



**RBC Global  
Asset Management**

**R B C F U N D S**

# Simplified Prospectus

September 23, 2013

Series 0 units

RBC Canadian Small & Mid-Cap Resources Fund

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these units and it is an offence to claim otherwise.

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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 a mutual fund trust.

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 2 to 17 of this simplified prospectus explain general information regarding mutual funds and their risks and tell you who manages the fund. Pages 18 to 19 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](mailto:funds.investments@rbc.com) (English) or [fonds.investissements@rbc.com](mailto: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](http://www.rbcgam.com).

These documents and other information about the fund are also available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?

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.

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. 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 7.

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.

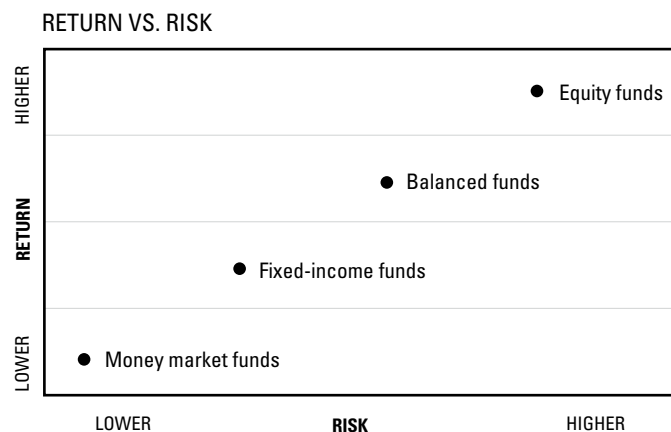
Under exceptional circumstances, you may not be able to redeem your units. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – When you may not be allowed to redeem your units* on page 9 for more information.

## 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.



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.

### Commodity risk

The fund may obtain exposure to commodities or commodity sectors, including exposure to gold, silver and platinum, by investing, directly or indirectly, in commodities. Funds exposed to commodities will be affected by changes in the prices of the commodities, which can fluctuate significantly in short time periods causing volatility in a fund's net asset value. Commodity prices can change as a result of a number of factors, including supply and demand, speculation, central bank and international monetary activities, political or economic instability, changes in interest rates and currency values or changes in government regulations affecting commodities.

### 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 objective. **A fund cannot use derivatives for speculative trading or to create a portfolio with excess leverage.** If the fund uses derivatives, securities regulations require that the fund hold enough assets or cash to cover its commitments in the derivative contracts. This limits the amount of losses that could result from the use of derivatives.

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

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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.

Pursuant to new U.S. tax rules, which will become effective in phases between July 1, 2013 and January 1, 2017 (or later), unitholders of the fund may be required to provide identity and residency information to the fund, which may be provided by the fund to U.S. tax authorities in order to avoid a U.S. withholding tax being imposed on U.S. and certain non-U.S. source income and proceeds of disposition received by the fund or on certain amounts (including distributions) paid by the fund to certain unitholders.

### Large investor risk

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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 the fund as at a date that is within 30 days of the date of this simplified prospectus.

### Liquidity risk

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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. In highly volatile markets, such as in periods of sudden interest rate changes, 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. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or reduced return for the fund.

### Market risk

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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.

### **Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risks**

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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. 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.

If the fund enters into securities lending or repurchase transactions, it may not commit more than 50% of its total assets 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.

### **Small-cap risk**

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Securities of small-cap companies tend to be traded less frequently and in smaller volumes than those of large-cap companies. As a result, the prices of shares of small-cap companies tend to be less stable than those of large-cap companies. Their value may rise and fall more sharply than other securities, and they may be more difficult to buy and sell.

### **Specialization risk**

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The fund specializes by investing in a particular sector of the economy or part of the world or by using a specific investment style or approach, like growth, value or socially responsible investing. Specialization allows a fund to focus on a specific investment approach, which can boost returns if the particular sector, country or investment style is in favour. However, if the particular sector, country or investment style is out of favour, the value of the mutual fund may underperform relative to less specialized investments. Mutual funds that specialize tend to be less diversified, but may add diversification benefits to portfolios that do not otherwise have exposure to this specialization.

## 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, RBC Dominion Securities Inc. (*RBC DS*) and RBC Investor Services Trust (*RBC IS*) are all wholly owned subsidiaries of Royal Bank of Canada (*Royal Bank*). We refer to Royal Bank and affiliated companies of Royal Bank as *RBC*.

