offering. It is not possible to predict the closing price of any of the Underlying Funds on the determination date or at any time during the life of the Securities. For each offering, we will set the Initial Price, Knock-In Level and Redemption Amount on the Pricing Date.

Do I benefit from any appreciation in the Underlying Fund over the life of the Securities?

No. The amount paid at maturity for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Securities will not exceed \$1,000.

What if I have more questions?

You should read "Description of Securities" in the related Pricing Supplement for a detailed description of the terms of the Securities. ABN AMRO has filed a registration statement (including a Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement) with the SEC for the offering to which this communication relates. Before you invest, you should read the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement in that registration statement and other documents ABN AMRO has filed with the SEC for more complete information about ABN AMRO and the offering of the Securities. You may get these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC web site at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, ABN AMRO, any underwriter or any dealer participating in the offering will arrange to send you the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement if you request it by calling toll free (888) 644-2048.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risks of the Securities to which this communication relates and whether these Securities are suited to their particular circumstances before deciding to purchase them. It is important that prior to investing in these Securities investors read the Pricing Supplement related to such Securities and the accompanying Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement to understand the actual terms of and the risks associated with the Securities. In addition, we urge investors to consult with their investment, legal, accounting, tax and other advisors with respect to any investment in the Securities.

Credit Risk

The Securities are issued by ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and guaranteed by ABN AMRO Holding N.V., ABN AMRO's parent. As a result, investors assume the credit risk of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and that of ABN AMRO Holding N.V. in the event that ABN AMRO defaults on its obligations under the Securities. Any obligations or Securities sold, offered, or recommended are not deposits on ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and are not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank or thrift, nor are they insured by the FDIC or any governmental agency.

Principal Risk

The Securities are not ordinary debt securities: they are not principal protected. In addition, if the closing price of the Underlying Fund falls below the Knock-In Level on any trading day during the Knock-In Period, investors in the Securities will be exposed to any decline in the price of the Underlying Fund below the closing price of such Underlying Fund on the date the Securities were priced. Accordingly, investors may lose some or all of their initial principal investment in the Securities.

Limited Return

The amount payable under the Securities will never exceed the original principal amount of the Securities plus the aggregate fixed coupon payment investors earn during the term of the Securities. This means that investors will not benefit from any price appreciation in the Underlying Fund, nor will they receive dividends paid on the Underlying Fund, if any. Accordingly, investors will never receive at maturity an amount greater than a predetermined amount per Security, regardless of how much the price of the Underlying Fund increases during the term of the Securities or on the Determination Date. The return of a Security may be significantly less than the return of a direct investment in the Underlying Fund to which the Security is linked during the term of the Security.

Liquidity Risk

ABN AMRO does not intend to list the Securities on any securities exchange. Accordingly, there may be little or no secondary market for the Securities and information regarding independent market pricing of the Securities may be limited. The value of the Securities in the secondary market, if any, will be subject to many unpredictable factors, including then prevailing market conditions.

It is important to note that many factors will contribute to the secondary market value of the Securities, and investors may not receive their full principal back if the Securities are sold prior to maturity. Such factors include, but are not limited to, time to maturity, the price of the Underlying Fund, volatility and interest rates.

In addition, the price, if any, at which we or another party are willing to purchase Securities in secondary market transactions will likely be lower than the issue price, since the issue price included, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude, commissions, discounts or mark-ups paid with respect to the Securities, as well as the cost of

hedging our obligations under the Securities.

Tax Risk

Pursuant to the terms of the Knock-in Reverse Exchangeable Securities, we and every investor agree to characterize the Securities as consisting of a Put Option and a Deposit of cash with the issuer. Under this characterization, a portion of the stated interest payments on each Security is treated as interest on the Deposit, and the remainder is treated as attributable to a sale by the investor of the Put Option to ABN AMRO (referred to as Put Premium). Receipt of the Put Premium will not be taxable upon receipt.

If the Put Option expires unexercised (i.e., a cash payment of the principal amount of the Securities is made to the investor at maturity), the investor will recognize short-term capital gain equal to the total Put Premium received. If the Put Option is exercised (i.e., the final payment on the Securities is paid in the Underlying Fund), the investor will not recognize any gain or loss in respect of the Put Option, but the investor's tax basis in the Underlying Fund received will be reduced by the Put Premium received.

Significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain, and no assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service will accept, or a court will uphold, the tax treatment described above.

This summary is limited to the federal tax issues addressed herein. Additional issues may exist that are not addressed in this summary and that could affect the federal tax treatment of the transaction. This tax summary was written in connection with the promotion or marketing by ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and the placement agent of the Knock-in Reverse Exchangeable Securities, and it cannot be used by any investor for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be asserted against the investor under the Internal Revenue Code.

Investors should seek their own advice based on their particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

On December 7, 2007, the U.S. Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of "prepaid forward contracts" and similar instruments. While it is not entirely clear whether the Securities are among the instruments described in the notice, it is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of the issues raised in the notice could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the Securities, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The notice indicates that it is possible the IRS may adopt a new position with respect to how the IRS characterizes income or loss (including, for example, whether the option premium might be currently included as ordinary income) on the Securities for U.S. holders of the Securities.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding the notice and its potential implications for an investment in the Securities.

Reverse Exchangeable is a Service Mark of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

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ber 20, 2019
Royal Bank of Canada

SELECTED RISK CONSIDERATIONS

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks. Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Reference Indices. These risks are explained in more detail in the section “Risk Factors” in the product prospectus supplement. In addition to the risks described in the prospectus supplement and the product prospectus supplement, you should consider the following:

Principal at Risk — Investors in the Notes could lose all or a substantial portion of their principal amount if there is a decline in the level of the Lesser Performing Reference Index between the Trade Date and the Valuation Date. If the Notes are not called and the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Reference Index on the Valuation Date is less than its Trigger Level, the amount of cash that you receive at maturity will represent a loss of your principal that is proportionate to the decline in the closing level of the Lesser Performing Reference Index from the Trade Date to the Valuation Date. Any Contingent Coupons received on the Notes prior to the Maturity Date may not be sufficient to compensate for any such loss.

The Notes Are Subject to an Issuer Call — We may call the Notes at our discretion on any Call Payment Date. If the Notes are called, then, on the applicable Call Payment Date, for each \$1,000 in principal amount, you will receive \$1,000 plus the Contingent Coupon otherwise due on the applicable Coupon Payment Date. You will not receive any Contingent Coupons after that payment. You may be unable to reinvest your proceeds from the call in an investment with a return that is as high as the return on the Notes would have been if they had not been called. We are more likely to call the Notes if we anticipate that the yield on the Notes will exceed that payable on our conventional debt securities.

You May Not Receive Any Contingent Coupons — We will not necessarily make any coupon payments on the Notes. If the closing level of either of the Reference Indices on an Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, we will not pay you the Contingent Coupon applicable to that Observation Date. If the closing level of either of the Reference Indices is less than its Coupon Barrier on each of the Observation Dates and on the Valuation Date, we will not pay you any Contingent Coupons during the term of, and you will not receive a positive return on your Notes. Generally, this non-payment of the Contingent Coupon coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Notes. Accordingly, if we do not pay the Contingent Coupon on the Maturity Date, you will also incur a loss of principal, because the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Reference Index will be less than its Trigger Level.

The Notes Are Linked to the Lesser Performing Reference Index, Even if the Other Reference Index Performs Better — If either of the Reference Indices has a Final Level that is less than its Trigger Level, your return will be linked to the lesser performing of the two Reference Indices. Even if the Final Level of the other Reference Index has increased compared to its Initial Level, or has experienced a decrease that is less than that of the Lesser Performing Reference Index, your return will only be determined by reference to the performance of the Lesser Performing Reference Index, regardless of the performance of the other Reference Index.

Your Payment on the Notes Will Be Determined by Reference to Each Reference Index Individually, Not to a Basket, and the Payment at Maturity Will Be Based on the Performance of the Lesser Performing Reference Index — The Payment at Maturity will be determined only by reference to the performance of the Lesser Performing Reference Index, regardless of the performance of the other Reference Index. The Notes are not linked to a weighted basket, in which the risk may be mitigated and diversified among each of the basket components. For example, in the case of notes linked to a weighted basket, the return would depend on the weighted aggregate performance of the basket components reflected as the basket return. As a result, the depreciation of one basket component could be mitigated by the appreciation of the other basket component, as scaled by the weighting of that basket component. However, in the case of the Notes, the individual performance of each of the Reference Indices would not be combined, and the depreciation of one Reference Index would not be mitigated by any appreciation of the other Reference Index. Instead, your return will depend solely on the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Reference Index.

