

RBC Dain Rauscher Inc.
(SEC I.D. No. 8-45411)

*Consolidated Statement of Financial
Condition as of April 30, 2007 (unaudited)*

RBC DAIN RAUSCHER INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AS OF APRIL 30, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except share and per share information)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 125,077
Receivable from customers (Note 2)	1,548,316
Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations (Note 3)	1,464,558
Receivable from Parent and affiliates (Note 13)	16,966
Securities borrowed (Note 2)	600,618
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Note 2)	238,064
Trading securities owned—at market value (Notes 2 and 4)	4,762,643
Equipment and leasehold improvements—net (Notes 2 and 5)	61,326
Other receivables (Note 2)	346,495
Deferred income taxes (Notes 2 and 16)	107,497
Goodwill (Note 2)	118,976
Other assets (Notes 6 and 15)	<u>340,676</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 9,731,212</u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES:

Short-term borrowings (Note 7)	\$ 180,000
Short-term borrowings from affiliate (Note 7)	550,000
Drafts payable	144,674
Payable to customers (Note 2)	994,589
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations (Note 3)	304,956
Payable to Parent and affiliates (Note 13)	132,756
Securities loaned (Note 2)	697,785
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 2)	2,697,401
Trading securities sold, but not yet purchased—at market value (Notes 2 and 4)	1,370,682
Accrued compensation	508,293
Income taxes payable (Notes 2 and 16)	69,114
Long-term borrowings from affiliate (Note 8)	600,000
Other accrued expenses	<u>111,355</u>
	8,361,605
 Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors (Note 9)	 <u>465,000</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>8,826,605</u>

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY:

Common stock (\$.125 par value, 100,000 share authorized, issued and outstanding)	13
Additional paid-in capital	489,893
Retained earnings	<u>414,701</u>
 Total shareholder's equity	 <u>904,607</u>
 Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	 <u>\$ 9,731,212</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this consolidated statement of financial condition.

RBC DAIN RAUSCHER INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AS OF APRIL 30, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

1. OWNERSHIP AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

RBC Dain Rauscher Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) is a registered broker-dealer in securities and an introducing futures commission merchant. The Company is a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (“NYSE”) and other securities and commodities exchanges. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of RBC Dain Rauscher Corp. (the “Parent”). The Parent is ultimately owned by Royal Bank of Canada (“RBC”). The Company offers full-service brokerage and investment banking services to individual, institutional, corporate, and governmental clients. Additionally, the Company conducts principal trading, primarily in municipal bonds and other fixed income securities. The Company also provides asset management services for its customers and clearing services to correspondent firms introduced through its RBC Dain Correspondent Services (“RBC DCS”) division. The Company carries all customer accounts of the correspondent brokers and extends margin credit to these customers. The consolidated statement of financial condition includes the Company and two wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in depository accounts with other financial institutions, and money market investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Securities Transactions—The Company records its profits on principal and agency transactions and the related commission revenue and expense on a settlement date basis, except for transactions that are hedged with derivative instruments, which are recorded on a trade date basis (see Note 12). This accounting is not materially different than if transactions were recorded on a trade date basis.

Trading securities owned and trading securities sold, but not yet purchased, including derivative financial instruments, are recorded on a trade date basis and are stated at market value. The Company marks securities to market and includes resulting unrealized gains and losses in revenue from principal transactions. The Company determines market value by using public market quotations, quoted prices from dealers or recent market transactions, depending upon the underlying security.

The Company also has venture capital investments in securities that are currently nonmarketable. These securities, which are accounted for at estimated fair value, are included in other assets. Management has determined that, when the investments remain restricted, cost generally approximates fair value and when the restrictions expire on these investments or they are otherwise readily marketable, the Company uses public market quotations or determines fair value through an analysis of financial statements or other sources of financial data. At April 30, 2007, the fair value of these equity instruments and venture capital investments was \$9.2 million included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned—Securities borrowed and securities loaned are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received in connection with the transaction. The Company or its counterparties may terminate these transactions on short notice. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to deposit cash as collateral with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the

Company receives cash as collateral. The initial collateral advanced or received has a market value equal to or greater than the market value of the securities borrowed or loaned. The Company monitors the market value of the securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis and requests additional collateral or returns excess collateral, if necessary.

