

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
 Form 424B2
 June 18, 2018

RBC Capital Markets® Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
 Registration Statement No. 333-208507

Pricing Supplement

Dated June 15, 2018

To the Product \$2,815,000
 Prospectus Supplement Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon Buffered
 ERN-EI-1 Dated January Enhanced Return Notes
 12, 2016, Prospectus Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Supplement Dated Due June 20, 2023
 January 8, 2016, and Royal Bank of Canada
 Prospectus Dated January
 8, 2016

Royal Bank of Canada is offering the Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon Buffered Enhanced Return Notes (the “Notes”) linked to the performance of the S&P 500® Index (the “Reference Asset”). The CUSIP number for the Notes is 78013XML9.

The payments on the Notes will depend upon the closing levels of the Reference Asset during each of the 60 monthly Observation Periods over their term. As set forth in more detail below, the Notes may pay a contingent coupon of 6.75% per annum, depending on the closing level of the Reference Asset on each trading day during each Observation Period. This rate is subject to reduction, or even elimination, as described below, if a Knock-In Event (as defined below) occurs.

If a Knock-In Event has not occurred on or prior to the end of the Observation Date ending in June 2019, the Notes will be automatically called, and you will receive the principal amount and the final contingent coupon.

If the Notes are not automatically called in June 2019 because a Knock-In Event has occurred, you will receive at maturity a payment that may be greater than or less than the principal amount of your notes. You may lose all or a portion of the principal amount, in addition to the possibility that you will receive few or no contingent coupons during the term of the Notes.

Any payments on the Notes are subject to our credit risk.

Please see the discussion below for detailed information as to the payments to be made on the Notes.

Issue Date: June 20, 2018

Valuation Date: June 15, 2023

Maturity Date: June 20, 2023

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Investing in the Notes involves significant risks, as the Notes have complex terms. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-1 of the prospectus supplement dated January 8, 2016, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-4 of the product prospectus supplement dated January 12, 2016, and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page P-13 of this pricing supplement.

The Notes will not constitute deposits insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other Canadian or U.S. government agency or instrumentality.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this pricing supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Note</u>	<u>Total</u>
Price to public	100.00%	\$2,815,000

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Underwriting discounts and commissions	0.00%	\$0
Proceeds to Royal Bank of Canada	100.00%	\$2,815,000

The initial estimated value of the Notes as of the date of this pricing supplement is \$990.05 per \$1,000 in principal amount, which is less than the price to public. The actual value of the Notes at any time will reflect many factors, cannot be predicted with accuracy, and may be less than this amount. We describe our determination of the initial estimated value in more detail below.

RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

SUMMARY

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified by the more detailed information set forth in this pricing supplement, the product prospectus supplement, the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus.

Issuer: Royal Bank of Canada (“Royal Bank”)
 Issue: Senior Global Medium-Term Notes, Series G
 Underwriter: RBC Capital Markets, LLC (“RBCCM”)
 Reference Asset: S&P 500® Index
 Bloomberg Ticker: SPX
 Currency: U.S. Dollars
 Minimum Investment: \$1,000 and minimum denominations of \$1,000 in excess thereof
 Pricing Date: June 15, 2018
 Issue Date: June 20, 2018
 CUSIP: 78013XML9
 Valuation Date: June 15, 2023
 Maturity Date: June 20, 2023. The maturity date will be subject to postponement for market and other disruptions, as described in the product prospectus supplement dated January 12, 2016.
 Index Performance: The Index Performance is the quotient of (i) the Final Level divided by (ii) the Initial Level, expressed as a percentage, as determined by the Calculation Agent.
 Initial Level: 2,779.66, which was the closing level of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date.
 Final Level: The closing level of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date.
 Knock-In Event: A Knock-In Event will occur if, on any trading day during any Observation Period, the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than any Knock-in Level.
 Knock-In Level 1: 2,557.29, which is 92.00% of the Initial Level (rounded to two decimal places).
 Knock-In Level 2: 2,446.10, which is 88.00% of the Initial Level (rounded to two decimal places).
 Knock-In Level 3: 2,362.71, which is 85.00% of the Initial Level (rounded to two decimal places).
 Contingent Rate: The product of (i) 1/3, (ii) the number of Knock-In Levels that have not yet been breached by the Reference Asset’s closing level on any trading day during an Observation Period and (iii) the Base Rate.
 Coupon Rate: If a Knock-In Event occurs, the Contingent Coupon Rate will be reduced, and could be zero if the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during any Observation Period.

P-2 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

Base Rate:

6.75% of the principal amount per annum, corresponding to approximately 0.563% of the principal amount per month in which it is payable. Unless a Knock-In Event occurs relating to Knock-In Level 3, contingent coupons will be paid at the applicable Contingent Coupon Rate, based on the Observation Periods and the Contingent Coupon Payment Dates set forth in the table below, subject to postponement as set forth below. The final Contingent Coupon Payment Date will be the maturity date. There will be 60 monthly Observation Periods during the term of the Notes. The first date of the first Observation Period is the Pricing Date. The final Observation Period will end on the Valuation Date.