The Call Feature and the Contingent Coupon Feature Limit Your Potential Return — The return potential of the Notes is limited to the pre-specified Contingent Coupon Rate, regardless of the appreciation of the Reference Indices. In addition, the total return on the Notes will vary based on the number of Observation Dates on which the Contingent Coupon becomes payable prior to maturity or an issuer call. Further, if the Notes are called due to the Call Feature, you will not receive any Contingent Coupons or any other payment in respect of any Observation Dates after the applicable Call Payment Date. Since the Notes could be called as early as the first Call Payment Date, the total return on the Notes could be minimal. If the Notes are not called, you may be subject to the full downside performance of

the Lesser Performing Reference Index even though your potential return is limited to the Contingent Coupon Rate. As a result, the return on an investment in the Notes could be less than the return on a direct investment in securities included in the Reference Indices.

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Issuer Callable Contingent Coupon Barrier Notes
Linked to the Lesser Performing of Two
Equity Indices, Due November 20, 2019
Royal Bank of Canada

Your Return May Be Lower than the Return on a Conventional Debt Security of Comparable Maturity — The return that you will receive on the Notes, which could be negative, may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. Even if your return is positive, your return may be less than the return you would earn if you bought a conventional senior interest bearing debt security of Royal Bank.

Payments on the Notes Are Subject to Our Credit Risk, and Changes in Our Credit Ratings Are Expected to Affect the Market Value of the Notes — The Notes are Royal Bank's senior unsecured debt securities. As a result, your receipt of any Contingent Coupons, if payable, and the amount due on any relevant payment date is dependent upon Royal Bank's ability to repay its obligations on the applicable payment dates. This will be the case even if the levels of the Reference Indices increase after the Trade Date. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition will be at any time during the term of the Notes.

There May Not Be an Active Trading Market for the Notes-Sales in the Secondary Market May Result in Significant Losses — There may be little or no secondary market for the Notes. The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. RBCCM and other affiliates of Royal Bank may make a market for the Notes; however, they are not required to do so. RBCCM or any other affiliate of Royal Bank may stop any market-making activities at any time. Even if a secondary market for the Notes develops, it may not provide significant liquidity or trade at prices advantageous to you. We expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and asked prices for your Notes in any secondary market could be substantial.

Owning the Notes Is Not the Same as Owning the Securities Represented by the Reference Indices — The return on your Notes is unlikely to reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the securities represented by the Reference Indices. For instance, you will not receive or be entitled to receive any dividend payments or other distributions on those securities during the term of your Notes. As an owner of the Notes, you will not have voting rights or any other rights that holders of the Reference Indices may have. Furthermore, the Reference Indices may appreciate substantially during the term of the Notes, while your potential return will be limited to the applicable Contingent Coupon payments.

The Initial Estimated Value of the Notes Is Less than the Price to the Public — The initial estimated value set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement does not represent a minimum price at which we, RBCCM or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase the Notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. If you attempt to sell the Notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the levels of the Reference Indices, the borrowing rate we pay to issue securities of this kind, and the inclusion in the price to the public of the underwriting discount and the estimated costs relating to our hedging of the Notes. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the Notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the Notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the Notes in complex and unpredictable ways. Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which you may be able to sell your Notes prior to maturity may be less than your original purchase price, as any such sale price would not be expected to include the underwriting discount and the hedging costs relating to the Notes. In addition to bid-ask spreads, the value of the Notes determined by RBCCM for any secondary market price is expected to be based on the secondary rate rather than the internal funding rate used to price the Notes and determine the initial estimated value. As a result, the secondary price will be less than if the internal funding rate was used. The Notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your Notes to maturity.

