Global Asset Management

RBC ALTERNATIVE MUTUAL FUNDS

SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS

September 18, 2020

Series A, Series F and Series O units

BlueBay Global Alternative Bond Fund (Canada)

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Introduction

In this document, *we*, *us* and *our* refer to RBC Global Asset Management Inc. (*RBC GAM*). We refer to the RBC Fund listed on the front cover of this simplified prospectus as the *fund*. The fund is an alternative mutual fund and is structured as a trust.

Canadian public investment funds, including conventional mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (*ETFs*) and non-redeemable funds (i.e. closed-ended funds) are subject to investment restrictions and limitations under National Instrument 81-102 – *Investments Funds* (*NI 81-102*). Historically, exceptions to these restrictions were provided for commodity pools, which were specialized mutual funds permitted to invest in derivatives and physical commodities under former National Instrument 81-104 – *Commodity Pools* in a manner not permitted for other Canadian public investment funds. The alternative mutual funds regime under NI 81-102 modernizes the commodity pool regime by expanding the scope of alternative strategies in which such funds may invest. In particular, the investment strategies for the alternative mutual funds regime are more permissive than conventional mutual funds.

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information about the fund listed on the front cover, to help you make an informed investment decision and understand your rights as an investor.

This simplified prospectus is divided into two parts. Pages 1 to 20 of this simplified prospectus explain general information regarding mutual funds and their risks. Pages 20 to 26 tell you who manages the fund and contain specific information about the fund. The fund is one of the RBC Funds. Other RBC Funds are sold under a separate simplified prospectus and annual information form. Ask your dealer for the simplified prospectus of the other RBC Funds if you would like information about them.

You will find more information about the fund in the following documents:

- the fund's annual information form;
- the fund's most recently filed fund facts;
- the fund's most recently filed annual financial statements;
- any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements;
- the fund's most recently filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- any interim management report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus. That means they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed in it. For a copy of these documents, at no cost, please call us at 1-800-463-FUND (3863) (English) or 1-800-668-FOND (3663) (French), email us at funds.investments@rbc.com (English) or fonds.investissements@rbc.com (French) or ask your dealer.

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the fund facts, the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance and the financial statements from the RBC Funds website at www.rbcgam.com/en/ca.

These documents and other information about the fund are also available at www.sedar.com.

What is an alternative mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in an alternative mutual fund?

An alternative mutual fund is a mutual fund that is permitted to employ a more permissive range of investment strategies by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. See *Investment practices and restrictions – Alternative funds* on page 3 of the annual information form. A mutual fund is a pool of investments made on behalf of people with a similar investment objective. When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is working together with that of many other investors. A professional investment manager invests this money on behalf of the whole group.

The fund is an alternative mutual fund pursuant to NI 81-102. The fund has the ability to invest in asset classes and use investment strategies that are not permitted for conventional mutual funds. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions, they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. Also, market conditions may make it difficult or impossible for the fund to liquidate a position.

The fund is considered an alternative mutual fund meaning it is permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds under NI 81-102, such as the ability to borrow, up to 50% of the fund's net asset value, cash to use for investment purposes; sell, up to 50% of the fund's net asset value, securities short (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate); and leverage up to 300% of the fund's net asset value; among other things. For more information regarding the risks associated with these strategies, please see "Derivative risk", "Leverage risk" and "Short sale risk" below.

Investors share a mutual fund's income, expenses, gains and losses in proportion to their interest in the mutual fund. Mutual funds can give individuals the advantages of a simpler, more accessible, less expensive and less time-consuming method of investing in a portfolio of securities.

Mutual funds own different kinds of investments, depending on their objectives. These include equities like stocks, fixed-income securities like bonds and cash or cash equivalents like treasury bills. Unlike traditional mutual funds, certain mutual funds may also invest in units of other mutual funds, called the *underlying funds*. The value of these investments will change from day to day, reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, financial markets and company news.

When you invest in a mutual fund trust, you are buying a portion of that fund called a *unit*. Mutual funds keep track of all the individual investments by recording how many units each investor owns. The more money you put into a mutual fund, the more units you get. The price of a unit changes every day, depending on how the investments are performing. When the investments rise in value, the price of a unit goes up. When the investments drop in value, the price of the unit goes down.

Some mutual funds offer units in more than one series. A multi-series structure recognizes that different investors may seek the same investment objective, yet require different investment advice and/or service. Each series represents an investment in the same investment portfolio of the fund. However, each series may charge a different management fee and incur its own specific expenses. As a result, a separate net asset value per unit is calculated for each series on a daily basis. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How the units are valued* on page 9.

Your investment in any mutual fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (*GICs*), mutual fund units are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Under exceptional circumstances, you may not be able to redeem your units. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – When you may not be allowed to redeem your units* on page 12 for more information.

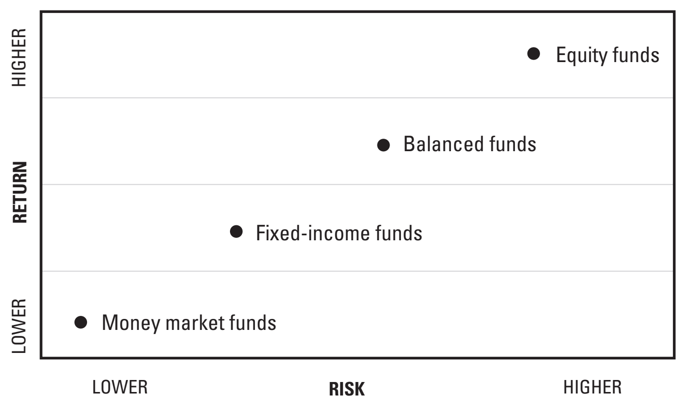
Risk and return

As an investor, there is always a risk you could lose money. Mutual funds are no exception, but the degree of risk varies considerably from one mutual fund to the next. As a general rule, investments with the greatest risk have the greatest potential for gains, but also have the greatest potential for losses. The key is to recognize the risk involved with your investment, understand it, and decide whether it is a risk you are comfortable accepting.

Although the value of your investments may drop in the short term, a longer investment horizon will help to lessen the effects of short-term market volatility. A shorter investment horizon may result in you having to sell your investments in adverse conditions. Ideally, investors in equity funds should have a minimum five- to nine-year investment horizon, which generally provides enough time for the investments to overcome any short-term volatility and grow.

The following chart shows the relationship between risk and potential return. As you can see, money market funds are the least volatile and generally have the lowest returns. At the other end of the scale, equity funds are usually the most risky, but also tend to have the highest potential return.

RETURN VS. RISK



At any given time, however, one mutual fund may outperform another. The key is to have a diversified portfolio of mutual funds to try to ensure that a decline in one mutual fund is offset by growth in another, helping to reduce risk and smooth out returns. Your advisor can help you build a portfolio that's right for you.

General investment risks

The value of mutual funds can change from day to day because the value of the securities in which they invest can be affected by changes in interest rates, the economy, financial markets or company news. As a result, when you redeem your mutual fund units, they may be worth more or less than when you bought them.

Here are some of the specific risks, listed in alphabetical order, that can affect the value of your investment in the fund.

Concentration risk

There are risks associated with any mutual fund like the fund that concentrates its investments in a particular issuer or issuers. Concentrating investments allows a mutual fund to focus on a particular issuer's potential, but it also means that the value of the mutual fund tends to be more volatile than the value of a more diversified fund because the concentrated fund's value is affected more by the performance of that particular issuer.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that a borrower, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, is unable or unwilling to repay the loan or obligation, either on time or at all. Companies, governments and special purpose vehicles (such as vehicles that issue asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities) that borrow money, and the debt securities they issue, are rated by specialized rating agencies. Debt securities issued by companies or governments in emerging markets often have higher credit risk (lower rated debt), while debt securities issued by well-established companies or by governments of developed countries tend to have lower credit risk (higher rated debt). A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news regarding an issuer can influence a debt security's market value. Other factors can also influence a debt security's market value, such as the level of liquidity of the security, a change in the market perception of the creditworthiness of the security, the parties involved in structuring the security and the underlying assets, if any. Lower rated and unrated debt instruments generally offer a better return than higher grade debt instruments but have the potential for substantial loss. Funds that invest in companies or markets with higher credit risk tend to be more volatile in the short term. However, they may offer the potential of higher returns over the long term.

Currency risk

The fund is valued in Canadian dollars. However, a fund that purchases foreign securities may be required to pay for such securities using a foreign currency and receive a foreign currency when it sells them. The fund may also purchase foreign currencies as investments. As a result, changes in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to foreign currencies will affect the value, in Canadian dollars, of any foreign securities or foreign currencies in the fund. For example, if the Canadian dollar rises relative to the U.S. dollar, a fund's U.S. holdings will be worth fewer Canadian dollars. This decline in value may reduce, or even eliminate, any return the fund has earned. Currency exposure may increase the volatility of foreign investments relative to Canadian investments. The fund may hedge (protect against) the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of the underlying assets of the fund.

Cyber security risk

As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, mutual funds like the fund have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a fund to lose proprietary information or other information subject to privacy laws, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause the fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the fund's digital information systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber security breaches of the fund's third-party service providers (e.g. administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisors) or of issuers that the fund invests in can also subject the fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Like with operational risk in general, the fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since the fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Derivative risk

A derivative is a type of investment whose value is derived from the performance of other investments or from the movement of interest rates, exchange rates or market indices. The fund may use derivatives as permitted by the Canadian Securities Administrators (*CSA*) as long as their use is consistent with the fund's investment objectives. There are many different types of derivatives – they usually take the form of a contract to buy or sell a specific commodity, currency, stock or market index. The most common types of derivatives are:

› a futures or forward contract – these are agreements made today to buy or sell a particular currency, security or market index on a specific day in the future at a specified price;

› an option contract – these are agreements that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell certain securities within a certain time period, at a specified price; and

- a swap agreement – these are negotiated contracts between parties agreeing to exchange payments based on returns of different investments. The most common type is an interest rate swap. Party A agrees to pay Party B a fixed amount based on a pre-set interest rate. In return, Party B agrees to pay Party A a floating amount based on a reference rate such as bankers acceptances or the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (*LIBOR*).