<p><b>Manager, Principal Distributor, Trustee and Portfolio Advisor</b>  RBC Global Asset Management Inc.  155 Wellington Street West, Suite 2200  Toronto, Ontario  M5V 3K7</p>	<p>RBC GAM is the manager and trustee of, and portfolio advisor to, 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.</p> <p>The fund is a trust. When you invest in the fund, you are buying units in the trust. As trustee, RBC GAM holds title to the mutual fund's property such as cash and securities on behalf of its unitholders.</p> <p>RBC GAM is the primary investment manager for the RBC<sup>®</sup> businesses serving the needs of private clients, including the RBC Funds and PH&amp;N Funds.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Custodian</b>  RBC Investor Services Trust  Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>The custodian holds the assets of the fund.</p>
<p><b>Registrar</b>  Royal Bank of Canada,  RBC Investor Services Trust and RBC GAM  Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ontario and  Vancouver, British Columbia</p>	<p>Royal Bank, RBC IS and RBC GAM keep a record of who owns all fund units. Royal Bank is an affiliate of RBC GAM.</p>
<p><b>Auditor</b>  Deloitte LLP  Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>As auditor, Deloitte LLP 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 Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.</p>
<p><b>Independent Review Committee (Board of Governors)</b></p>	<p>The Board of Governors acts as the independent review committee that the fund is required to have under Canadian securities laws. The Board of Governors reviews and provides input on conflict of interest matters in respect of RBC GAM and the fund. The Board of Governors also provides advice to RBC GAM on other issues relating to the management of the fund.</p> <p>The Board of Governors is composed of nine members and each is independent from RBC GAM, the fund and entities related to RBC GAM. The Board of Governors prepares, at least annually, a report for unitholders of its activities as the independent review committee. This report is available, at no cost, on the RBC GAM website at <a href="http://www.rbcgam.com">www.rbcgam.com</a> or by contacting RBC GAM by email at <a href="mailto:funds.investments@rbc.com">funds.investments@rbc.com</a> (English) or <a href="mailto:fonds.investissements@rbc.com">fonds.investissements@rbc.com</a> (French).</p> <p>Additional information about the Board of Governors, including the names of the members, is available in the fund's annual information form.</p>

## Purchases, switches and redemptions

### How the units are valued

Currently, the fund offers one series of units, namely Series O units and the fund's units are divided into units of equal value.

All transactions are based on the net asset value per unit of the fund (*unit value*). We usually calculate the unit value for the fund on each business day after the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) closes, but in some circumstances, we may calculate it at another time. A business day is any day when RBC GAM's office in Toronto is open for business. The unit values can change daily.

The unit value is the price used for all purchases and redemptions of units (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 of the purchase, switch or redemption order.

Here is how we calculate the unit value of the units of the fund:

- › We take the fair value of all the investments and other assets of the fund.
- › We then subtract the liabilities of the fund. This gives us the net asset value for the fund.
- › We divide this amount by the total number of Series O units of the fund that investors in the fund are holding. That gives us the unit value for the Series O units.

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

You can get the net asset value of the fund or the net asset value per unit of the fund, at no cost, on the RBC Funds website at [www.rbcgam.com](http://www.rbcgam.com) 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](mailto:funds.investments@rbc.com) (English) or [funds.investissements@rbc.com](mailto:funds.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 if Series O units of the fund are appropriate for you.

Series O units are only available to institutional investors who make the required minimum investment and minimum subsequent investment, as determined by RBC GAM from time to time. No

management fees are payable by the fund in respect of Series O units. Unitholders of Series O units pay a negotiated fee directly to RBC GAM, which will not exceed 2%.

If your balance falls below the minimum required balance for the fund, or you otherwise become ineligible to hold the fund, we may redeem your units. 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 your units, the effect will be the same as if you initiated the transaction.

For us to act on an order to buy, redeem or switch units, the branch, telephone salesperson or your dealer must send the order to us on the same day it is received and assume all associated costs.

If we receive your order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, 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, your order will be processed using the next business day's unit value. If the trustee determines 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 within three business days. You will find more information about buying, redeeming and switching units of the fund in the annual information form of the fund. A 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.**



## Excessive trading

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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 a 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.

## 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 will not apply in certain circumstances, including:

- › pre-authorized, auto switch, or systematic withdrawal plans;
- › redemptions of units purchased by the reinvestment of distributions; or
- › redemptions initiated by RBC GAM, another RBC Fund or a mutual fund where redemption notice requirements have been established by RBC GAM.