The Initial Estimated Value of the Notes on the Cover Page of this Pricing Supplement Is an Estimate Only, Calculated as of the Time the Terms of the Notes Were Set — The initial estimated value of the Notes is based on the

value of our obligation to make the payments on the Notes, together with the mid-market value of the derivative embedded in the terms of the Notes. See “Structuring the Notes” below. Our estimate is based on a variety of assumptions, including our credit spreads, expectations as to dividends, interest rates and volatility, and the expected term of the Notes. These assumptions are based on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. Other entities may value the Notes or similar securities at a price that is significantly different than we do. The value of the Notes at any time after the Trade Date will vary based on many factors, including changes in market conditions, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. As a result, the actual value you would receive if you sold the Notes in any secondary market, if any, should be expected to differ materially from the initial estimated value of your Notes.

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Issuer Callable Contingent Coupon Barrier Notes
Linked to the Lesser Performing of Two
Equity Indices, Due November 20, 2019
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Inconsistent Research — Royal Bank or its affiliates may issue research reports on securities that are, or may become, components of the Reference Indices. We may also publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the levels of the Reference Indices or the value of the Notes, or express opinions or provide recommendations that may be inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Notes or with the investment view implicit in the Notes or the Reference Indices. You should make your own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Notes and the Reference Indices.

Market Disruption Events and Adjustments — The payment at maturity, each Observation Date and the Valuation Date are subject to adjustment as described in the product prospectus supplement. For a description of what constitutes a market disruption event as well as the consequences of that market disruption event, see “General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events” in the product prospectus supplement.

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Issuer Callable Contingent Coupon Barrier Notes
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INFORMATION REGARDING THE REFERENCE INDICES

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Reference Indices, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the applicable index sponsor. Each of these sponsors has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the applicable Reference Index. The consequences of an index sponsor discontinuing publication of a Reference Index are discussed in the section of the product prospectus supplement entitled “General Terms of the Notes—Unavailability of the Level of a Reference Index.” Neither we nor RBCCM accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of any Reference Index or any successor index.

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of each Reference Index set forth below from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

The SPX

The SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC calculates the SPX by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the SPX without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the SPX constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Effective with the September 2015 rebalance, consolidated share class lines will no longer be included in the S&P 500[®] Index. Each share class line will be subject to public float and liquidity criteria individually, but the company’s total market capitalization will be used to evaluate each share class line. This may result in one listed share class line of a company being included in the S&P 500[®] Index while a second listed share class line of the same company is excluded.

Computation of the SPX

While S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC currently employs the following methodology to calculate the SPX, no assurance can be given that S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Payment at Maturity.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the SPX was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC began shifting the SPX halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the SPX to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC’s criteria for selecting stocks for the SPX did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company’s weight in the SPX.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company’s outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock’s outstanding shares, other than holdings by “block owners,” were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the SPX. Generally, these “control holders” will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all

levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depository banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depository shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block.

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For each stock, an investable weight factor (“IWF”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. As of September 21, 2012, available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company’s officers and directors hold 3% of the company’s shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company’s shares, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company’s officers and directors hold 3% of the company’s shares and another control group holds 20% of the company’s shares, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company’s outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to use and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the SPX is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the “index divisor.” By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the SPX, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the SPX. The index divisor keeps the SPX comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the SPX, which is index maintenance.

Index Maintenance

Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the SPX, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the SPX from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the SPX require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the SPX remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the SPX. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the SPX closing level. Changes in a company’s shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at the market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% due to a company’s acquisition of another company in the SPX are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

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S&P DOW JONES INDICES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE SPX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY US, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE SPX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND US, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

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Historical Information

Below is a table setting forth the intra-day high, intra-day low and period-end closing levels of this Reference Index, based on information provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets. The information provided in the table is for the period from January 1, 2012 through November 15, 2017.