Derivatives can help a mutual fund achieve its investment objectives and may be used in three different ways:

- to protect against or limit the changes in the value of an investment that may result from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and stock prices;
- as a substitute to investing directly in a particular security or market. A mutual fund may use derivatives instead of buying the actual security because it may be cheaper or more efficient; or
- as a substitute for investing directly in a foreign currency as part of the overall investment strategy of a mutual fund which invests in foreign securities. A portfolio manager may take the view that a currency will underperform or overperform another currency over a period of time and use currency forwards to take on currency exposure on a short- or long-term basis.

Derivatives have their own special risks. Here are some of the common ones:

- Using derivatives for hedging may not always work and it could limit a mutual fund's potential to make a gain.
- Using derivatives for non-hedging does not protect a mutual fund from a decline in the value of the underlying security, currency or market for which the derivative is a substitute.
- The price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying currency or security.
- There is no guarantee that a mutual fund can close out a derivative contract when it wants to. If, for example, a stock exchange imposes trading limits, it could affect the ability of a mutual fund to close out its position in derivatives. This type of event could prevent a mutual fund from making a profit or limiting its losses.
- Derivatives traded on foreign markets may be harder to trade and may have higher credit risks than derivatives traded in North America.
- The other party to a derivative contract may not be able to meet its obligation to complete the transaction.

Foreign investment risk

The fund may invest in companies that operate or are listed on stock exchanges in countries other than Canada. Investments in these companies may be affected by global economic and political factors, as well as the economic and political factors of the particular country or geographic region in which the issuer operates. Many countries have less stringent accounting, auditing and reporting standards than we do in Canada. Some foreign stock markets have less trading volume, which may make it more difficult to sell an investment or make prices more volatile. Certain countries may also have foreign investment or exchange laws that make it difficult to sell an investment or may impose withholding or other taxes that could reduce the return on the investment. Different financial, political and social factors could hurt the value of foreign investments, and companies operating in foreign markets may have limited product lines, markets or resources available to them. As a result, mutual funds that specialize by investing in securities of companies that are listed on stock exchanges in countries other than Canada, or in companies that operate in countries other than Canada, may experience larger and more frequent price changes in the short term.

The risks of foreign investments are generally higher in emerging markets.

Interest rate risk

As the fund invests primarily in bonds and other fixed-income securities, the biggest influence on the fund's value will be changes in the general level of interest rates. If interest rates fall, the value of the fund's units will tend to rise. If interest rates rise, the value of the fund's units will tend to fall. Depending on the fund's holdings, short-term interest rates can have a different influence on a mutual fund's value than long-term interest rates. If a mutual fund invests primarily in bonds and other fixed-income securities with longer-term maturities, the biggest influence on the mutual fund's value will be changes in the general level of long-term interest rates. If a mutual fund invests primarily in bonds and other fixed-income securities with shorter-term maturities, the biggest influence on the mutual fund's value will be changes in the general level of shorter-term interest rates. If you are seeking current income, you should be aware that the level of interest income from a money market fund will fluctuate as short-term interest rates vary.

Issuer-specific risk

The market value of an individual issuer's securities can be more volatile than the market as a whole. As a result, if a single issuer's securities represent a significant portion of the market value of the fund's assets, changes in the market value of that issuer's securities may cause greater fluctuations in the fund's unit value than would normally be the case. A less-diversified fund may also suffer from reduced liquidity if a significant portion of its assets is invested in any one issuer. In particular, the fund may not be able to easily liquidate its position in the issuer as required to fund redemption requests.

Generally, mutual funds are not permitted to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in any one issuer and alternative mutual funds are not permitted to invest more than 20% of their net asset value in any one issuer (the *concentration restrictions*). This restriction does not apply to investments in debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Canadian or U.S. government or the government of a Canadian province or territory, securities issued by a clearing corporation, securities issued by mutual funds that are subject to the requirements of National Instrument 81-102 – *Investment Funds* and National Instrument 81-101 – *Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure*, or index participation units issued by a mutual fund.

Large investor risk

The securities of the fund, including an underlying fund, may be held in significant percentages by an investor, including another mutual fund. In order to meet purchase and redemption requests by the investor, the fund may have to alter its holdings significantly and purchase or sell investments at unfavourable prices. This can reduce the returns of the fund. The fund description discloses if any investor held a significant percentage (more than 10%) of the units of a fund as at a date that is within 30 days of the date of this simplified prospectus.

If the fund experiences a "loss restriction event" (i) the fund will be deemed to have a taxation year-end for tax purposes, and (ii) the fund will become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to corporations that experience an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on its ability to carry forward losses. Generally, a fund will be subject to a loss restriction event when a person becomes a "majority-interest beneficiary" of the fund, or a group of persons becomes a "majority-interest group of beneficiaries" of the fund, as those terms are defined in the affiliated persons rules contained in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), with appropriate modifications. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of a fund will be a beneficiary who, together with the beneficial interests of persons and partnerships with whom the beneficiary is affiliated, owns interests in the fund with a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, respectively, in the fund. The *Income Tax Act* (Canada) will generally provide relief from the potential application of the loss restriction event rules to a fund that is an "investment fund" as defined therein.

Leverage risk

As an alternative mutual fund under NI 81-102, the fund is not subject to certain investment restrictions set out in NI 81-102 that restrict the ability of conventional mutual funds (other than alternative mutual funds) to leverage their assets through borrowing, short sales and/or derivatives. Investment decisions may be made for the assets of the fund that exceed the net asset value of the fund. As a result, if these investment decisions are incorrect, the resulting losses will be more than if investments were made solely in an unleveraged long portfolio as is the case in most conventional equity mutual funds. In addition, leveraged investment strategies can also be expected to increase the fund's turnover, transaction and market impact costs, interest and other costs and expenses.

Under the investment restrictions applicable to alternative mutual funds in NI 81-102, the fund's aggregate gross exposure, calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed three times the fund's net asset value: (i) the aggregate value of outstanding indebtedness under any borrowing agreements; (ii) the aggregate market value of all securities sold short; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the fund's specified derivatives positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes. If the fund's aggregate gross exposure exceeds three times the fund's net asset value, the fund must, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate gross exposure to three times the fund's net asset value or less.

Pursuant to NI 81-102, the fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its net asset value. The combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by a fund is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value. If the aggregate value of cash borrowed combined with the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by a fund exceeds 50% of the fund's net asset value, the fund must, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate value of cash borrowed combined with the aggregate market value of securities sold short to 50% or less of the fund's net asset value.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity refers to the speed and ease with which an asset can be sold and converted into cash. Most securities owned by mutual funds can be sold easily and at a fair price. Under certain circumstances, such as in periods of sudden interest rate changes and/or market disruptions, an issuer default or a foreign jurisdiction holiday, certain securities may become less liquid, which means they cannot be sold as quickly or easily.

Some securities may be illiquid because of legal restrictions, the nature of the investment, certain features like guarantees or a lack of buyers interested in the particular security or market. The absence of liquidity may result in securities sold at a loss or reduced return for the fund.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of being invested in the equity and fixed-income markets. The market value of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on specific company developments and broader equity or fixed-income market conditions. Market value will also vary with changes in the general economic and financial conditions in countries where the investments are based (whether as a result of political, social, environmental or health crises or otherwise).

Multiple series risk

The fund is available in more than one series of units. Each series has its own fees and expenses, which are tracked separately. Those expenses will be deducted in calculating the unit value for that series, thereby reducing its unit value. If one series is unable to pay its expenses or liabilities, the assets of the other series will be used to pay those expenses or liabilities. As a result, the unit price of the other series may also be reduced. Please see *Purchases, switches and redemptions* on page 9 and *Fees and expenses* on page 14 for more information regarding each series and how its unit value is calculated.

Risks of using a prime broker to hold assets

All or a portion of the assets of the fund may be held with the prime broker for the fund for certain brokerage, settlement, custodial, clearance and other services in connection with such transactions. Some or all of the assets of the fund may be held in one or more margin accounts due to the fact that the fund will use leverage and may engage in short selling. The margin accounts may provide less segregation of customer assets than would be the case with a more conventional custody arrangement. The applicable prime broker may also lend, pledge or hypothecate the assets of the fund in such accounts, which may result in a potential loss of such assets. As a result, the assets of the fund may be frozen and inaccessible for withdrawal or subsequent trading for an extended period of time if the prime broker experiences financial difficulty. In such case, these funds may experience losses due to insufficient assets at the prime broker to satisfy the claims of its creditors, and adverse market movements while its positions cannot be traded. In addition, the prime broker is unlikely to be able to provide leverage to the fund, which may adversely affect the returns of the fund.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risks

The fund may enter into securities lending arrangements and repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with the rules of the CSA. Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions may be entered into to generate additional income or as a short-term cash management tool to enhance the net asset value of the fund.

In a securities lending transaction, a fund lends its securities to a borrower in exchange for a fee. A repurchase agreement takes place when a fund sells a security at one price and agrees to buy it back later from the same party at a higher price. The difference between the higher price and the original price is like the interest payment on a loan. A reverse repurchase agreement is the opposite of a repurchase agreement and occurs when the fund buys a security at one price and agrees to sell it back to the same party at a higher price. The other party to a securities lending transaction, repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement delivers collateral to the fund in order to secure the transaction.

Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions come with certain risks. If the other party to the transaction cannot complete the transaction, the fund may be left holding the collateral delivered by the other party to secure the transaction. In a securities lending or repurchase transaction, the fund could lose money if the value of collateral held and cash received does not increase as much as the securities loaned or agreed to be repurchased and the other party to the transaction cannot complete the transaction. In a reverse repurchase transaction, the fund could lose money if the value of the securities purchased drops relative to the cash and collateral delivered. To minimize these risks, the other party must provide collateral that is worth at least 102% of the value of the mutual fund's securities or cash and of the type permitted by the CSA. The value of the transactions and the collateral are monitored daily and the collateral adjusted appropriately by the securities lending agent of the fund.