Monthly Observation Periods and Contingent Coupon Payment Dates:

Start Date of Each Observation Period	End Date of Each Observation Period	Contingent Coupon Payment Dates
June 15, 2018	July 16, 2018	July 19, 2018
July 17, 2018	August 15, 2018	August 20, 2018
August 16, 2018	September 17, 2018	September 20, 2018
September 18, 2018	October 15, 2018	October 18, 2018
October 16, 2018	November 15, 2018	November 20, 2018
November 16, 2018	December 17, 2018	December 20, 2018
December 18, 2018	January 15, 2019	January 18, 2019
January 16, 2019	February 15, 2019	February 21, 2019
February 16, 2019	March 15, 2019	March 20, 2019
March 16, 2019	April 15, 2019	April 18, 2019
April 16, 2019	May 15, 2019	May 20, 2019
May 16, 2019	June 17, 2019	June 20, 2019
June 18, 2019	July 15, 2019	July 18, 2019
July 16, 2019	August 15, 2019	August 20, 2019
August 16, 2019	September 16, 2019	September 19, 2019
September 17, 2019	October 15, 2019	October 18, 2019
October 16, 2019	November 15, 2019	November 20, 2019

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November 16, 2019	December 16, 2019	December 19, 2019
December 17, 2019	January 15, 2020	January 21, 2020
January 16, 2020	February 18, 2020	February 21, 2020
February 19, 2020	March 16, 2020	March 19, 2020
March 17, 2020	April 15, 2020	April 20, 2020
April 16, 2020	May 15, 2020	May 20, 2020

P-3 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

May 16, 2020	June 15, 2020	June 18, 2020
June 16, 2020	July 15, 2020	July 20, 2020
July 16, 2020	August 17, 2020	August 20, 2020
August 18, 2020	September 15, 2020	September 18, 2020
September 16, 2020	October 15, 2020	October 20, 2020
October 16, 2020	November 16, 2020	November 19, 2020
November 17, 2020	December 15, 2020	December 18, 2020
December 16, 2020	January 15, 2021	January 21, 2021
January 16, 2021	February 16, 2021	February 19, 2021
February 17, 2021	March 15, 2021	March 18, 2021
March 16, 2021	April 15, 2021	April 20, 2021
April 16, 2021	May 17, 2021	May 20, 2021
May 18, 2021	June 15, 2021	June 18, 2021
June 16, 2021	July 15, 2021	July 20, 2021
July 16, 2021	August 16, 2021	August 19, 2021
August 17, 2021	September 15, 2021	September 20, 2021
September 16, 2021	October 15, 2021	October 20, 2021
October 16, 2021	November 15, 2021	November 18, 2021
November 16, 2021	December 15, 2021	December 20, 2021
December 16, 2021	January 18, 2022	January 21, 2022
January 19, 2022	February 15, 2022	February 18, 2022
February 16, 2022	March 15, 2022	March 18, 2022
March 16, 2022	April 18, 2022	April 21, 2022
April 19, 2022	May 16, 2022	May 19, 2022
May 17, 2022	June 15, 2022	June 20, 2022
June 16, 2022	July 15, 2022	July 20, 2022
July 16, 2022	August 15, 2022	August 18, 2022
August 16, 2022	September 15, 2022	September 20, 2022
September 16, 2022	October 17, 2022	October 20, 2022
October 18, 2022	November 15, 2022	November 18, 2022
November 16, 2022	December 15, 2022	December 20, 2022
December 16, 2022	January 17, 2023	January 20, 2023

P-4 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

January 18, 2023	February 15, 2023	February 21, 2023
February 16, 2023	March 15, 2023	March 20, 2023
March 16, 2023	April 17, 2023	April 20, 2023
April 18, 2023	May 15, 2023	May 18, 2023
May 16, 2023	June 15, 2023	June 20, 2023

If any Contingent Coupon Payment Date is not a business day, the contingent coupon will be payable on the first following business day. The amount of any contingent coupon will not be adjusted in respect of any postponement of a Contingent Coupon Payment Date and no interest or other payment will be payable on the Notes as a result of any such postponement.

The contingent coupon payments are not guaranteed. We will not pay you any contingent coupon for any Observation Period, or for any Observation Period thereafter, if the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during that period. The contingent coupons are also subject to reduction of the Contingent Coupon Rate, as described above.

If, on the end date of the twelfth Observation Period occurring in June 2019, a Knock-In Event has not occurred, then the Notes will be automatically called, and we will pay the Call Amount on the Call Settlement Date.

Call Feature:

If that end date of the twelfth Observation Period is postponed because it is not a trading day, or due to a Market Disruption Event, as described in the product prospectus supplement, such date may be postponed as set forth in that document. In such a case, the payment of any Call Amount that is due may be postponed by the same number of business days.