## Monitoring of trading activity

We regularly monitor transactions in the fund. 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 a 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

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Series O units are no load, which means you can buy, redeem or switch units of the fund through certain dealers without paying a commission. See *Fees and expenses* on page 11 and *Dealer compensation* on page 13 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. We may subsequently decide to start accepting new purchases or switches to that fund at any time.

There are no sales charges when you purchase Series O units of the fund.

### Switches

You can switch units from one fund to another RBC Fund as long as you:

- › maintain the relevant minimum balance in each fund; and
- › switch for units purchased under the same sales charge option.

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. **You are responsible for tracking and reporting to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) any capital gain or loss that you realize.**

### 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 *How to buy, redeem and switch* on page 7 for details. Your dealer must send your redemption request on the same day it is received. 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. **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.**

### 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 7 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 will automatically transfer money from your bank account with any financial institution to purchase units in the fund.
- › We 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 one 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 one fund to another RBC Fund or you can switch from one fund to multiple RBC Funds.

- › You must meet the minimum balance requirements of the RBC Fund or RBC Funds into which you are switching. You will find the minimum balance requirements for each RBC Fund in the simplified prospectus for the relevant RBC 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**

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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**

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If you would like to make regular withdrawals from your 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 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.
- › We will deposit the money directly to 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.

## 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

<b>Management fees</b>	<p>RBC GAM, as manager of the fund, is not entitled to a management fee payable by the fund in respect of the Series O units.</p> <p>Unitholders of Series O units pay a negotiated fee directly to RBC GAM, which shall not exceed 2%. See the <i>Fees and expenses</i> information at the start of the fund's section of this simplified prospectus.</p> <p>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. However, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by the fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by 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. 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.</p>
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<p><b>Administration fee</b></p> <p>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, recordkeeping, accounting and fund valuation costs, custody fees, audit and legal fees, the costs of preparing and distributing annual and semi-annual reports, prospectuses, fund facts and statements and investor communications.</p> <p>In return, the fund pays a fixed administration fee to RBC GAM. The administration fee paid to RBC GAM by the fund may, in any particular period, exceed or be lower than the operating expenses paid by RBC GAM for the fund. See the <i>Fees and expenses</i> information in the <i>Fund details</i> table for the fund in this simplified prospectus.</p> <p>The fund also pays certain operating expenses directly, including the costs and expenses related to the Board of Governors, the cost of any new government or regulatory requirements and any borrowing costs (collectively, <i>other fund costs</i>), and taxes (including, but not limited to, federal goods and services tax (<i>GST</i>) or the harmonized sales tax (<i>HST</i>), as applicable). Other fund costs will be allocated among the RBC Funds and among each series of units of a RBC Fund in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with the services used.</p> <p>RBC GAM may, in some years and in certain cases, pay a portion of the administration fee or other fund costs. The decision to absorb the administration fee or other fund costs is reviewed annually and determined at the discretion of RBC GAM, without notice to unitholders.</p> <p>The administration fee and other fund costs are included in the management expense ratio (<i>MER</i>) of the fund.</p>

	<p><b>Effect of GST/HST on MERs</b></p> <p>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 a fund's unitholders will have an impact on the MER of the fund year over year.</p> <p><b>Board of Governors</b></p> <p>The Board of Governors acts as the independent review committee of the fund. Each member of the Board of Governors is entitled to receive an annual fee of \$25,000 (\$35,000 for the Chair) and \$2,000 per meeting of the Board of Governors. Each member that sits on a sub-committee of the Board of Governors is entitled to receive an additional meeting fee with respect to these committee meetings. For the Governance Committee, each member is entitled to receive a meeting fee of \$2,500 and the Chair of this committee is also entitled to receive an annual fee of \$3,000. For the Financial Advisory Committee, each member is entitled to receive a meeting fee of \$3,000 and the Chair of this committee is also entitled to receive an annual fee of \$4,000. Each member of the Investment Conflicts Committee is entitled to receive a meeting fee of \$3,500 and the Chair of this committee is also entitled to receive an annual fee of \$5,000. Each member of the Board of Governors will also be reimbursed for expenses in connection with performing his or her duties in this regard. These fees and expenses are allocated among the funds managed by RBC GAM in a manner that is fair and reasonable.</p>
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## FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE DIRECTLY BY YOU