The fund may not commit more than 50% of its net asset value to securities lending or repurchase transactions at any time. Securities lending transactions may be ended at any time, and all repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions must be completed within 30 days.

Short sale risk

The fund may engage in short selling securities as one of its investment strategies. A short sale of a security may expose a fund to losses if the price of the security sold short increases since such fund may be required to purchase such securities in order to cover its short position at a higher price than the price at which such securities were sold short. The potential loss on the short sale of securities is unlimited, since there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. In addition, a short sale entails the borrowing of the security in order that the short sale may be transacted. There is no assurance that the lender of the security will not require the security to be repaid before the fund wishes to do so, thereby requiring a fund to borrow the security elsewhere or purchase the security in the market at an unattractive price. In the event that numerous lenders of the security in the market simultaneously recall the same security, a “short-squeeze” may occur, whereby the market price of the borrowed security may increase significantly. In addition, the borrowing of securities entails the payment of a borrowing fee. There is no assurance that a borrowing fee will not increase during the borrowing period, adding to the expense of the short sale strategy. In addition, there is no assurance that the security sold short can be repurchased due to supply and demand constraints in the marketplace. An alternative mutual fund is generally permitted to sell securities short up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value, including up to 10% of its net asset value in the securities of one issuer, as described in further detail within the investment strategies for the fund.

Organization and management of the fund

This section tells you about the companies that are involved in managing or providing services to the fund. RBC GAM and RBC Investor Services Trust (*RBC IS*) are wholly owned subsidiaries of Royal Bank of Canada (*Royal Bank*). We refer to Royal Bank and affiliated companies of Royal Bank as *RBC*.

Manager, Principal Distributor, Trustee and Portfolio Manager RRC Global Asset Management Inc. 155 Wellington Street West Suite 2200 Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K7	RBC GAM is the manager, trustee and portfolio manager of the fund. RBC GAM manages the day-to-day business of the fund, provides investment advice and portfolio management services to the fund and appoints distributors for the fund. RBC GAM is also the principal distributor of the fund, which means that it markets, and in some circumstances, sells units of the fund. The fund is a trust. When you invest in a fund, you are buying units in the trust. As trustee, RBC GAM holds title to each mutual fund's property such as cash and securities. RBC GAM is the primary investment manager for the RBC® businesses serving the needs of private clients, including the RBC Funds, RBC Private Pools, RBC ETFs and PH&N Funds. RBC GAM has hired a sub-advisor to provide investment advice for the fund. The sub-advisor is described in the *Fund details* table for the fund beginning on page 24. RBC GAM is responsible for any investment advice given to the fund by a sub-advisor. Since the sub-advisor and its assets may be located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against them. RBC GAM does not participate in the investment management of underlying funds other than underlying RBC Funds, RBC Private Pools, RBC ETFs or PH&N Funds, as applicable. If a unitholder meeting is called for an underlying fund that is managed by us or an affiliate, you will have the voting rights that come with the units of the underlying fund and we will not vote the units of the underlying fund. If a unitholder meeting is called for an underlying fund that is not managed by us or an affiliate, we will exercise our discretion with regard to those voting rights in a manner consistent with the best interests of the unitholders of the fund.
Custodian RBC Investor Services Trust Toronto, Ontario	The custodian holds the assets of the fund.
Registrar Royal Bank of Canada, RBC Investor Services Trust and RBC GAM Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia	Royal Bank, RBC IS and RBC GAM keep a record of who owns all fund units. Royal Bank and RBC IS are affiliates of RBC GAM.
Auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants Toronto, Ontario	As auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, provides assurance that the fund's annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position and results of operations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable.
Securities Lending Agent RBC Investor Services Trust Toronto, Ontario	The securities lending agent acts on behalf of the fund in administering the securities lending transactions entered into by the fund.

Independent Review Committee	The Independent Review Committee (the *IRC*) acts as the independent review committee that the fund is required to have under Canadian securities laws. The IRC reviews and provides input on conflict of interest matters in respect of RBC GAM and the fund. The IRC is composed of five members and each is independent from RBC GAM, the fund and entities related to RBC GAM. The IRC prepares, at least annually, a report for unitholders that describes its activities as the independent review committee. This report is available, at no cost, on the RBC GAM website at www.rbcgam.com/en/ca or by contacting RBC GAM by email at funds.investments@rbc.com (English) or fonds.investissements@rbc.com (French). Additional information about the IRC, including the names of the members, is available in the fund's annual information form.

Purchases, switches and redemptions

How the units are valued

The fund's units are divided into several series. Each series is divided into units of equal value. When you invest in a fund, you are actually purchasing units of a specific series of the fund.

All transactions are based on the series' net asset value per unit (*unit value*). We determine the unit value at the close of trading on each valuation day. A valuation day is defined as any day that the Toronto Stock Exchange (*TSX*) is open for business, and/or any day or days as we determine, subject to compliance with applicable securities laws. The unit values can change daily. A separate unit value is calculated for each series of units.

The unit value is the price used for all purchases and redemptions of units of that series (including purchases made on the reinvestment of distributions). The price at which units are issued or redeemed is based on the next applicable unit value determined after the receipt by RBC GAM of the complete purchase, switch or redemption order.

Here is how we calculate the unit value of each series of the fund:

› We take the fair value of all the investments and other assets allocated to the series.

› We then subtract the liabilities allocated to that series. This gives us the net asset value for the series.

› We divide this amount by the total number of units of the series that investors in the fund are holding. That gives us the unit value for the series.

To determine what your investment in the fund is worth, simply multiply the unit value of the series of units you own by the number of units you own.

Although the purchases and redemptions of units are recorded on a series basis, the assets attributable to all of the series of the fund are pooled to create one fund for investment purposes. Each series pays its proportionate share of fund costs in addition to its management fee and administration fee. The difference in fund costs, management fees and administration fees between each series means that each series has a different net asset value per unit.

You can get the net asset value of the fund or the net asset value per unit of a series of the fund, at no cost, on the RBC Funds website at www.rbcgam.com/en/ca or through our interactive voice response system by calling us toll-free at 1-800-463-FUND (3863) (English) or 1-800-668-FOND (3663) (French) or by sending an email to funds.investments@rbc.com (English) or fonds.investissements@rbc.com (French) or by asking your dealer.

How to buy, redeem and switch

It is up to you or your investment professional, if applicable, to determine which series is appropriate for you. Different RBC Funds or series may have different minimum investment levels, may require you to pay different fees and expenses and may affect the compensation we pay to a dealer. See *Fees and expenses* on page 14 and *Dealer compensation* on page 16 for details.

Series A units

Series A units are available through authorized dealers, including RBC Dominion Securities Inc (*RBC DS*).

Series F Units

Series F units are available to investors who have fee-based accounts with their dealers. These investors pay their dealer a fee directly for investment advice and/or other services. We do not pay any sales charges or trailing commissions to dealers who sell Series F units, which means that we can charge a lower management fee.

Series O units

Series O units are for individuals, institutional clients or dealers who have entered into an agreement directly with RBC GAM to purchase Series O units and who make the required minimum investment and minimum additional investment, as determined by RBC GAM from time to time. No management fees are payable by the fund in respect of Series O units. Holders of Series O units pay a negotiated fee directly or indirectly to RBC GAM, which will not exceed 2%.

Minimum balance

For Series A and Series F units, you must invest and maintain a minimum balance for the fund. The table below outlines these minimums along with the minimum requirements for additional investments, pre-authorized purchase plans and redemptions. See *Optional services* on page 12 for more information regarding pre-authorized purchase plans.

	Minimum balance	Minimum additional investments/ pre-authorized purchase plans/ redemptions[1,2]
All series except for Series O units	$500	$25
Series O units	As determined by RBC GAM	As determined by RBC GAM

[1] Investors purchasing through dealers may be subject to higher minimum initial or additional investment/redemption amounts.

[2] Minimums are per transaction.

All series

If your balance falls below the minimum required balance for the fund or a particular series, or you otherwise become ineligible to hold the fund or particular series, we may redeem or reclassify your units, as applicable. Where a unitholder is or becomes a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of any other foreign country, we may require such unitholder to redeem their units if their participation has the potential to cause adverse regulatory or tax consequences for the fund or other unitholders of the fund. If we redeem, reclassify or switch your units, the effect will be the same as if you initiated the transaction. For redemptions in non-registered accounts, we may transfer the proceeds to you, and for redemptions in registered plans, we may transfer the proceeds to a registered savings deposit within the plan. We will not give you or your dealer notice prior to taking any action.

RBC GAM must receive your order to buy, redeem or switch your units before the applicable cut-off time to receive that day's unit value. It is the responsibility of your dealer to transmit orders to us in a timely manner and assume all associated costs.

If we receive your order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on a valuation date (and before 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time on December 24, if that day is a valuation date), your order will be processed using that day's unit value. A separate unit value is calculated for each series of units. If we receive your order after 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on a valuation date (and after 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time on December 24, if that day is a valuation date), your order will be processed using the next valuation date's unit value. If we determine that the unit value will be calculated at a time other than after the usual closing time of the TSX, the unit value paid or received will be determined relative to that time. All orders are processed by RBC GAM within two business days. If you are placing your order through a dealer other than RBC DS, the dealer may establish earlier cut-off times. Check with your dealer for details.

You have to pay for your units when you buy them. If we do not receive payment in full, we will cancel your order and redeem the units, including any units you bought through a switch. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference to the fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if it suffers a loss as a result.

We have the right to refuse any order to buy or switch units. We must do so within one business day from the time we receive the order. If we refuse your order to buy or switch, we will immediately return any monies we received with your order.

Short-term trading

Most mutual funds are considered long-term investments, so we discourage investors from buying, redeeming or switching units frequently.

Some investors may seek to trade fund units frequently in an effort to benefit from differences between the value of the fund's units and the value of the underlying securities (*market timing*). These activities, if undertaken by unitholders, can negatively impact the value of the fund to the detriment of other unitholders. Excessive short-term trading can also reduce a fund's return because the fund may be forced to hold additional cash to pay redemption proceeds or, alternatively, to sell portfolio holdings, thereby incurring additional trading costs.