Call Amount:

If the Notes are automatically called, then, on the Call Settlement Date, for each \$1,000 principal amount, you will receive \$1,000 plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on that Call Settlement Date.

Call Settlement Date:

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June 20, 2019, which is the Contingent Coupon
Payment Date corresponding to the June 2019
Observation Period, subject to postponement as
described above.

P-5 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

As discussed above, the Notes will only remain outstanding as of the maturity date if they are not automatically called, as set forth above. Accordingly, the Notes will only make a payment at maturity if a Knock-In Event has not occurred prior to June 2019. If the Notes are not automatically called, the Redemption Amount will be determined based upon the extent to which the closing level of the Reference Asset fell below the Initial Level on each Knock-In Event.

Redemption Amount 1: If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 1 on any trading day during an Observation Period, but remains greater than or equal to Knock-in Level 2 over that Observation Period and each subsequent Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 \times [(2/3 \times 100.00\%) + \\ & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%)))] \end{aligned}$$

In this case, you will lose approximately 0.3623% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 92.00% and down to 88.00%.

Redemption Amount 2: If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 2 on any trading day during an Observation Period, but remains greater than or equal to Knock-in Level 3 over that Observation Period and each subsequent Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 \times [(1/3 \times 100.00\%) + \\ & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%))) + \\ & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 113.64\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 88.00\%)))] \end{aligned}$$

In this case, you will lose approximately 0.7411% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 89.9556% and down to 85.00%.

Redemption Amount 3: If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset falls below Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during an Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 \times [(1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%))) + \\ & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 113.64\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 88.00\%))) + \\ & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 117.65\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 85.00\%)))] \end{aligned}$$

In this case, you will lose approximately 1.1133% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 88.2407%. In this case, you may lose some or all of your principal amount. The Notes are NOT principal protected. Your principal is at risk and you could lose up to 100.00% of your investment in the Notes, depending on the closing levels of the Reference Asset over each Observation Period.

Redemption Amount (if not previously called and if held to maturity):

Principal at Risk:

Record Dates:

Contingent coupons, if any, will be payable to the holders of record at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the applicable Contingent Coupon Payment Date, provided that the contingent coupon payable on the maturity date or Call Settlement Date (if payable) will be payable to the person to whom the Redemption Amount or Call Amount, as the case may be, is payable.

P-6 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

Calculation Agent:	RBCCM
U.S. Tax Treatment:	By purchasing a Note, each holder agrees (in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the Note as a pre-paid cash-settled contingent income-bearing derivative contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain and the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) could assert that the Notes should be taxed in a manner that is different from that described in the preceding sentence. Please see the section below, “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences,” which applies to the Notes.
Secondary Market:	RBCCM (or one of its affiliates), though not obligated to do so, may maintain a secondary market in the Notes after the Issue Date. The amount that you may receive upon sale of your Notes prior to maturity may be less than the principal amount of your Notes.
Listing:	The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
Clearance and Settlement:	DTC global (including through its indirect participants Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as described under “Description of Debt Securities—Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance” in the prospectus dated January 8, 2016).
Terms Incorporated in the Master Note:	All of the terms appearing above the item captioned “Secondary Market” on pages P-2 to P-5 of this pricing supplement and the terms appearing under the caption “General Terms of the Notes” in the product prospectus supplement dated January 12, 2016, as modified by this pricing supplement. In addition to those terms, the following two sentences are also incorporated into the master note: RBC confirms that it fully understands and is able to calculate the effective annual rate of interest applicable to the Notes based on the methodology for calculating per annum rates provided for in the Notes. RBC irrevocably agrees not to plead or assert Section 4 of the Interest Act (Canada), whether by way of defense or otherwise, in any proceeding relating to the Notes.

P-7 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF YOUR NOTES

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated January 8, 2016, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated January 8, 2016 and the product prospectus supplement dated January 12, 2016, relating to our Senior Global Medium-Term Notes, Series G, of which these Notes are a part. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement will have the meanings given to them in the product prospectus supplement. In the event of any conflict, this pricing supplement will control. The Notes vary from the terms described in the product prospectus supplement in several important ways. You should read this pricing supplement carefully.

This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the Notes and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in the prospectus supplement dated January 8, 2016 and “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the product prospectus supplement dated January 12, 2016, as the Notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the Notes. You may access these documents on the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if that address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus dated January 8, 2016:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1000275/000121465916008810/j18160424b3.htm>

Prospectus Supplement dated January 8, 2016:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1000275/000121465916008811/p14150424b3.htm>

Product Prospectus Supplement ERN-EI-1 dated January 12, 2016:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1000275/000114036116047560/form424b5.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 1000275. As used in this pricing supplement, “we,” “us,” or “our” refers to Royal Bank of Canada.