Period-Start Date	Period-End Date	High Intra-Day Level of this Reference Index	Low Intra-Day Level of this Reference Index	Period-End Closing Level of this Reference Index
1/1/2012	3/31/2012	1,419.15	1,258.86	1,408.47
4/1/2012	6/30/2012	1,422.38	1,266.74	1,362.16
7/1/2012	9/30/2012	1,474.51	1,325.41	1,440.67
10/1/2012	12/31/2012	1,470.96	1,343.35	1,426.19
1/1/2013	3/31/2013	1,570.28	1,426.19	1,569.19
4/1/2013	6/30/2013	1,687.18	1,536.03	1,606.28
7/1/2013	9/30/2013	1,729.86	1,604.57	1,681.55
10/1/2013	12/31/2013	1,849.44	1,646.47	1,848.36
1/1/2014	3/31/2014	1,883.97	1,737.92	1,872.34
4/1/2014	6/30/2014	1,968.17	1,814.36	1,960.23
7/1/2014	9/30/2014	2,019.26	1,904.78	1,972.29
10/1/2014	12/31/2014	2,093.55	1,820.66	2,058.90
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	2,119.59	1,980.90	2,067.89
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	2,134.72	2,048.38	2,063.11
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	2,132.82	1,867.01	1,920.03
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	2,116.48	1,893.70	2,043.94
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	2,072.21	1,810.10	2,059.74
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	2,120.55	1,991.68	2,098.86
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	2,193.81	2,074.02	2,168.27
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	2,277.53	2,083.79	2,238.83
1/1/2017	3/31/2017	2,400.98	2,245.13	2,362.72
4/1/2017	6/30/2017	2,453.82	2,328.95	2,423.41
7/1/2017	9/30/2017	2,519.44	2,407.70	2,519.36
10/1/2017	11/15/2017	2,597.02	2,520.40	2,564.62

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

The graph below illustrates the performance of this Reference Index from January 1, 2012 to November 15, 2017, based on information provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets. The red line represents its Coupon Barrier and Trigger Level of 1,798.23, which is equal to 70.00% of its Initial Level of 2,568.90.

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Russell 2000[®] Index (“RTY”)

The RTY

The RTY was developed by Russell Investments (“Russell”) before FTSE International Limited and Russell combined in 2015 to create FTSE Russell, which is wholly owned by London Stock Exchange Group. Russell began dissemination of the RTY (Bloomberg L.P. index symbol “RTY”) on January 1, 1984. FTSE Russell calculates and publishes the RTY. The RTY was set to 135 as of the close of business on December 31, 1986. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. As a subset of the Russell 3000[®] Index, the RTY consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000[®] Index. The Russell 3000[®] Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The RTY is determined, comprised, and calculated by FTSE Russell without regard to the Notes.

Selection of Stocks Underlying the RTY

All companies eligible for inclusion in the RTY must be classified as a U.S. company under FTSE Russell’s country-assignment methodology. If a company is incorporated, has a stated headquarters location, and trades in the same country (American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares are not eligible), then the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three factors are not the same, FTSE Russell defines three Home Country Indicators (“HCIs”): country of incorporation, country of headquarters, and country of the most liquid exchange (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume) (“ADDTV”) from all exchanges within a country. Using the HCIs, FTSE Russell compares the primary location of the company’s assets with the three HCIs. If the primary location of its assets matches any of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to the primary location of its assets. If there is insufficient information to determine the country in which the company’s assets are primarily located, FTSE Russell will use the primary country from which the company’s revenues are primarily derived for the comparison with the three HCIs in a similar manner. FTSE Russell uses the average of two years of assets or revenues data to reduce potential turnover. If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenues data, FTSE Russell will assign the company to the country of its headquarters, which is defined as the address of the company’s principal executive offices, unless that country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation “BDI” country, in which case the company will be assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange. BDI countries include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands. For any companies incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory, including countries such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, a U.S. HCI is assigned.

All securities eligible for inclusion in the RTY must trade on a major U.S. exchange. Stocks must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on their primary exchange on the last trading day in May to be eligible for inclusion during annual reconstitution. However, in order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member’s closing price is less than \$1.00 on the last day of May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the month of May is equal to or greater than \$1.00. Initial public offerings are added each quarter and must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on the last day of their eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion. If an existing stock does not trade on the “rank day” (typically the last trading day in May, but a confirmed timetable is announced each spring), but does have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on another eligible U.S. exchange, that stock will be eligible for inclusion.