Depending on the fund and the particular circumstances, RBC GAM will employ a combination of preventative and detective measures to discourage and identify excessive short-term trading in RBC Funds, including:

- fair value pricing of securities held by a fund;
- imposition of short-term trading fees; and
- monitoring of trading activity and refusal of trades.

See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – Short-term trading fees* below.

Fair value pricing

The TSX closes at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. We use the market value for securities as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time to price the North American securities held in the fund's portfolio. However, the trading hours for most foreign (i.e. non-North American) securities end prior to the 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time close of the TSX. For example, the most recent closing price for a security which trades primarily in Asian markets may be as much as 15 hours old at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Therefore, we have procedures in place to fair value foreign securities traded in countries outside North America daily, to avoid stale prices and to take into account, among other things, any significant events occurring after the close of a foreign market. Accordingly, the value calculated on fair valued securities for purposes of calculating the fund's net asset value may differ from that security's most recent closing market price. As a means of evaluating our fair value process, we will routinely compare closing market prices, the next day's opening prices in the same markets, and adjusted fair value prices. These procedures are designed to minimize the potential for market timing strategies, which are largely focused on funds with significant holdings of foreign securities. They may also be used in respect of foreign securities held by an underlying fund in which the fund may invest, indirectly affecting the net asset value of the fund.

See *Valuation of securities held by the fund* in the fund's annual information form for information about other circumstances in which we may fair value securities held by the fund.

Short-term trading fees

A fee of 2% of the amount redeemed or switched will be charged if you invest in units of the fund for a seven-day period or less.

Fees charged will be paid directly to the fund, and are designed to deter excessive trading and offset its associated costs. For the purposes of determining whether the fee applies, we will consider the units that were held the longest to be the units which are redeemed first. The fee may not apply in certain circumstances, including:

- pre-authorized, auto switch or systematic withdrawal plans;
- redemptions of units purchased by the reinvestment of distributions;
- reclassification of units from one series to another series of the same fund; or
- redemptions triggered by portfolio rebalancing initiated by RBC GAM, another RBC Fund or a mutual fund where redemption notice requirements have been established by RBC GAM or a discretionary asset allocation program.

Monitoring of trading activity

We regularly monitor transactions through individual and omnibus accounts in all of the RBC Funds. We have established criteria for the fund that we apply fairly and consistently in an effort to eliminate trading activity that we deem potentially detrimental to long-term unitholders. We have the right to restrict or reject any purchase or switch order without any prior notice, including transactions accepted by your dealer.

Generally speaking, your trading may be considered excessive if you sell or switch your units of an RBC Fund within 90 days of buying them on more than one occasion.

We have the right to consider trading activity in multiple accounts under common ownership, control or influence as trading in a single account when exercising our right to reject a purchase or switch. **Whether your trading is considered excessive will be determined by RBC GAM in its sole discretion.**

Purchases

Series A, Series F and Series O units are no load, which means you can buy, redeem or switch Series A, Series F and Series O units of the fund through certain dealers without paying a sales charge. See *Fees and expenses* on page 14 and *Dealer compensation* on page 16 for more information.

We may limit or "cap" the size of a fund by restricting new purchases, including units bought through switches. We will continue to permit redemptions and the calculation of the fund's unit value for each series. We may subsequently decide to start accepting new purchases or switches to that fund at any time.

Switches

You can switch units from one RBC Fund to another RBC Fund as long as you maintain the relevant minimum balance in the fund. You can only switch between units of RBC Funds denominated in the same currency.

Once we receive your order to switch, we will redeem your units in the fund from which you are switching and use the proceeds to buy units of the other RBC Fund to which you are switching.

Switching to or from a mutual fund trust is considered a disposition and may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes in a non-registered account. **You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency (*CRA*) any capital gain or loss that you realize.**

Reclassifications

You can reclassify from one series of units of the fund to another series of units of the fund, as long as you are eligible to hold that series of units. This is called a reclassification.

You may have to pay a fee to your dealer to effect such a reclassification. You negotiate the fee with your investment professional. See *Fees and expenses* on page 14 for details.

The value of your investment, less any fees, will be the same immediately after the reclassification. You may, however, own a different number of units because each series may have a different unit value. Reclassifying units from one series to another series of the same fund is not a disposition for tax purposes.

Redemptions

You can instruct your dealer to sell some or all of your units at any time. This is called a redemption. Redemptions will only be permitted in certain minimum amounts. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch* on page 9 for details. RBC GAM must receive your redemption request before the applicable cut-off time to redeem your units at that day's unit value. The dealer must assume all associated costs. Redemption requests for the fund are processed in the order in which they are received. We will not process redemption requests specifying a forward date or specific price.

Your redemption or switch transaction will not be processed until your dealer has received all documentation. Your dealer will inform you of the documentation it requires. Your dealer must provide all required documents within 10 business days of the date your redemption order is processed. If not, we will repurchase the units for your account. If the cost of repurchasing the units is less than the redemption proceeds, the fund will keep the difference. If the cost of repurchasing the units is more than the redemption proceeds, your dealer must pay the difference and any related costs. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if the dealer suffers a loss.

If you redeem units of the fund, you can tell us to mail you a cheque or transfer the proceeds to your bank account with any financial institution. **For non-registered accounts, you are responsible for tracking and reporting to the CRA any capital gains or losses that you realize from redeeming or switching units of the fund.** If you hold your fund in a registered plan, withholding tax may apply if you withdraw money from the plan.

When you may not be allowed to redeem your units

Under extraordinary circumstances, you may not be allowed to redeem your units. We may suspend your right to redeem if:

- normal trading is suspended on any stock exchange or market where more than 50% of the assets of the fund are listed or traded; or
- we get permission from the CSA to allow us to temporarily suspend the redemption of units.

Optional services

This section tells you about the optional services we offer to investors.

Pre-authorized purchase plan

If you want to invest in the fund on a regular basis, you can use our pre-authorized purchase plan.

Here is how the plan works:

- See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch* on page 9 for the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for the fund or series.
- If you do not invest the minimum balance amount, you must build up to the minimum balance within one year.
- You can invest weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

› We or your dealer will automatically transfer money from your bank account with any financial institution to purchase units in the fund you choose.

› We or your dealer will cancel your plan if your payment is returned because there are not sufficient funds in your bank account.

Auto switch investment plan

If you want to switch from the fund to other RBC Funds on a regular basis, you can use our auto switch investment plan.

Here is how the plan works:

› You can switch from the fund to another RBC Fund or you can switch from the fund to multiple RBC Funds.

› You must meet the minimum balance requirements of the RBC Fund or RBC Funds into which you are switching. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch* on page 9 for the minimum balance requirements for the fund.

› You can switch weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

Remember, switching to or from a mutual fund trust is considered a disposition and may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes in a non-registered account. You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the CRA any capital gain or loss that you realize.

Automatic reinvestment of distributions

If you hold units of the fund in a registered plan or a tax-free savings account (*TFSA*) offered through RBC DS, distributions will automatically be reinvested in additional units of the fund.

For non-registered accounts held with RBC DS, all distributions will be reinvested in additional units of the fund unless you tell RBC DS that you want to receive them in cash.

If you hold your account with another dealer, please contact your dealer to find out how the reinvestment of distributions is managed.

Systematic withdrawal plan

If you would like to make regular withdrawals from your non-registered investment in the fund, you can open a systematic withdrawal plan.

Here is how the plan works:

› You must have at least $10,000 in your non-registered account to set up a systematic withdrawal plan.

› You can choose to withdraw a minimum of $100 weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the kind of account you have. For more information, please ask your dealer.

› The money will be deposited directly into your bank account.

› If you decide to discontinue your systematic withdrawal plan and your investment is below the minimum balance for the fund, we may ask you to increase your investment to the minimum amount or to redeem your remaining investment in the fund.

It is important to remember that if you withdraw more than your investment is earning, you will reduce and eventually use up your original investment. Remember, a systematic withdrawal plan is like a redemption. You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the CRA any capital gains or losses you realize on units disposed of.

Registered plans and tax-free savings accounts

Units of the fund may be purchased within all registered plans and TFSAs. See *Income tax considerations for investors – For fund units held in a registered plan or TFSA* on page 18.

Registered plans include Registered Retirement Savings Plans (*RRSPs*), Group Registered Retirement Savings Plans (*GRSPs*), Registered Retirement Income Funds (*RRIFs*), Registered Education Savings Plans (*RESPs*), Registered Disability Savings Plans (*RDSPs*) and Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (*DPSPs*).

Registered plans receive special treatment under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). A key benefit is that you do not pay tax on the money you earn in these plans until you withdraw it. TFSAs receive generally similar treatment under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada); however, withdrawals from a TFSA are not taxable. In addition, contributions to an RRSP are deductible from your taxable earnings up to your allowable limit. You should consult your tax advisor for more information about the tax implications of registered plans and TFSAs.

Fees and expenses

This section outlines the fees and expenses you may pay directly or indirectly when you invest in the fund. The fund pays some fees and expenses which you pay indirectly because they reduce the value of your investment.