P-8 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

HYPOTHETICAL RETURNS

The tables and examples set out below are included for illustration purposes only. The hypothetical Index Performances of the Reference Asset used to illustrate the calculation of the contingent coupon payments and the Redemption Amount (rounded to two decimal places) are not estimates or forecasts of the Final Level or the level of the Reference Asset on any trading day prior to the Maturity Date. The hypothetical examples below do not purport to be representative of every possible scenario concerning the increases or decreases in the level of the Reference Asset during and over the term of the Notes. These examples should not be taken as an indication of expected or future performance of the Notes.

Unless otherwise noted, all examples and illustrations assume that a holder purchased Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000, and are based on the Base Rate of 6.75% of the principal amount per annum (approximately 0.563% per month) and that the Notes are not automatically called prior to maturity. If the Notes are automatically called, then, for each \$1,000 principal amount, you will receive \$1,000 plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on that Call Settlement Date.

Hypothetical Examples of the Contingent Coupon Payments

The following examples demonstrate the amount of the contingent coupon payment that you may receive under various circumstances. For each Contingent Coupon Payment Date, the Contingent Coupon Rate per Note shall equal the product of (i) 1/3, (ii) the number of Knock-In Levels that have not yet been breached by the Reference Asset's closing level on any trading day preceding such Contingent Coupon Payment Date during an Observation Period and (iii) the Base Rate. If a Knock-In Event occurs, the Contingent Coupon Rate will be reduced, and could be zero if the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during any Observation Period.

Observation Period	Lowest Closing Level's Performance Against the Initial Level	Has a Knock-In Event Occurred?	Contingent Coupon Payment (If Any), Payable for Remaining Term of the Notes
1	120.00%	No	\$5.63
5	110.00%	No	\$5.63
10	90.00%	Yes (breach of Knock-In Level 1)	\$3.75
15	89.00%	Yes	\$3.75
20	87.00%	Yes (breach of Knock-In Level 2)	\$1.88
25	95.00%	Yes	\$1.88
30	91.00%	Yes	\$1.88
35	90.00%	Yes	\$1.88
40	84.00%	Yes (breach of Knock-In Level 3)	\$0.00
45	80.00%	Yes	\$0.00
50	75.00%	Yes	\$0.00
55	80.00%	Yes	\$0.00
60	90.00%	Yes	\$0.00

Example 1: A Knock-In Event has occurred during the 10th Observation Period; the closing level of the Reference Asset breaches Knock-In Level 1

Because a Knock-In Event has occurred and the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 1 during the 10th Observation Period, the potential contingent coupon payments payable then are collectively reduced by the number of Knock-In Levels that have been breached (in this case, being one). Each Knock-In Level, if breached, has the effect of reducing the Contingent Coupon Rate by 1/3 for any remaining contingent coupon payments. Since

only Knock-

P-9 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

In Level 1 has been breached, the potential contingent coupon payment (until another lower Knock-In Level is breached) is calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [0.563\% \times (1/3 \times 2)] = \$3.75$$

Example 2: A Knock-In Event has occurred during the 20th Observation Period; the closing level of the Reference Asset breaches Knock-In Level 2

Because a Knock-In Event has occurred and the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 2 during the 20th Observation Period, the potential contingent coupon payments payable then are collectively reduced by the number of Knock-In Levels that have been breached (in this case, being two). Since both Knock-In Level 1 and Knock-In Level 2 have been breached, the potential contingent coupon payment (until another lower Knock-In Level is breached) is calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times [0.563\% \times (1/3 \times 1)] = \$1.88$$

Example 3: A Knock-In Event has occurred during the 40th Observation Period; the closing level of the Reference Asset breaches Knock-In Level 3

Because a Knock-In Event has occurred and the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 during the 40th Observation Period, the potential contingent coupon payments payable then are collectively reduced by the number of Knock-In Levels that have been breached (in this case, being three). As a result, the Contingent Coupon Rate for such contingent coupon payment and all remaining contingent coupon payments will be 0.00%, and you will not receive a contingent coupon payment for that Contingent Coupon Payment Date and on any subsequent Contingent Coupon Payment Dates for the remaining term of the Notes.

Example 4: The closing level of the Reference Asset appreciates during the 60th Observation Period and is greater than Knock-In Levels 2 and 3

Even though the closing level of the Reference Asset appreciates and is greater than both Knock-In Levels 2 and 3 on during the 60th Observation Period, because the closing level of the Reference Asset was less than Knock-In Level 3 during a previous Observation Period, you will continue to not receive any contingent coupon payments.

P-10 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

Hypothetical Examples of the Redemption Amount at Maturity

The following table illustrates the Redemption Amount payment an investor would receive on the Maturity Date as described herein for each \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Notes, not taking into account the contingent coupon payments, if any, paid on the Notes.