Resale and Repurchase Transactions—Securities sold under repurchase agreements or purchased under agreements to resell (resale agreements) are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. The Company records these agreements at the contract amount at which the securities will subsequently be resold or reacquired, plus accrued interest. These agreements provide for termination by the Company or its counterparties on short notice. It is the policy of the Company to obtain possession of collateral with a market value equal to, or in excess of, the principal amount loaned under resale agreements. Collateral is valued daily and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged when appropriate.

The Company may pledge its financial instruments owned to collateralize repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, and other securities financing transactions. Pledged securities that can be resold or replugged by the secured party are included in trading securities owned in the consolidated statement of financial condition. As of April 30, 2007, the fair value of pledged securities was \$2.64 billion. Additionally, there may be financial instruments owned by the Company that have been loaned or pledged to counterparties, where those parties do not have the right to sell or repledge the collateral. As of April 30, 2007, the Company did not have any securities in this classification. The Company enters into resale agreements and repurchase agreements to, among other things, finance the Company's inventory positions, acquire securities to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations. The Company receives collateral in the form of securities in connection with resale agreements. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge these securities held as collateral and use the securities to secure repurchase agreements, to enter into securities lending transactions, or for the delivery to counterparties to cover short positions. At April 30, 2007, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$235.5 million, and the fair value of the portion that has been sold or replugged was \$208.9 million.

Asset Management Fees—Asset management fees are calculated and billed to clients quarterly in advance based on assets under management at the beginning of the quarter. Fee revenue is recognized equally throughout the quarter. These revenues are determined in accordance with contracts between the Company and retail and institutional clients to which the Company provides fee-based brokerage and investment advisory services.

The Company also receives fees from an affiliate based on money market fund assets managed by the affiliate for the Company's clients. The fees are calculated based on average assets under management for each month and are recorded monthly by the Company.

Investment Banking and Underwriting Revenue—Fixed income underwriting and management fees and the related selling concessions are recorded when the transaction is complete and the Company's revenue is reasonably determinable. Financial advisory fees are recorded when earned and determinable, which is as services are provided. Equity selling concessions are recorded when the transaction is complete and the Company's revenue is reasonably determinable.

Receivable from and Payable to Customers—Amounts receivable from customers are primarily related to margin balances. Other customer receivables and payables result from cash transactions. The Company does not include in its consolidated statement of financial condition the securities owned by customers or the securities sold short by customers.

Other Receivables—Included in other receivables are forgivable loans made to financial consultants and other revenue-producing employees, typically in connection with their recruitment. These loans are forgivable based on continued employment and are amortized over the term of the loan, which is generally two to ten years, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation and Amortization—Furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of two to eight years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. Construction in process is not depreciated until the project is complete, at which time the amounts are transferred into the appropriate classification of furniture and equipment or leasehold improvements.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets—Goodwill is primarily related to the 2004 acquisition of William R. Hough & Co. and the 2003 acquisition of First Institutional Securities, LLC. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, addresses the accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 142, intangible assets acquired in a business combination, which do not possess finite useful lives, will not be amortized into net income over an estimated useful life. However, these intangible assets will be tested for impairment at least annually based on specific guidance provided in SFAS No. 142.

Under SFAS No. 142, an indicator of impairment of goodwill results if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. The Company performed its annual assessment as of July 31, 2006, and no impairment loss was recorded as a result of this test. There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six-month period ended April 30, 2007.

Other intangible assets, which include customer relationship intangible assets, are recorded in other assets and amortized over their estimated useful lives of seven to ten years using the straight-line basis.