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE FUND

Management fees	RBC GAM, as manager of the fund, is entitled to a management fee payable by the fund. The management fee is calculated and accrued daily on the net asset value of each series of units of the fund and varies for each series of units of the fund. See the *Fees and expenses* information in the *Fund details* table for the fund in this simplified prospectus. RBC GAM, in its capacity as manager of the fund, manages the day-to-day business of the fund. This includes, but is not limited to, negotiating contractual agreements with and oversight of service providers, preparing reports to unitholders and securities regulatory authorities, arranging for distribution and appointment of distributors for the fund, paying trailing commissions and conducting certain marketing activities. RBC GAM acts as principal portfolio manager of the fund, managing the investment portfolios and executing portfolio transactions for the fund through the sub-advisor. Investment in underlying funds Fees and expenses are payable by the underlying funds in which the fund may invest, in addition to the fees and expenses payable by the fund. The management fees disclosed in the *Fund details* table of the fund are the total management fees paid by the fund whether they are charged at the level of the fund or at the level of the underlying fund, as applicable. However, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by the fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying funds of the fund for the same service. In addition, the fund will not pay any sales fees or redemption fees upon a purchase or redemption of securities of any underlying fund which is an RBC Fund or a fund managed by an affiliate of RBC GAM. In respect of underlying funds which are not RBC Funds, the fund will not pay any sales fees or redemption fees to the underlying fund which, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the fund.
Operating expenses	Administration fee and other fund costs RBC GAM pays certain operating expenses of the fund. These expenses include regulatory filing fees and other day-to-day operating expenses including, but not limited to, annual fees, meeting fees and reimbursement for expenses to members of the IRC, recordkeeping, accounting and fund valuation costs, custody fees, audit and legal fees and the costs of preparing and distributing annual and interim reports, prospectuses, fund facts and statements and investor communications. In return, the fund pays a fixed administration fee to RBC GAM. The administration fee is calculated and accrued daily on the net asset value of each series of units of the fund and may vary by series of units. The administration fee paid to RBC GAM by the fund in respect of a series may, in any particular period, exceed or be lower than the operating expenses paid by RBC GAM for that series of the fund. See the *Fees and expenses* information in the *Fund details* table for the fund in this simplified prospectus.

	The fund also pays certain operating expenses directly, including any costs and expenses that are not related to annual fees, meeting fees and reimbursement for expenses to members of the IRC, the cost of any new government or regulatory requirements and any borrowing costs (collectively, *other fund costs*), and taxes (including, but not limited to, the federal goods and services tax (*GST*) or the harmonized sales tax (*HST*), as applicable). Other fund costs will be allocated among RBC Funds and among each series of units of a fund in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with the services used. RBC GAM may, in some years and in certain cases, pay a portion of a series' administration fee or other fund costs. The decision to absorb the administration fee or other fund costs is determined at the discretion of RBC GAM, without notice to unitholders. The administration fee and other fund costs and any fees and expenses of the relevant underlying fund, if any, are included in the management expense ratio (*MER*) of the fund. Effect of GST/HST on MERs The fund is required to pay GST/HST on management fees and administration fees charged to the fund. In general, the GST/HST rate depends on the residence of the fund's unitholders at a certain point in time. Changes in existing GST/HST rates, changes to which provinces impose GST/HST and changes in the breakdown of the residence of the fund's unitholders will have an impact on the MER of the fund year over year. Independent Review Committee The IRC acts as the independent review committee of the fund and other RBC Funds. Each IRC member is entitled to receive an annual fee of $55,000 ($65,000 for the Chair), a meeting fee of $5,000 for each regularly scheduled IRC meeting and $1,500 for additional meetings by conference call. Each member of the IRC is also reimbursed for expenses in connection with performing his or her duties in this regard. These fees and expenses are operating expenses paid by RBC GAM and in return, the fund pays a fixed administration fee to RBC GAM.

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE DIRECTLY BY YOU

Sales charges	The Series A, Series F and Series O units of the fund are no load, which means you can buy, redeem or switch units of these series through certain dealers without paying a sales charge.
Fees for switches and reclassifications	There is no fee payable to RBC GAM for reclassifying your units from one series to another series of the same RBC Fund. The RBC Funds will charge a short-term trading fee if you switch your units within seven days of buying them. Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.

Redemption fees	You pay no sales charge when you redeem Series A, Series F and Series O units of the fund. The RBC Funds will charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within seven days of buying them. Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.
Short-term trading fees	Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.
Registered tax plan and TFSA fees	Fees may be payable to your dealer if you transfer an investment within a registered plan to another financial institution. None of these fees is paid to RBC GAM.
Other fees and expenses	You may have to reimburse your dealer if it suffers a loss as a result of our having to redeem your units for insufficient payment. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch* on page 9 of this simplified prospectus.

Impact of sales charges

The following table shows the fees that you would pay:

- if you invested $1,000 in Series A, Series F or Series O units of the fund; and
- if you held that investment for one, three, five or 10 years and you redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

	Fee at time of purchase	Redemption fee before end of: 1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Series A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Series F	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Series O	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

You do not pay a sales charge when you buy, redeem, switch or reclassify Series A, Series F and Series O units.

Because no sales charges and no redemption fees apply to Series A, Series F and Series O units of the fund, a meeting of unitholders of these series is not required to be held to approve the introduction of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to those series or unitholders of those series, or any changes in the basis of calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to those series in a way that could result in an increase in charges to those series or unitholders of those series. Any such changes will only be made if notice is mailed to the applicable unitholders at least 60 days prior to the valuation date on which the increase is to take effect.

Dealer compensation

How your investment professional and dealer are paid

Your investment professional usually is the person through whom you purchase the fund. Your investment professional could be a broker, financial planner or advisor who is registered to sell mutual funds. Your dealer is the firm for which your investment professional works.

For Series A units

Series A units are no load. That means you pay no sales charges if you buy, redeem or switch your units. The fund will charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within seven days of buying them. Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.

For Series F units

You do not pay sales charges on Series F units, nor do we pay trailing commissions to your dealer in respect of Series F units. Your advisor or dealer negotiates a fee directly with you for the services they provide. The fund will charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within seven days of buying them. Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.

For Series O units

You do not pay sales charges on Series O units. The fund will charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within seven days of buying them. Please see *Short-term trading fees* on page 11 of this simplified prospectus.

Trailing commissions

We pay dealers an ongoing annual service fee, known as a "trailing commission," as long as you hold your investment, based on the total value of Series A units their clients hold in the fund according to the following table:

RBC Fund	Annual trailing commission for Series A units
BlueBay Global Alternative Bond Fund (Canada)	0.75%

We do not pay trailing commissions on Series F or Series O units.

These service fees paid to your dealer depend on the fund. We may change the terms of the service fee paid to your dealer without informing you. Dealers typically pay a portion of the service fee they receive to their investment professionals for the services they provide to their clients.

Other forms of dealer support

We may participate in co-operative advertising programs with dealers to help them market the fund. We may use part of the management fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these advertising programs in accordance with rules set out in National Instrument 81-105 – *Mutual Fund Sales Practices*.

Royal Bank owns, directly or indirectly, 100% of RBC GAM and RBC DS, which are participating dealers in respect of certain series of units of the fund.

Dealer compensation from management fees

We cannot provide information regarding the use of management fees to pay for dealer commissions or other marketing, promotional or educational activities in respect of the fund because the fund was created on September 18, 2020.

Income tax considerations for investors

This section describes how your investment in the fund will be subject to Canadian income tax. This description assumes that:

- you are a Canadian resident individual (other than a trust) for Canadian tax purposes;
- you deal with the fund at arm's length; and
- you hold your units as capital property.

Everyone's tax situation is different. You should consult your tax advisor about your individual situation.

The fund generally pays no income tax as long as it distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its unitholders every year. Each series of the fund intends to distribute sufficient income and capital gains each year so it will not have to pay income tax and may also make an additional distribution at the end of each taxation year to achieve this result. The fund can make other distributions, including distributions out of capital.

If the fund is not a mutual fund trust under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) throughout a taxation year, the fund (i) may become liable for alternative minimum tax under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) in such year, (ii) will not be eligible for capital gains refunds under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), (iii) may be subject to the "mark-to-market" rules contained in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and (iv) may be subject to a special tax under Part XII.2 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) in such year. If the fund is a "registered investment" under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), it does not intend to make any investment which would result in the fund becoming subject to tax under Part X.2 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). See *For fund units held in a registered plan or TFSA – Eligibility* on page 18.

How you can earn money from your investment

Your investment in the fund can earn money from:

- distributions of any income the fund earns or capital gains it realizes; and
- any capital gains you realize when you redeem or switch your units of the fund.

Income includes dividends and interest the fund earns from its investments as well as gains from its investments in certain derivatives. Income distributions may vary as a result of the timing of recognition of gains and losses from investments in derivatives. The fund may realize capital gains or losses when it sells its investments. Where applicable, the fund can earn income through distributions on units from underlying funds and can receive capital gains through distributions of capital gains from underlying funds. The fund can also realize capital gains or losses when it sells units of underlying funds, or other investments it holds directly.

How your investment is taxed

The tax you pay on your investment depends on whether or not you hold your units in a registered plan, such as an RRSP, RRIF, DPSP, RDSP and RESP, or TFSA.

For fund units held in a registered plan or TFSA

Eligibility

Units of the fund will at all relevant times be qualified investments for trusts governed by registered plans and TFSAs.

In the case of a TFSA, RRSP, RESP, RDSP and RRIF, provided that you do not hold a significant interest in the fund, and provided that you deal at arm's length with the fund for purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), the units of the fund will not be a prohibited investment for your TFSA, RRSP, RESP, RDSP or RRIF. Generally, you will not be considered to have a significant interest in the fund unless you own 10% or more of the value of the fund's outstanding units, either alone or together with persons and partnerships with which you do not deal at arm's length. Under a safe harbour rule for newly established mutual funds, the units of the fund are not expected to be a prohibited investment for your TFSA, RRSP, RESP, RDSP and RRIF at any time during the first 24 months of the fund's existence. Unitholders should consult with their tax advisors regarding whether an investment in the fund may be a prohibited investment for a TFSA, RRSP, RESP, RDSP and RRIF in their particular circumstances.

Distributions and capital gains

If you hold your units of the fund through a registered plan or TFSA, you will not pay tax on distributions or gains so long as they remain within the plan. However, any withdrawals or distributions from your registered plan may be subject to tax (other than a return of contributions from an RESP or certain withdrawals from an RDSP). Withdrawals from a TFSA are not taxable.

About RESPs

RESPs are designed to help families save for their children's education. Contributions to an RESP are not tax deductible, but any income and capital gains earned in the RESP are tax-free until payments are made from the plan. The beneficiary must pay tax on amounts he or she receives from the RESP. The original contributions can be withdrawn by the contributor tax-free at any time.

Contributions are limited to a lifetime limit of $50,000 for each beneficiary. This limit includes all contributions made by all contributors to RESPs for a particular beneficiary. You will have to pay a penalty tax of 1% a month on any contributions above this limit.