Illustration 1: The closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 1 on any trading day during an Observation Period; the lowest closing level of the Reference Asset remains greater than or equal to Knock-In Level 2 over the remaining Observation Periods

Lowest Closing Level's Performance Against the Initial Level	Index Performance	Redemption Amount
91.00%	120.00%	\$1,101.45
90.00%	110.00%	\$1,065.22
89.00%	100.00%	\$1,028.99
90.00%	95.00%	\$1,010.87
91.00%	90.00%	\$992.75

If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 1 on any trading day during an Observation Period, but remains greater than or equal to Knock-in Level 2 over that Observation Period and each subsequent Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\$1,000 \times [(2/3 \times 100.00\%) + (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%)))]$$

You will lose approximately 0.3623% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 92.00% and down to 88.00%.

Illustration 2: The closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 2 on any trading day during an Observation Period; the lowest closing level of the Reference Asset remains greater than or equal to Knock-In Level 3 over the remaining Observation Periods

Lowest Closing Level's Performance Against the Initial Level	Index Performance	Redemption Amount
87.00%	120.00%	\$1,222.67
86.50%	100.00%	\$1,074.44
86.00%	95.00%	\$1,037.39
86.50%	88.00%	\$985.51
85.50%	85.00%	\$963.27

If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 2 on any trading day during an Observation Period, but remains greater than or equal to Knock-in Level 3 over that Observation Period and each subsequent Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\$1,000 \times [(1/3 \times 100.00\%) + (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%))) + (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 113.64\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 88.00\%)))]$$

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

You will lose approximately 0.7411% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 89.9556% and down to 85.00%.

Illustration 3: The closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during an Observation Period

Lowest Closing Level's Performance Against the Initial Level	Index Performance	Redemption Amount
80.00%	120.00%	\$1,359.93
60.00%	100.00%	\$1,133.27
40.00%	70.00%	\$793.28
20.00%	50.00%	\$566.62
0.00%	0.00%	\$0.00

If a Knock-In Event occurs because the closing level of the Reference Asset falls below Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during an Observation Period, for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Notes, you will receive an amount equal to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \$1,000 \times [(1/3 \times (100.00\% + 108.70\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 92.00\%))) + \\
 & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 113.64\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 88.00\%))) + \\
 & \quad (1/3 \times (100.00\% + 117.65\% \times (\text{Index Performance} - 85.00\%)))]
 \end{aligned}$$

You will lose approximately 1.1133% of the principal amount of your Notes for every 1.00% decline in the Index Performance below 88.2407%.

P-12 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index,
Due June 20, 2023

SELECTED RISK CONSIDERATIONS

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks. Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Reference Asset. These risks are explained in more detail in the section “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes,” beginning on page PS-4 of 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 a substantial portion (up to 100%) of their principal amount, depending on the occurrence of any Knock-In Event and the performance of the Reference Asset during the Observation Periods, and as of the Valuation Date. You should be aware that if the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than any Knock-In Level on any trading day during the Observation Period, the Redemption Amount payable to you at maturity will be subject to the risk of the Reference Asset declining in value over the term of the Notes, and may result in a loss of up to 100.00% of the principal amount.

The Notes Are Subject to an Automatic Call — If, on the end date of the twelfth Observation Period, a Knock-In Event has not occurred, then the Notes will be automatically called. If the Notes are automatically called, then, on the Call Settlement Date, for each \$1,000 in principal amount, you will receive \$1,000 plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on the Call Settlement Date. You will not receive any contingent coupon payments after the Call Settlement Date. You may be unable to reinvest your proceeds from the automatic 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.

Your Return on the Notes May Be Lower than the Return on a Conventional Debt Security of Comparable Maturity – There may or may not be contingent coupon payments on the Notes. Moreover, if a Knock-In Event occurs, the Redemption Amount payable to you at maturity may be less than the principal amount of your Notes. 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 debt security of Royal Bank with guaranteed interest payments.

The Contingent Coupon, if Any, Is Based Solely on the Performance of the Reference Asset and the Number of Knock-In Levels that Have Been Breached – The number of contingent coupon payments you receive over the term of the Notes, if any, will depend on the performance of the Reference Asset during the term of the Notes and the number of Knock-In Levels that have been breached. If a Knock-In Event does not occur, you will receive the benefit of the full Base Rate, but only for twelve months due to the Call Feature (i.e., in this case, you will only receive contingent coupon payments up to the Call Settlement Date). If a Knock-In Event occurs on any trading day during any Observation Period, beginning on the immediately following Contingent Coupon Payment Date and for the remaining term of the Notes, each contingent coupon payment payable to you will be reduced by the number of Knock-In Levels that have been breached prior to the relevant Contingent Coupon Payment Date, and could be zero. Each Knock-In Level, if breached, effectively reduces the Contingent Coupon Rate by one-third for the remaining term of the Notes. Accordingly, if the closing level of the Reference Asset is less than Knock-In Level 3 on any trading day during an Observation Period, no contingent coupon payment will be payable to you on the immediately following Contingent Coupon Payment Date, and you will not receive any contingent coupon payments for the remaining term of the Notes. The occurrence of a Knock-In Event may also adversely impact your ability to sell your Notes and the price at which they may be sold.