An important criterion used to determine the list of securities eligible for the RTY is total market capitalization, which is defined as the market price as of the rank day in May for those securities being considered at annual reconstitution times the total number of shares outstanding. Where applicable, common stock, non-restricted exchangeable shares

and partnership units/membership interests are used to determine market capitalization. Any other form of shares such as preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, installment receipts or trust receipts, are excluded from the calculation. If multiple share classes of common stock exist, they are combined to determine total shares outstanding. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. If multiple share classes exist, the pricing vehicle will be designated as the share class with the highest two-year trading volume as of the rank day in May.

Companies with a total market capitalization of less than \$30 million are not eligible for the RTY. Similarly, companies with only 5% or less of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the RTY. Royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, as defined by the SEC, including business development companies), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies, and limited partnerships are also ineligible for inclusion. Exchange traded funds and mutual funds are also excluded. Bulletin board, pink sheets, and over-the-counter (“OTC”) traded securities are not eligible for inclusion.

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Annual reconstitution is a process by which the RTY is completely rebuilt. Based on closing levels of the company's common stock on its primary exchange on the rank day of May of each year, FTSE Russell reconstitutes the composition of the RTY using the then existing market capitalizations of eligible companies. Reconstitution of the RTY occurs on the last Friday in June or, when the last Friday in June is the 29th or 30th, reconstitution occurs on the prior Friday. In addition, FTSE Russell adds initial public offerings to the RTY on a quarterly basis based on total market capitalization ranking within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution.

After membership is determined, a security's shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as "free float." The purpose of the adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set.

License Agreement

FTSE Russell and Royal Bank have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to Royal Bank, and certain of its affiliates, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use indices owned and published by FTSE Russell in connection with some securities, including the Notes.

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Historical Information

Below is a table setting forth the intra-day high, intra-day low and period-end closing levels of this Reference Index, based on information provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets. The information provided in the table is for the period from January 1, 2012 through November 15, 2017.

Period-Start Date	Period-End Date	High Intra-Day Level of this Reference Index	Low Intra-Day Level of this Reference Index	Period-End Closing Level of this Reference Index
1/1/2012	3/31/2012	847.920	736.780	830.301
4/1/2012	6/30/2012	841.060	729.750	798.487
7/1/2012	9/30/2012	868.500	765.050	837.450
10/1/2012	12/31/2012	853.570	763.550	849.350
1/1/2013	3/31/2013	954.000	849.330	951.542
4/1/2013	6/30/2013	1,008.230	898.400	977.475
7/1/2013	9/30/2013	1,082.000	981.300	1,073.786
10/1/2013	12/31/2013	1,167.960	1,037.860	1,163.637
1/1/2014	3/31/2014	1,212.823	1,082.717	1,173.038
4/1/2014	6/30/2014	1,193.964	1,082.531	1,192.964
7/1/2014	9/30/2014	1,213.550	1,101.675	1,101.676
10/1/2014	12/31/2014	1,221.442	1,040.472	1,204.696
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	1,268.162	1,151.295	1,252.772
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	1,295.996	1,211.126	1,253.947
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	1,275.899	1,078.633	1,100.688
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	1,205.079	1,080.606	1,135.889
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	1,134.078	943.097	1,114.028
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	1,190.172	1,085.883	1,151.923
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	1,263.460	1,131.713	1,251.646
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	1,392.714	1,156.085	1,357.130
1/1/2017	3/31/2017	1,414.824	1,335.038	1,385.920
4/1/2017	6/30/2017	1,433.790	1,345.244	1,415.359
7/1/2017	9/30/2017	1,493.555	1,349.354	1,490.861
10/1/2017	11/15/2017	1,514.943	1,454.165	1,464.095

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

The graph below illustrates the performance of this Reference Index from January 1, 2012 to November 15, 2017, based on information provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets. The red line represents its Coupon Barrier and Trigger Level of 1,027.502, which is equal to 70.00% of its Initial Level of 1,467.860.

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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following disclosure supplements, and to the extent inconsistent supersedes, the discussion in the product prospectus supplement dated January 11, 2016 under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.”

Under Section 871(m) of the Code, a “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States. Such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a non-U.S. holder. Under U.S. Treasury Department regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the U.S. Treasury Department regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2019. Based on our determination that the Notes are not delta-one instruments, non-U.S. holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the Notes. However, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Reference Indices or the Notes (for example, upon a Reference Index rebalancing), and following such occurrence the Notes could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Reference Indices or the Notes should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the Notes and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable withholding agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and its affiliates will act as placement agents for the Notes and will receive a fee from the Issuer of \$5.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes.