Contributions to an RESP may qualify for Canada Education Savings Grants. These grants are payable directly to the RESP, within certain limits. They must be repaid in some circumstances, for example, when contributions are withdrawn in certain circumstances. In addition, beneficiaries may also be eligible for the Canada Learning Bond.

Under certain circumstances, including if the beneficiary of the RESP does not pursue a higher education by age 21 and the RESP has been established for at least 10 years, a contributor can transfer up to $50,000 of the RESP's accumulated income and capital gains to the contributor's RRSP or spousal RRSP without having to include the transferred amount in the contributor's personal income. This assumes the contributor has enough unused RRSP contribution room. The contributor can also receive all or part of the payout of the RESP's accumulated income and capital gains as personal income. A 20% penalty tax applies to these payments in addition to any regular income tax payable.

For fund units held in a non-registered account

Distributions

- If you hold your units of the fund outside a registered plan, in calculating your income each year you must take into account the amount of any distributions paid or payable by the fund, whether you receive the distributions in cash or you reinvest them in units of the fund. Any amount reinvested in additional units of the fund will be added to the adjusted cost base of your units.
- Distributions from the fund are treated as ordinary income, capital gains, foreign income, dividends (including eligible dividends) from Canadian companies or non-taxable amounts (including a return of capital). Each type of distribution is taxed differently, with distributions that are treated as dividend income, capital gains or a return of capital being treated more favourably than other distributions.
- You will be informed each year of the type of distributions paid to you and what amounts are treated as taxable capital gains, taxable dividends (including eligible dividends) on shares of Canadian companies, foreign income and non-taxable amounts (including a return of capital), and the amount of any foreign taxes paid by the fund for which you may be able to claim a credit for tax purposes to the extent permitted by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), where those items are applicable.
- The net asset value of the units of the fund may include income and/or capital gains that have been earned but not yet distributed. If you buy units of the fund just before it makes a distribution, such as just before a year-end distribution, and you become entitled to receive that distribution, you will be taxed on that distribution payment even though it may have been reflected in the price you paid for your units.

- If you redeem your units partway through a distribution period, you will not receive a distribution for those units as entitlement to distributions depends on holding units at the time of the distribution. However, a portion or all of the distribution amount will be reflected in the price you received for selling your units.
- Distributions reduce the fund's unit value.
- Distributions made by the fund from gains on certain derivatives are considered ordinary income, not capital gains.

If you pay management fees directly in respect of units of the fund held outside a registered plan, you should consult your own tax advisor with respect to the deductibility of such management fees in your own particular circumstances.

Calculating your capital gains or losses when you redeem your units

You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the CRA in Canadian dollars any capital gains or losses that you realize in respect of a non-registered account. Your capital gain or loss for tax purposes on a redemption or switch of units, generally including a redemption on termination of the fund (including where the unitholder receives units of another fund), is the difference between the amount you receive for the redemption or switch (less any costs of a disposition such as fees) and the adjusted cost base of those units. One half of a capital gain or a capital loss is taken into account in determining taxable capital gains and allowable capital losses, respectively. The amount of a taxable capital gain is included in your income. Allowable capital losses are only deductible against taxable capital gains subject to and in accordance with detailed tax rules. You may also realize capital gains or losses on units redeemed to pay any fees in connection with switches or short-term trading fees.

If you have purchased units at various times, you will likely have paid various prices. This includes units you received through reinvested distributions, switches or reclassifications. Your adjusted cost base of a unit of a series is the weighted average price paid per unit calculated in Canadian dollars. Below is an example of how to calculate the adjusted cost base of your units of a series of the fund:

For units denominated in Canadian dollars:

- Suppose you own 1,000 units of a series of the fund for which you paid $10 each. That is $10,000.
- Now suppose you bought another 100 units of the same series of the fund at $12 each. That is $1,200.
- You have spent $11,200 for 1,100 units of the fund.
- Your new adjusted cost base is $11,200 divided by 1,100 units or $10.18 per unit.

A reclassification of units from one series to another series of the fund is not considered to be a disposition of the former units. As such, you can reclassify units from one series to another series of the fund without triggering a capital gain or capital loss. While your adjusted cost base per unit will change, the total adjusted cost base of your units will not.

If you switch your units of one RBC Fund to units of another RBC Fund, the transaction will be treated as a disposition of the switched units and an acquisition of the new units. Therefore, on such a switch, you may realize a capital gain or loss and the adjusted cost base of your investment may change.

Generally, a distribution in excess of the fund's income and capital gains, such as a return of capital, will be treated as a non-taxable amount. Return of capital represents a return to the unitholder of a portion of their own invested capital. This amount will not be included in your income but will reduce the adjusted cost base of your units in the fund, unless the fund elects to treat such amounts as a distribution of income. Upon reinvestment in additional units, such amounts will increase the total adjusted cost base of your units. If reductions to your adjusted cost base of units for the year result in your adjusted cost base becoming a negative amount, that amount will be treated as a capital gain realized by you in that year and your adjusted cost base of the units will become zero.

If you sell your units of the fund for a capital loss and you, your spouse or a person affiliated with you (including a corporation that you own) has bought units of the fund within 30 days before or after you sell your units, such loss may not be deductible by you against your capital gains. In such case, the amount of such loss is added to the adjusted cost base of the newly acquired units.

You should keep a detailed record of the purchase cost of your units and distributions you receive on those units so you can calculate their adjusted cost base. Appropriate adjustments will have to be made in the event of a consolidation or split of units. You may want to consult a tax advisor about your own circumstances.

Portfolio turnover rate

In general, the higher the portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the chance that a unitholder may receive a distribution that must be included in income for the year. If reinvested, this amount will be added to the adjusted cost base of the unitholder's units for tax purposes. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a mutual fund. However, a high turnover rate will increase trading costs, which are expenses payable by the fund.

International information reporting

Pursuant to the Intergovernmental Agreement for the Enhanced Exchange of Tax Information under the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention entered into between Canada and the United States (the *IGA*), and related Canadian legislation, the fund and its intermediaries are required to report to the CRA certain information, including certain financial information (e.g. account balances), with respect to unitholders (other than registered plans and TFSAs) who are, or whose controlling persons are, U.S. tax residents, U.S. citizens (including U.S. citizens who are residents or citizens of Canada), or certain other “U.S. Persons” as defined under the IGA. Intermediaries and/or entities that hold units directly or indirectly may have different disclosure requirements under the IGA. The CRA exchanges this information annually with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the provisions and safeguards of the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention.

In addition, pursuant to rules in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) implementing the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Common Reporting Standard (the *CRS Rules*) the fund and its intermediaries are required under Canadian legislation to identify and report to the CRA certain information, including financial information (e.g. account balances), relating to the fund’s unitholders (other than registered plans and TFSAs) who are, or whose controlling persons are, tax resident in a country outside Canada (other than the United States). Intermediaries and/or entities that hold units directly or indirectly may have different disclosure requirements under the CRS Rules. Such information would then be available for sharing by the CRA with the countries where such unitholders are tax resident under the provisions and safeguards of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters or the relevant bilateral tax treaty.

What are your legal rights?

Securities legislation in some provinces gives you the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the simplified prospectus or fund facts, or to cancel your purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of your order.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows you to cancel an agreement to buy mutual fund units and get your money back, or to make a claim for damages if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the fund. These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

For more information, refer to the securities legislation of your province or territory or consult your lawyer.

Specific information about the mutual fund described in this document

How to read the fund description

Fund details

This table gives you a brief summary of the fund. It describes what type of mutual fund it is, when it was established and the series of units that the fund offers. The table also highlights that units of the fund are a qualified investment for registered plans (such as RRSPs, GRSPs, RESPs, RRIFs, RDSPs or DPSPs and TFSAs). You will find more information about registered plans and TFSAs on page 13. It also tells you the name of the portfolio sub-advisor, if there is one, and the management fee and administration fee for each series of the fund.

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objectives

This section outlines the investment objectives of the fund and the type of securities in which the fund may invest to achieve those investment objectives. A fund’s objectives may include capital preservation, generating income, capital growth or a combination of the three. Some funds focus on tax efficiency or diversification across asset classes, while others take a focused investment theme, investing in a particular country or sector as their objective.

Investment strategies

This section describes the principal investment strategies that the portfolio manager uses to achieve the fund’s investment objectives. It gives you a better understanding of how your money is being managed. The format also allows you to compare more easily how different mutual funds are managed.

This section also highlights:

- any significant investment restrictions adopted by the fund; and
- the potential use of derivatives and a description of how they will be used.

Regulatory relief from investment restrictions

RBC GAM has received relief from applicable securities legislation to engage in certain transactions as described below. Such transactions must be consistent with the investment objectives of the fund and related issuer and related dealer transactions must be carried out in accordance with any instructions of the IRC of the fund.

Additional information about the relief described below, as well as certain other relief, is contained in the annual information form.

Purchase of debt securities
A fund is permitted to:

- purchase debt securities of a related issuer which are not traded on an exchange if the purchase is made in the secondary market;
- purchase debt securities from and sell debt securities to related dealers that are principal dealers in the Canadian or international debt securities market; and
- purchase and hold debt securities issued by a related party in a primary offering (other than asset-backed commercial paper securities) with a term to maturity of 365 days or more.

Related party underwritings
A fund is permitted to purchase (i) equity securities (both on an exchange and on a private placement basis) in specified jurisdictions and (ii) debt securities that do not have a "designated rating," for which a related dealer has acted as underwriter, subject to IRC approval and certain other conditions, during the distribution and for 60 days thereafter.

Purchase of German exchange traded funds
A fund whose investment objectives and strategies contemplate exposure to European equities is permitted pursuant to exemptive relief to invest in the securities of certain investment funds that are qualified as Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities pursuant to the UCITS IV Directive (2009/65/EC), listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and managed by BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG (*German ETFs*).

Purchase of United Kingdom listed exchange traded funds
A fund is permitted pursuant to exemptive relief to invest in the securities of certain investment funds that are qualified as Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities pursuant to the UCITS IV Directive (2009/65/EC), listed on the London Stock Exchange and managed by BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited (*UK Listed ETFs*).