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 all amounts payable on the Notes, if any, are dependent upon Royal Bank’s ability to repay its obligations at that time. This will be the case even if the level of the Reference Asset increases after the Pricing Date. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition will be on any date that a payment on the Notes is due.

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

P-13 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index,
Due June 20, 2023

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.

You Will Not Have Any Rights to the Securities Included in the Reference Asset – As a holder of the Notes, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of securities included in the Reference Asset would have. The Final Level will not reflect any dividends paid on the securities included in the Reference Asset, and accordingly, any positive return on the Notes may be less than the potential positive return on the securities included in the Reference Asset. Furthermore, the Reference Asset may appreciate substantially during the term of the Notes, while your potential return if the Notes are called 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 level of the Reference Asset, the borrowing rate we pay to issue securities of this kind, and the inclusion in the price to the public of 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 hedging costs relating to the Notes. In addition to bid-ask spreads, the value of the Notes determined 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 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 Pricing 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.

Market Disruption Events and Adjustments – The payment at maturity 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.

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index,
Due June 20, 2023

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REFERENCE ASSET

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Reference Asset, including, without limitation, its make up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”). S&P, which owns the copyright and all other rights to the Reference Asset, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Reference Asset. The consequences of S&P discontinuing publication of the Reference Asset are discussed in the section of the product prospectus supplement entitled “General Terms of the Notes—Unavailability of the Level of the Reference Asset.” Neither we nor RBCCM accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Reference Asset or any successor index.

The Reference Asset is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the Reference Asset 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 calculates the Reference Asset by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the Reference Asset 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 Reference Asset 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 Reference Asset. 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 Reference Asset while a second listed share class line of the same company is excluded.

Computation of the Reference Asset

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the Reference Asset, no assurance can be given that S&P 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 Reference Asset 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 began shifting the Reference Asset halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the Reference Asset to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P’s criteria for selecting stocks for the Reference Asset did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company’s weight in the Reference Asset.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the Reference Asset 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 Reference Asset. 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 depositary 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, 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 depositary shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (“IWF”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. 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 would assign that company an

P-15 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

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 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. As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the Reference Asset.

Constituents of the Reference Asset prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the Reference Asset. If a constituent company of the Reference Asset reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will remain in the Reference Asset at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee in order to minimize turnover.

The Reference Asset is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the Reference Asset 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 Reference Asset 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 Reference Asset, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the Reference Asset. The index divisor keeps the Reference Asset comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Reference Asset, 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 Reference Asset, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the Reference Asset from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the Reference Asset require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the Reference Asset remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the Reference Asset. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the Reference Asset closing level.

Changes in a company's total shares outstanding of 5% or more due to public offerings are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (for example, due to tender offers, Dutch auctions, voluntary exchange offers, company stock repurchases, private placements, acquisitions of private companies or non-index companies that do not trade on a major exchange, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations, at-the-market stock offerings or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are generally announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading the following Friday (one week later). If a 5% or more share change causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more, the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case-by-case basis.

License Agreement

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The Notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). S&P Dow Jones Indices make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the holders of the Notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Notes particularly or the ability of the Reference Asset to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to us with respect to the Reference Asset is the licensing of the Reference Asset and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its third party licensors. The Reference Asset is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to us or the Notes. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation to take our needs or the needs of holders of the Notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Reference Asset. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the Notes or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Notes or in

P-16 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Notes are to be converted into cash. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Notes. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Reference Asset will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its subsidiaries are not investment advisors. Inclusion of a security or futures contract within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security or futures contract, nor is it considered to be investment advice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the Notes currently being issued by us, but which may be similar to and competitive with the Notes. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the Notes.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE REFERENCE ASSET 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 REFERENCE ASSET 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.

P-17 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

Historical Information

The graph below sets forth the information relating to the historical performance of the Reference Asset. In addition, below the graph is a table setting forth the intra-day high, intra-day low and period-end closing levels of the Reference Asset. The information provided in this table is for the four calendar quarters of 2008 through 2017, the first quarter of 2018, and for the period from April 1, 2018 through June 15, 2018.