<b>Sales charges</b>	The 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 commission.
<b>Redemption fees</b>	You pay no sales charge when you redeem Series O units of the fund. The fund will charge a short-term trading fee if you redeem your units within seven days of buying them. Please see <i>Short-term trading fees</i> on page 8 of this simplified prospectus.
<b>Short-term trading fees</b>	Please see <i>Short-term trading fees</i> on page 8 of this simplified prospectus.
<b>Other fees and expenses</b>	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 <i>How to buy, redeem and switch</i> on page 7 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 O units of the fund; and
- › you held that investment for one, three, five or 10 years and you redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

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

You do not pay a sales charge or commission when you buy, redeem or switch Series O units.

## 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.

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 8 of this simplified prospectus.

### Trailing commissions

We do not pay trailing commissions on Series O units.

### 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 principal distributors and/or 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 because the fund was created on September 23, 2013.

## 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; 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. 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 in December of each 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, and (ii) may be subject to a special tax under Part XII.2 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) in such year.

### 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 your units of a fund or switch your units of one fund to units of another 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.

### How your investment is taxed

#### Eligibility

Units of the fund will not be a qualified investment for trusts governed by registered plans and tax-free savings accounts.

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*).

## Distributions

- › In calculating your income each year you must take into account the amount of any distributions (including any management fee 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, dividends (including eligible dividends) from Canadian companies capital gains, foreign income 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 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.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the deductibility of fees paid by you.

## 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 your units. 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 or switches. 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 the fund:

For units denominated in Canadian dollars:

- › Suppose you own 1,000 units of the fund for which you paid \$10 each. That is \$10,000.
- › Now suppose you bought another 100 units 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.

If you switch your units of one 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.

Distributions in excess of the fund's income and capital gains, such as a return of capital, will be treated as a non-taxable amount and 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.

## 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 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 if you do not receive our simplified prospectus, or to make a claim for damages if the simplified prospectus, annual information form 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

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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 not a qualified investment for registered plans or tax-free savings accounts (*TFSAs*). It also tells you the name of the portfolio sub-advisor, the management fee and administration fee for the fund, if applicable.

#### What does the fund invest in?

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##### 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 advisor 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 Board of Governors of the fund.

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



**Use of derivatives**

The fund is permitted to:

- › use additional portfolio assets to those contemplated under National Instrument 81-102 – *Mutual Funds* as cash cover in respect of derivative transactions; and
- › use a right or obligation in respect of the underlying interest as cover in respect of derivative transactions, in addition to cash cover.

If the fund invests in foreign securities, it may use derivatives for non-hedging purposes in order to gain exposure to foreign currencies. The fund's exposure to non-hedging currency transactions will not exceed 7.5% of the assets of the fund, unless otherwise indicated under the *Investment strategies* section of the fund. See *What is a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund? – Derivative risk* on page 3 for more information about derivative risk.

**Purchase of debt securities**

The 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 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**

The fund is permitted to purchase equity securities for which a related dealer has acted as underwriter, subject to Board of Governors approval and certain other conditions, during the distribution and for 60 days thereafter: (i) when a prospectus is filed in respect of the securities; or (ii) when no prospectus is filed in respect of the securities provided that the issuer is a reporting issuer in Canada.

**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 a mutual fund and what are the risks of investing in a mutual fund?* on page 2.

**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**

We assign fund risk ratings to each RBC Fund as an additional guide to help you decide whether a fund is right for you. Our determination of the risk rating for the fund is guided by the methodology recommended by the Fund Risk Classification Task Force of The Investment Funds Institute of Canada (*Task Force*). The Task Force concluded that the most comprehensive, easily understood form of risk is the historical volatility of a fund as measured by the standard deviation of its performance. However, you should be aware that other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, also exist. Additionally, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, a fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. The Task Force guidelines suggest that managers refer to standard deviation bands associated with fund categories as a point of reference where historical performance does not exist. Consistent with the Task Force guidelines, qualitative factors are also considered before making a final determination of the appropriate risk ratings.

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. In certain instances, we may classify a fund either higher or lower than the risk rating indicated by the Task Force's methodology. We may do so where qualitative factors, such as style and sector concentration,

may contribute to the fund's overall volatility and therefore the risk rating of the fund. We review the risk rating for each of the RBC Funds on an annual basis.

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**

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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 each of the funds that invest 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).