Currency forward contracts
A fund is permitted to enter into and maintain a currency forward contract (an *FX Forward Contract*) in which a fund delivers its currency in which it determines its net asset value (*Base Currency*) and receives another currency, without the requirement to comply with the cash cover requirements in section 2.8(1)(d) of NI 81-102, provided that (i) the use of FX Forward Contracts is consistent with the fundamental investment objectives and investment strategies of the applicable fund; (ii) a fund must not enter into an FX Forward Contract if, immediately after entering into an FX Forward Contract, the aggregate amount of a fund's Base Currency to be delivered under all FX Forward Contracts (*Aggregate Amount*) would exceed the value of the assets held by the fund that are denominated in its Base Currency (*Base Currency Holdings*); and (iii) if a fund's Aggregate Amount exceeds at any time the value of its Base Currency Holdings, the fund must, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the Aggregate Amount to an amount that does not exceed the value of its Base Currency Holdings.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Understanding risk and your comfort with risk is an important part of investing. This section highlights the specific risks of the fund. We have also listed the risks in the order of relevance for the fund. You will find general information about the risks of investing and descriptions of each specific risk in *What is an alternative mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in an alternative mutual fund?* on page 1.

Who should invest in this fund?

This section explains the type of investor for whom the fund may be suitable. As an investor, the most important part of your financial plan is understanding:

- your objectives – what are you expecting from your investments – income, growth or a balance of the two;
- your investment time horizon – how long are you planning to invest; and
- your risk tolerance – how much volatility in your investment are you able to accept.

When looking at the fund, you should also consider how the fund will work with your other investment holdings. For instance, if you are considering an aggressive growth fund, it may be too risky if it is your only investment. If you plan on holding it as a portion of your overall portfolio, it may be a good way to increase your potential portfolio returns while limiting the overall risk of the portfolio – benefiting from diversification.

Investment risk classification methodology

The fund risk rating referred to in the section entitled *Who should invest in this fund?* in the fund's profile will help you decide, along with your financial advisor, whether the fund is right for you. This information is only a guide. We determine the risk rating for each RBC Fund in accordance with NI 81-102. The investment risk level of a fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the fund as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the fund. Just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, a fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. You should be aware that other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, also exist.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure used to estimate the dispersion of a set of data around the average value of the data. In the context of investment returns, it measures the amount of variability of returns that has historically occurred relative to the average return. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability of returns it has experienced in the past.

Using this methodology, we assign a risk rating to each RBC Fund as either low, low to medium, medium, medium to high, or high risk.

- Low – funds that are rated with a low risk rating are commonly associated with money market funds and Canadian fixed-income funds.
- Low to medium – funds that are rated with a low to medium risk rating are commonly associated with balanced, higher yielding fixed-income and asset allocation funds.
- Medium – funds that are rated with a medium risk rating are commonly associated with equity funds investing in large-capitalization companies in developed markets.
- Medium to high – funds that are rated with a medium to high risk rating are commonly associated with equity funds investing in small-capitalization companies or specific regions or sectors.
- High – funds that are rated with a high risk rating are commonly associated with equity funds investing in narrow sectors or emerging market countries where there may be substantial risk of loss over short to medium periods.

A fund's risk rating is determined by calculating its standard deviation for the most recent 10 years using monthly returns and assuming the reinvestment of all income and capital gains distributions in additional units of the fund. For those funds that do not have at least 10 years of performance history, we use a reference index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, that is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund (or in certain cases a highly similar mutual fund managed by us) as a proxy. There may be times when we believe this methodology produces a result that does not reflect a fund's risk based on other qualitative factors. As a result, we may place the fund in a higher risk rating category, as appropriate. We review the risk rating for the fund on an annual basis or if there has been a material change to the fund's investment objectives or investment strategies.

A copy of the methodology used by RBC GAM to identify the investment risk levels of the funds is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-463-FUND (3863) (English) or 1-800-668-FOND (3663) (French) or by writing to RBC GAM at the address on the back cover of this simplified prospectus.

Distribution policy

This section explains when the fund will make distributions. You earn money from the fund when it distributes amounts to you out of interest, dividend and other income earned and capital gains realized on its underlying investments or, in the case of funds that invest in other funds, such income that has been distributed to the fund by the underlying funds in which it invests. The fund may also make additional distributions, including distributions treated as a return of capital. Return of capital represents a return to the investor of a portion of their own invested capital. Distributions of a fund that invests in underlying funds may vary depending on the distribution policies of each underlying fund and the activity within the fund. Mutual fund trusts may make distributions that are treated as ordinary income, dividend income, capital gains, foreign source income or non-taxable amounts (including returns of capital). For registered plans (like RRSPs, GRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs, RDSPs and DPSPs) and TFSAs offered through RBC Royal Bank, distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the same fund. **For non-registered accounts, distributions are reinvested in additional units of the same fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash.** Unitholders that are not unitholders of record on the record date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution. You will find more information about distributions in *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 17.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

We cannot provide information regarding fund expenses indirectly borne by investors since the fund was created on September 18, 2020, and therefore has not completed a financial year.

Additional information

Policies and procedures regarding proxy voting

As portfolio manager for the fund, RBC GAM has responsibility for the investment management of the fund, including the exercise of voting rights attaching to securities held by the fund. The fund has proxy voting policies and procedures that require the fund's voting rights to be exercised in accordance with the best interests of the fund. Additional information about the policies and procedures regarding proxy voting, including how to obtain a copy of such policies, is available in the annual information form of the fund.

Responsible investment

Responsible investment includes integrating environmental, social and governance (*ESG*) factors into the investment decision-making process for the fund.

We believe that the proper disclosure and consideration of ESG risks and opportunities by the companies and countries in which the fund is invested may enhance the risk-adjusted long-term performance of those investments. Accordingly, we seek to integrate ESG factors into the investment process when doing so may have a material impact on the investment risk or return. RBC GAM considers a company's ESG factors where material to the investment decision, but ESG factors are not necessarily a part of the fundamental investment objectives of the fund.

For more information, please see Our Approach to Responsible Investment, available on the RBC GAM website at www.rbcgam.com/en/ca, which sets out our overall approach to responsible investment, including how we integrate ESG factors throughout our investment process across all asset classes and how we work as an active, engaged investor.

BlueBay Global Alternative Bond Fund (Canada)

FUND DETAILS			
Type of fund	Alternative global bond fund		
Date started	Series A – September 18, 2020 Series F – September 18, 2020	Series O – September 18, 2020	
Securities offered	Trust units – Series A, Series F and Series O units		
Registered plan eligibility	Eligible for registered plans such as RRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs, DPSPs, RDSPs and GRSPs and TFSAs.		
Fees and expenses	Fees and expenses consist of the fund's management fee and administration fee, taxes and other fund costs. See *Fees and expenses* on page 14 for details.		
	Series	Management fee	Administration fee
	Series A	1.50%	0.05%
	Series F	0.75%	0.05%
	Series O	negotiable and paid directly to RBC GAM[1]	0.05%
Portfolio Sub-Advisor	BlueBay Asset Management LLP, London, England		

[1] Series O units are for individuals, institutional clients or dealers who have entered into an agreement directly with RBC GAM to purchase Series O units. No management fees are payable by the fund in respect of Series O units. Unitholders of Series O units pay a negotiated fee directly or indirectly to RBC GAM, which will not exceed 2%. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch – Series O units.*

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objectives

› To provide total returns comprised of interest income and modest capital appreciation.

The fund invests primarily in long and short positions of investment grade fixed-income securities issued by sovereign governments and entities, and corporations from anywhere around the world. It may also invest in high-yield debt securities and emerging-market sovereign and corporate bonds globally.

The fund may engage in short sales, borrowing and/or derivatives for investment purposes.

We will not change the fundamental investment objectives of the fund unless we have the consent of a majority of the voting unitholders of the fund to do so.

Investment strategies

To achieve the fund's objectives, the portfolio manager:

› invests primarily in investment grade fixed-income securities rated BBB(-) and above by Standard & Poor's (or equivalent rating agency) and across global interest rates, sovereign and non-sovereign credit, currencies, cash and derivatives;

› may seek to generate performance in all environments by investing in long and short positions;

› conducts detailed sovereign, company and industry analysis to identify investment opportunities offering higher probabilities of superior rates of return while simultaneously minimizing the prospect of default;

› may invest up to 10% of the fund's assets in common and preferred shares acquired either directly or as a result of restructuring or enhancement of a bond issue;

› may invest up to 30% of the portfolio in:

– global, non-investment grade corporate debt securities (high yield) rated below BBB(-) by Standard & Poor's or another similar rating agency, and

– high-yield emerging-market sovereign and corporate bonds;

› may use derivatives for hedging purposes to protect against losses or reduce volatility resulting from changes in interest rates, market indices or foreign exchange rates and to reduce the fund's exposure to changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. The portfolio manager will determine the level of currency exposure based on its current view of currency markets;

› may invest up to 10% of the fund's assets in units of other mutual funds managed by RBC GAM or an affiliate that are consistent with the investment objectives of the fund. Investments in money market funds managed by RBC GAM or an affiliate are not subject to the 10% limit as permitted under NI 81-102;

› considers environmental, social and governance (*ESG*) factors where material to the investment decision;

› may also use derivatives such as options, futures, forward contracts and swaps as a substitute for direct investment;

› may use derivatives in accordance with applicable securities legislation; and

› may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions to generate additional income and/or as a short-term cash management tool.

The fund's portfolio turnover rate may be greater than 70%. The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate, the greater the chance that a taxable investor may receive a distribution that must be included in income for tax purposes and the higher the trading costs for the fund.

Use of leverage

The fund is permitted to borrow to increase its investment leverage. As an "alternative mutual fund," the fund is not subject to certain investment restrictions set out in NI 81-102 that restrict the ability of conventional mutual funds (other than alternative mutual funds) to leverage their assets through borrowing, short sales and/or derivatives. Investment decisions may be made for the assets of the fund that exceed the net asset value of the fund. As a result, if these investment decisions are incorrect, the resulting losses will be more than if investments were made solely in an unleveraged long portfolio as is the case in most conventional equity mutual funds. In addition, leveraged investment strategies can also be expected to increase a fund's turnover, transaction and market impact costs, interest and other costs and expenses.