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset in the chart below from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets. The historical performance of the Reference Asset should not be taken as an indication of its future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of the Reference Asset. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Reference Asset will result in any positive return on your initial investment. S&P 500® Index (“SPX”)

Period-Start Date	Period-End Date	High Intra-Day Level of the Reference Asset	Low Intra-Day Level of the Reference Asset	Period-End Closing Level of the Reference Asset
1/1/2008	3/31/2008	1,471.77	1,256.98	1,322.70
4/1/2008	6/30/2008	1,440.24	1,272.00	1,280.00
7/1/2008	9/30/2008	1,313.15	1,106.39	1,166.36
10/1/2008	12/31/2008	1,167.03	741.02	890.64
1/1/2009	3/31/2009	943.85	666.79	797.87
4/1/2009	6/30/2009	956.23	783.32	919.32
7/1/2009	9/30/2009	1,080.15	869.32	1,057.08
10/1/2009	12/31/2009	1,130.38	1,019.95	1,126.42
1/1/2010	3/31/2010	1,180.69	1,044.50	1,169.43
4/1/2010	6/30/2010	1,219.80	1,028.33	1,030.71
7/1/2010	9/30/2010	1,157.16	1,010.91	1,141.20
10/1/2010	12/31/2010	1,262.60	1,131.87	1,257.88
1/1/2011	3/31/2011	1,344.07	1,249.05	1,325.83
4/1/2011	6/30/2011	1,370.58	1,258.07	1,320.64
7/1/2011	9/30/2011	1,356.48	1,101.54	1,131.42
10/1/2011	12/31/2011	1,292.66	1,074.77	1,257.61
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

P-18 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
 Buffered Enhanced Notes
 Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
 Due June 20, 2023

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	12/31/2017	2,694.97	2,520.40	2,673.61
1/1/2018	3/31/2018	2,872.87	2,532.69	2,640.87
4/1/2018	6/15/2018	2,791.47	2,553.80	2,779.66

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

P-19 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a general description of the material U.S. tax considerations relating to the Notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are a resident for tax purposes and the tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes and receiving payments under the Notes. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this document and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

The following section supplements the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement and it supersedes the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying product prospectus supplement. It applies only to those holders who are not excluded from the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus. This discussion applies only to holders that will purchase the Notes upon original issuance and will hold the Notes as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, the discussion below assumes that an investor in the Notes will be subject to a significant risk that it will lose a significant amount of its investment in the Notes.

You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and other tax consequences of your investment in the Notes in your particular circumstances, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

NO STATUTORY, JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY DIRECTLY DISCUSSES HOW THE NOTES SHOULD BE TREATED FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. AS A RESULT, THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES ARE UNCERTAIN. BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAINTY, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR IN DETERMINING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FEDERAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any of the component stocks included in the Reference Asset would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or a “U.S. real property holding corporation,” within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If the issuer of one or more of such stocks were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a holder. You should refer to any available information filed with the SEC and other authorities by the issuers of the component stock is included in the Reference Asset and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you in this regard, if any.

In the opinion of our counsel, Morrison & Foerster LLP, it would generally be reasonable to treat a note with terms described in this document as a pre-paid cash-settled contingent income-bearing derivative contract linked to the Reference Asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the terms of the Notes require a holder and us (in the absence of a change in law or an administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the Notes for all tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. In addition, we intend to treat the contingent coupons as U.S. source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The following discussion assumes that the treatment described in this paragraph is proper and will be respected.

Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the contingent monthly coupon is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that such contingent monthly coupon (including any contingent monthly coupon paid on or with respect to the maturity date) constitutes taxable ordinary income to a U.S. holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the holder’s regular method of tax accounting. If the Notes are so treated, a U.S. holder should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or maturity of the Notes in an amount equal to the difference between the cash amount a holder receives at such time (other than amounts properly

attributable to any contingent monthly coupon, which would be taxed, as described above, as ordinary income) and the holder's tax basis in the Notes. In general, a U.S. holder's tax basis in the Notes will be equal to the price the holder paid for the Notes. Capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for

P-20 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

more than one year and is generally taxed at ordinary income rates where the property is held for one year or less. The ordinary income treatment of the contingent monthly coupons, in conjunction with the capital loss treatment of any loss recognized upon the sale, exchange or maturity of the Notes, could result in adverse tax consequences to a holder because the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Alternative Treatments. Alternative tax treatments of the Notes are also possible and the Internal Revenue Service might assert that a treatment other than that described above is more appropriate. For example, it is possible to treat the Notes, and the Internal Revenue Service might assert that the Notes should be treated, as a single debt instrument. Because the Notes have a term that exceeds one year, such a debt instrument would be subject to the special tax rules governing contingent payment debt instruments. If the Notes are so treated, a holder would generally be required to accrue interest income over the term of the securities based upon the yield at which we would issue a non-contingent fixed-rate debt instrument with other terms and conditions similar to the Notes. In addition, any gain a holder might recognize upon the sale or maturity of the Notes would be ordinary income and any loss recognized by a holder at such time would generally be ordinary loss to the extent of interest that same holder included in income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of the Notes, and thereafter, would be capital loss.