**Distributions are reinvested in additional units of the fund unless you tell your dealer to inform us that you want them in cash.** You will find more information about distributions in *Income tax considerations for investors* on page 13.

### **Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors**

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We cannot provide information regarding fund expenses indirectly borne by investors since the fund was created on September 23, 2013, and therefore has not completed a financial year.

### **Additional information**

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#### **Policies and procedures regarding proxy voting**

As portfolio advisor 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 fund's annual information form.

## RBC Canadian Small &amp; Mid-Cap Resources Fund

## Fund details

Type of fund	Canadian sector equity fund		
Date started	Series O – September 23, 2013		
Securities offered <sup>1</sup>	Trust units – Series O units		
Registered plan eligibility	Not eligible for registered plans or TFSAs.		
Fees and expenses	Fees and expenses consist of the fund's management fee and administration fee, taxes and other fund costs. See <i>Fees and expenses</i> on page 11 for details.		
	Series Series O	Management fee negotiable and paid directly to RBC GAM <sup>2</sup>	Administration fee 0.02%

<sup>1</sup> Another series of units of the fund exists, but is not offered under this document. The rights attached to this other series of units do not affect the rights attached to the series of units offered in this simplified prospectus.

<sup>2</sup> Series O units are only available to institutional investors who make the required minimum investment and minimum subsequent investment, as determined by RBC GAM from time to time. No management fees are payable by the fund in respect of Series O units. Unitholders of Series O units pay a negotiated fee directly to RBC GAM, which will not exceed 2%. See *Purchases, switches and redemptions – How to buy, redeem and switch*.

## What does the fund invest in?

## Investment objectives

- › To provide long-term capital growth.

The fund invests primarily in small- and mid-cap equity securities of companies that are listed on an exchange in Canada, within the energy and materials sectors.

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

The fund's investment process is primarily based on fundamental research, although the portfolio manager will also consider quantitative and technical factors. Stock selection decisions are ultimately based on an understanding of the company, its business and its outlook.

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

- › invests primarily in common and preferred shares and other securities which can be converted to such shares at the holder's option, of companies that are listed on an exchange in Canada, within the energy and materials sectors;
- › focuses on shares of small- and mid-cap companies, but may also invest in larger companies;

- › invests in companies that are involved directly or indirectly in the exploration, development, production or distribution of natural or other resources. This includes companies that provide services to, use, or may benefit from, developments in the natural resources sector or companies that develop, design or provide products and services significant to a country's or region's infrastructure and its future evolution;
- › manages overall portfolio risk by assessing the expected performance and volatility of each investment held by the fund relative to other securities held by the fund;
- › may invest up to 10% of the fund's assets in equity securities of large-cap companies;
- › may invest up to 10% of the fund's assets in foreign securities;
- › 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;
- › may also use derivatives such as options, futures, forward contracts and swaps for non-hedging purposes as a substitute for direct investment;
- › may use derivatives in accordance with relief obtained from applicable securities legislation as described under *Specific information about the mutual fund described in this document – Investment strategies* on page 15; and

## RBC Canadian Small & Mid-Cap Resources Fund

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

### What are the risks of investing in the fund?

Investing in the fund may result in the following risks which are described in more detail beginning on page 2 of this simplified prospectus:

- › market risk;
- › specialization risk;
- › small-cap risk;
- › commodity risk;
- › liquidity risk;
- › derivative risk;
- › foreign investment risk;
- › securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risks; and
- › large investor risk.

### Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be right for you if:

- › you want potential for long-term growth from your investment;
- › you want exposure to small- and mid-cap Canadian companies in the energy and materials sectors; or
- › you are planning to hold your investment for the long-term and can tolerate high investment risk (i.e. you can accept significant fluctuations in the value of your investment).

### Distribution policy

This fund intends to distribute any net income and net capital gains annually in December. **We automatically reinvest all distributions 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 23, 2013.

## 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 2 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.

### 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 company

A company 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.

**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.

**Mid-cap company**

A company whose total market value is in the middle range of those listed on a particular stock market. In Canada, mid-cap stocks generally have a market capitalization of between \$1 billion and \$6 billion.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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## RBC 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), email us at [funds.investments@rbc.com](mailto:funds.investments@rbc.com) (English) or [fonds.investissements@rbc.com](mailto:fonds.investissements@rbc.com) (French) or ask your dealer.

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

These documents and other information about the fund, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

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