The fund may create leverage through the use of derivatives, short sales and/or borrowing. Under the investment restrictions applicable to alternative mutual funds in NI 81-102, the fund's aggregate gross exposure, calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of the fund's net asset value: (i) the aggregate value of outstanding indebtedness under any borrowing agreements; (ii) the aggregate market value of all securities sold short; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the fund's specified derivatives positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes. If the fund's aggregate gross exposure exceeds 300% of the fund's net asset value, the fund must, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate gross exposure to 300% of the fund's net asset value or less.

Pursuant to NI 81-102, the fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its net asset value. The combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by the fund is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value. If the aggregate value of cash borrowed combined with the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the fund exceeds 50% of the fund's net asset value, the fund must, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate value of cash borrowed combined with the aggregate market value of securities sold short to 50% or less of the fund's net asset value.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

The fund has the ability to invest in asset classes and use investment strategies that are not permitted for conventional mutual funds. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions, they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. Also, market conditions may make it difficult or impossible for the fund to liquidate a position.

Investing in the fund may result in the following risks which are described in more detail beginning on page 1 of this simplified prospectus:

- interest rate risk;
- credit risk;
- market risk;
- short sale risk;
- leverage risk;
- liquidity risk;
- foreign investment risk;
- currency risk;
- risk of using a prime broker to hold assets;
- concentration risk;
- issuer-specific risk;
- derivative risk;
- securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risks;
- multiple series risk;
- large investor risk; and
- cyber security risk.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

- you are seeking a combination of current income and modest capital growth potential;
- you want to diversify your fixed-income holdings geographically and by investment style by adding a global bond fund, that has the ability to use leverage, to your portfolio; or
- you are planning to hold your investment for the medium-to-long term and can tolerate low investment risk (i.e. you can accept some fluctuations in the value of your investment).

BlueBay Global Alternative Bond Fund (Canada)

The fund's risk classification is based on the return of the FTSE Canada Short Term Overall Bond Index. FTSE Canada Short Term Overall Bond Index tracks the performance of Canadian investment grade fixed-income securities with maturities ranging from one to five years. For more information see *Specific information about the mutual fund described in this document – Investment risk classification methodology* on page 21.

Distribution policy

This fund intends to distribute any net income and net capital gains quarterly in March, June, September and December. Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

Information regarding fund expenses indirectly borne by investors is not available because this fund was created on September 18, 2020.

Words and phrases used in this simplified prospectus

We have written this simplified prospectus in plain language to help you understand how our mutual funds work. Financial terms can be complex, so we have provided a more complete definition of some of them here. If you have any questions after reading this section, please call the number on page 1 of this simplified prospectus or your dealer.

Adjusted cost base
In general terms, it is the total price you paid for all the units of a series of a fund in your account, including reinvested distributions. The adjusted cost base per unit of a series is the weighted average price paid per unit.

Annual information form
A document filed by the funds with Canadian securities regulators. It provides supplementary information about the funds.

Asset-backed commercial paper
A short-term debt security issued by a trust or a special purpose vehicle which in turn buys various assets that produce income streams such as trade receivables, auto loans, home equity loans and mortgages. The trust (otherwise known as a conduit) funds the purchase of these various assets by issuing commercial paper.

Bond
A long-term debt security issued or guaranteed by a government or business entity. The issuer promises to pay the holder a specified amount of interest and return the principal amount when the bond matures. Bonds can be transferred from one owner to another. They should not be confused with Canada Savings Bonds which, generally, can be owned and cashed only by the original buyer.

Commercial paper
A short-term debt security issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers. The issuer promises to pay the holder a specific amount, with interest, on a specified day in the future. It is generally not secured by assets and is usually offered at varying interest rates, depending on its term.

Debenture
A bond that is not secured by any pledge of property. Debentures are backed only by the general credit of the issuer.

Debt securities
Obligations to repay borrowed money within a certain time, with or without interest. Bonds, debentures, commercial paper, asset-backed commercial paper, notes and treasury bills (*T-bills*) are debt securities.

Derivatives
A financial instrument that "derives" its value from the performance of an underlying asset, index or other investment.

Equity
When you buy shares in a corporation, you are buying "equity," or ownership rights, in that corporation. Shares are often referred to as "equities."

Forward contract
A commitment made today to buy or sell a currency or commodity on a specific day in the future at a specified price. The terms of the contract are agreed upon when the commitment is made. Forward contracts are traded through an over-the-counter telephone or computer network. See also "Over-the-counter trading."

Futures contract
Similar to a forward contract, except that it has standardized terms and conditions and is traded only on a futures exchange, not over-the-counter.

Hedge
A strategy used to offset or reduce the risk associated with an investment or a group of investments. For example, if a fund buys investments valued in U.S. dollars, it can sign an agreement to protect or "hedge" the value of the investment against a change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

Index
A means of measurement. There are indices that measure the rise and fall of key consumer goods and services and others that track fluctuations in the value of stocks and bonds.

Large-cap
Refers to market capitalization. Large-capitalization companies are those companies whose total market value is in excess of a certain value on a particular stock market. In Canada, large-cap stocks generally have a market capitalization in excess of $6 billion. In the U.S., large-cap stocks have a market capitalization in excess of US$10 billion.

Leverage
Using borrowed funds to help pay for an investment. Leveraging magnifies the amount you make or lose, because the gain or loss is measured against the portion of the investment you have not borrowed – not against the total investment. For example, if you borrow $500 to make a $1,000 investment, and the value of the investment increases by $100, your gain is 20% ($100 gain on the $500 you have not borrowed), not 10%. Similarly, if the value of the investment decreases by $100, your loss will be 20%.

Liquidity
An investment is "liquid" if it can be bought and sold on a public market. Liquidity also refers to how easy it is to convert an investment to cash at a reasonable price.

London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (*LIBOR*)
The rate of interest on U.S. dollar-denominated deposits traded between banks in London, widely monitored as an international interest rate indicator. It may be quoted as a one-month, three-month, six-month, or one-year rate. The LIBOR allows investors to match their cost of lending to their cost of funds, and is often used as a base index for setting rates of some adjustable rate financial instruments, including Adjustable Rate Mortgages (*ARMs*).

Management expense ratio
The total fees and expenses a fund paid during a year divided by its average assets for that year.

Market capitalization
Number of outstanding shares of a corporation, multiplied by the price per share.

Moving average
From an investment perspective, a statistical tool to analyze data points to identify the trend direction and to determine support and resistance levels of stock prices.

Note
A debt security committing the issuer to pay a specific sum of money, either on demand or on a fixed date in the future, with or without interest.

Option or options on futures
Gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security or futures contract within a certain time period, at a specified price. A call option is the right to buy; a put option is the right to sell. The buyer of the option pays the seller a premium. Options can be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter.

Over-the-counter trading (*OTC*)
This term refers to trading in stocks or options through a computer or telephone network rather than through a public stock exchange. The term originates from the time share certificates were purchased over a bank or a store counter.

Portfolio turnover rate
Portfolio turnover rate is calculated based on the lesser of securities purchased or sales proceeds divided by the average market value of portfolio securities for the period, excluding short-term securities.

Prime broker
A large financial institution that offers services to large institutional clients, including alternative mutual funds. A prime broker offers a variety of services which includes, but is not limited to, the execution of trades, settlement, the facilitation of securities loans for short sales and the facilitation of cash borrowing through margin financing.

Repurchase agreements (*repo*)
This agreement is like a short-term loan and takes place when one party buys a security at one price and agrees to sell it back later to the same party at a higher price. The difference between the higher price and the original price is like the interest rate payment on a loan.

Return of capital
Return of capital typically occurs when a fund's objective is to pay unitholders a fixed regular monthly distribution. If the interest, dividends and capital gains which have been earned by the fund are less than the amount of the regular distributions, return of capital is added to make up the remainder of the payment. This helps to maintain a consistent payout rate each month. Return of capital represents a return to the investor of a portion of their own invested capital. The main benefit of return of capital distributions is that they are not immediately taxable when received. This makes it different from other types of distributions such as interest, dividends and taxable capital gains, which must be included as income in the year received. Amounts that have been paid to you as return of capital are identified on your T3 slip (Relevé 16 in Quebec).

Securities
Investments or financial instruments such as shares, debt securities and derivatives.

Shares
Units of ownership in a corporation that give the owner certain stated rights. Holders of preferred shares generally have preference over holders of common shares when a corporation pays dividends or liquidates its assets.

Small-cap company
A company whose market capitalization is small relative to other companies. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying the price of a stock by the number of shares outstanding. In Canada, small-cap stocks generally have a market capitalization of less than $1 billion.

Swaps
These are negotiated contracts between parties agreeing to exchange payments based on returns of different investments. The most common type is an interest rate swap. Party A agrees to pay Party B a fixed amount based on a pre-set interest rate. In return, Party B agrees to pay Party A a floating amount based on a reference rate such as bankers acceptances or LIBOR.

Treasury bills (*T-bills*)
Short-term debt securities issued or guaranteed by federal, provincial or other governments. T-bills are issued at a discount and do not pay any interest. The return on a T-bill is the difference between the price you pay and its "face" or par value.

Unit value
The total value of a fund's assets allocable to a series, minus the liabilities allocable to that series, divided by the number of outstanding units of that series.

Units
Units are issued by a mutual fund trust and represent your investment in the fund. When you invest in a mutual fund trust, you buy units or fractions of units of the mutual fund.

Volatility
A statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index which can be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from such security or market index.

RBC Alternative Mutual Funds

You will find more information about the fund in its annual information form, fund facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus. That means they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed in it.

For a copy of these documents, at no cost, please call us toll-free at 1-800-463-FUND (3863) (English) or 1-800-668-FOND (3663) (French) or ask your dealer.

You can also get copies of this simplified prospectus, the annual information form, the management reports of fund performance, fund facts and the financial statements from the RBC Funds website at www.rbcgam.com/en/ca.

These documents and other information about the fund, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at www.sedar.com.

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