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the Notes, it is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service could seek to characterize the Notes in a manner that results in other tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the Internal Revenue Service could possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize upon the sale or maturity of the Notes should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

The Internal Revenue Service has released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Notes. According to the notice, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Department are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the Notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis irrespective of any contingent monthly coupons. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the Notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently irrespective of any contingent monthly coupons and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gains as ordinary income and impose an interest charge, might be applied to such instruments. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations. We intend to treat the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described in this document unless and until such time as the U.S. Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. Payments made with respect to the Notes and proceeds from the sale or exchange of the Notes may be subject to a backup withholding tax unless, in general, the holder complies with certain procedures or is an exempt recipient. Any amounts so withheld generally will be refunded by the Internal Revenue Service or allowed as a credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the holder makes a timely filing of an appropriate tax return or refund claim to the Internal Revenue Service.

Reports will be made to the Internal Revenue Service and to holders that are not exempted from the reporting requirements.

Non-U.S. holders. The following discussion applies to non-U.S. holders of the Notes. A non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of a Note that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a non-resident alien individual, a foreign corporation, or a foreign estate or trust.

While the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes (including proper characterization of the contingent monthly coupons for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is uncertain, U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) will be withheld in respect of the contingent monthly coupons paid to a non-U.S. holder unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the non-U.S. holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We will not

P-21 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

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Due June 20, 2023

pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a non-U.S. holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable (which certification may generally be made on a Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a substitute or successor form). In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by corporate non-U.S. holders. A non-U.S. holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service. The availability of a lower rate of withholding or an exemption from withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on the proper characterization of the contingent monthly coupons under U.S. federal income tax laws and whether such treaty rate or exemption applies to such contingent monthly coupon payments. No assurance can be provided on the proper characterization of the contingent monthly coupons for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, accordingly, no assurance can be provided on the availability of benefits under any income tax treaty. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors in this regard. Except as discussed below, a non-U.S. holder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain (not including, for the avoidance of doubt, any amounts properly attributable to any contingent monthly coupon which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale or maturity of the Notes, provided that (i) the holder complies with any applicable certification requirements (which certification may generally be made on a Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a substitute or successor form), (ii) the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a U.S. trade or business, and (iii) if the holder is a non-resident alien individual, such holder is not present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or maturity of the Notes. In the case of (ii) above, the holder generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to any income or gain in the same manner as if the holder were a U.S. holder and, in the case of a holder that is a corporation, the holder may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by an applicable U.S. income tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments. Payments made to a non-U.S. holder may be subject to information reporting and to backup withholding unless the holder complies with applicable certification and identification requirements as to its foreign status.

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 Asset or the Notes (for example, upon the Reference Asset 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 Asset 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.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the Notes to become subject to withholding tax in addition to the withholding tax described above, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate. The Internal Revenue Service has also indicated that it is considering whether income in respect of instruments such as the Notes should be subject to withholding tax. We will not be required to pay any

P-22 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

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Due June 20, 2023

additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments of interest (and OID), dividends, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property (including payments at maturity, or upon a redemption or sale) of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“withholdable payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution (including amounts paid to a foreign financial institution on your behalf) unless such institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department to collect and provide to the U.S. Treasury Department certain information regarding U.S. account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution or otherwise complies with FATCA. In addition, the Notes may constitute a “financial account” for these purposes and thus, be subject to information reporting requirements pursuant to FATCA. The legislation also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on withholdable payments made to a non-financial foreign entity, unless that entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS have announced that withholding on payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of the Notes will only apply to payments made after December 31, 2018. We will not pay additional amounts with respect to any FATCA withholding. Therefore, if such withholding applies, any payments on the Notes will be significantly less than what you would have otherwise received. Depending on your circumstances, these amounts withheld may be creditable or refundable to you. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the United States governing FATCA may be subject to different rules. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding the possible implications of FATCA on your investment in the Notes.

P-23 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Auto-Callable Contingent Coupon
Buffered Enhanced Notes
Linked to the S&P 500® Index,
Due June 20, 2023

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Delivery of the Notes will be made against payment for the Notes on June 20, 2018, which is the third (3rd) business day following the Pricing 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.

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 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 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.

We may use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the Notes. In addition, RBCCM or another of our affiliates may use this pricing supplement in a market-making transaction in the Notes after their initial sale. Unless we or our agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction.

No Prospectus (as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the “Prospectus Directive”)) will be prepared in connection with the Notes. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered to the public in any member state of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”), and any purchaser of the Notes who subsequently sells any of the Notes in any EEA member state must do so only in accordance with the requirements of the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that member state.

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to, and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to, any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, and a “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of: (a) a retail client, as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or (b) a customer, within the meaning of Insurance Distribution Directive 2016/97/EU, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (c) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared, and therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

P-24 RBC Capital Markets, LLC

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Due June 20, 2023

STRUCTURING THE NOTES

The Notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. 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 Asset, 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 our estimated hedging costs. These factors resulted in the initial estimated value for the Notes on the Pricing 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.

P-25 RBC Capital Markets, LLC