In addition, RBCCM or another of its affiliates or agents may use this document in market-making transactions after the initial sale of the Notes, but is under no obligation to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice.

Delivery of the Notes will be made against payment for the Notes on November 20, 2017, which is the third (3rd) business day following the Trade Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+3”). See “Plan of Distribution” in the prospectus dated January 8, 2016. For additional information as to the relationship between us and RBCCM, please see the section “Plan of Distribution—Conflicts of Interest” in the prospectus dated January 8, 2016.

We will deliver the Notes on a date that is greater than two business days following the trade date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes more than two business days prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The value of the Notes shown on your account statement may be based on RBCCM’s estimate of the value of the Notes if RBCCM or another of our affiliates were to make a market in the Notes (which it is not obligated to do). That estimate will be based upon the price that RBCCM may pay for the Notes in light of then prevailing market conditions, our creditworthiness and transaction costs. For a period of approximately three months after the issue date

of the Notes, the value of the Notes that may be shown on your account statement may be higher than RBCCM's estimated value of the Notes at that time. This is because the estimated value of the Notes will not include the underwriting discount and our hedging costs and profits; however, the value of the Notes shown on your account statement during that period may be a higher amount, reflecting the addition of RBCCM's underwriting discount and our estimated costs and profits from hedging the Notes. This excess is expected to decrease over time until the end of this period. After this period, if RBCCM repurchases your Notes, it expects to do so at prices that reflect their estimated value.

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STRUCTURING THE NOTES

The Notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Reference Indices. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our structured notes, the economic terms of the Notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because structured notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us, we typically borrow the funds under these Notes at a rate that is more favorable to us than the rate that we might pay for a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity. Using this relatively lower implied borrowing rate rather than the secondary market rate, is a factor that reduced the initial estimated value of the Notes at the time their terms were set. Unlike the estimated value included in this pricing supplement, any value of the Notes determined for purposes of a secondary market transaction may be based on a different funding rate, which may result in a lower value for the Notes than if our initial internal funding rate were used.

In order to satisfy our payment obligations under the Notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) on the issue date with RBCCM or one of our other subsidiaries. The terms of these hedging arrangements take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Reference Indices, and the tenor of the Notes. The economic terms of the Notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

The lower implied borrowing rate is a factor that reduced the economic terms of the Notes to you. The initial offering price of the Notes also reflects the underwriting commission and our estimated hedging costs. These factors resulted in the initial estimated value for the Notes on the Trade Date being less than their public offering price. See “Selected Risk Considerations—The Initial Estimated Value of the Notes Is Less than the Price to the Public” above.

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, the issue and sale of the Notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action of the Bank in conformity with the Indenture, and when the Notes have been duly executed, authenticated and issued in accordance with the Indenture and delivered against payment therefor, the Notes will be validly issued and, to the extent validity of the Notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario or Québec, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, and will be valid obligations of the Bank, subject to equitable remedies which may only be granted at the discretion of a court of competent authority, subject to applicable bankruptcy, to rights to indemnity and contribution under the Notes or the Indenture which may be limited by applicable law; to insolvency and other laws of general application affecting creditors’ rights, to limitations under applicable limitations statutes, and to limitations as to the currency in which judgments in Canada may be rendered, as prescribed by the Currency Act (Canada). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Provinces of Ontario and Québec and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee’s authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated January 8, 2016, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.1 to Royal Bank’s Form 6-K filed with the SEC dated January 8, 2016.

In the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP, when the Notes have been duly completed in accordance with the Indenture and issued and sold as contemplated by the prospectus supplement and the prospectus, the Notes will be valid, binding and enforceable obligations of Royal Bank, entitled to the benefits of the Indenture, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. This opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee’s authorization, execution and delivery of the

Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and to such counsel's reliance on the Bank and other sources as to certain factual matters, all as stated in the legal opinion dated January 8, 2016, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to the Bank's Form 6-K dated January 8, 2016.

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