Income Taxes—The Company is included in the consolidated income tax returns filed by RBC’s U.S.-based holding company, RBC Holdings (USA), Inc. (“RBC Holdings”). The Company’s provision for income taxes is recorded on the basis of filing a separate income tax return. Income taxes currently payable or receivable are paid to or received from the Parent. The Company determines deferred tax liabilities and assets and any provision for deferred income taxes based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each year-end, using the tax rate expected to exist when the temporary difference reverses.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—Substantially all of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or at amounts which, because of their short-term nature, approximate fair value. The fair value of the Company’s borrowings, if recalculated based on current interest rates, would not differ significantly from the amounts recorded at April 30, 2007.

Use of Estimates—The Company has made estimates and assumptions in reporting certain assets and liabilities (including trading securities, legal accruals, and goodwill impairment) and the disclosure of contingent liabilities in preparing this consolidated statement of financial condition in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation—Effective November 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which establishes standards for the accounting for the exchange of a company’s equity instruments for employee services and transactions that may be settled with employees by the issuance of company equity instruments. The Company recognizes cost for various compensation plans

based on the estimated fair value of the equity instrument awarded on the grant date. The provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements—In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (“FIN 48”), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an interpretation of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in the tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective November 1, 2007 for the Company. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of FIN 48 to the Company's financial statements.

In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) of the FASB issued EITF 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights*. EITF 04-5 clarifies when the presumption that the general partner control of the partnership would be overcome. The provisions of EITF 04-5 are effective after June 2005 for all new limited partnerships and modified existing limited partnerships and are effective November 1, 2006, for all existing limited partnerships. Management believes the adoption of EITF 04-5 will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140. SFAS No. 155 permits fair value measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS No. 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, and clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives. SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. The provisions of SFAS No. 155 are effective for the Company for all financial instruments acquired, issued, or subject to a remeasurement (new basis) event occurring after November 1, 2006. Management believes the adoption of SFAS No. 155 will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective November 1, 2008 for the Company. Management has not completed its assessment of the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The provisions of SFAS No. 159 are effective November 1, 2008 for the Company. Management has not completed its assessment of the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 159 to the Company's financial statements.

3. RECEIVABLE FROM AND PAYABLE TO BROKERS, DEALERS, AND CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

The Company's receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations at April 30, 2007, consisted of the following (in thousands):

Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations:	
Securities failed to deliver	\$ 382,532
Clearing organizations, correspondent brokers, and other	<u>1,082,026</u>
	<u>\$1,464,558</u>
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations:	
Securities failed to receive	\$ 261,519
Clearing organizations, correspondent brokers, and other	<u>43,437</u>
	<u>\$ 304,956</u>

Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities that have not been delivered or received by the Company or its counterparties subsequent to settlement date.

4. TRADING SECURITIES

The market values of trading securities at April 30, 2007, are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Owned:	
Municipal securities	\$ 2,212,591
U.S. government and government agency securities	1,584,920
Corporate fixed income and other securities	889,663
Certificates of deposit	69,724
Equity securities	<u>5,745</u>
	<u>\$ 4,762,643</u>
Sold, but not yet purchased:	
U.S. government and government agency securities	\$ 1,309,101
Corporate fixed income and other securities	<u>61,581</u>
	<u>\$ 1,370,682</u>

Trading securities owned include \$2.64 billion of securities, primarily U.S. government, government agency, and municipal securities that were subject to repurchase agreements at April 30, 2007. The Company has entered into resale agreements for U.S. government and government agency securities with a market value of \$235.5 million related to trading securities sold, but not yet purchased at April 30, 2007.

5. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

The Company's equipment and leasehold improvements at April 30, 2007, consisted of the following (in thousands):

Furniture and equipment	\$ 5,771
Computer equipment and software	8,652
Leasehold improvements	34,130
Construction in process	<u>38,254</u>
	86,807
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,481)</u>
Net equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>\$ 61,326</u>

In 2007, the Company plans to migrate to a new technology platform, designed to streamline back-office processing, while enhancing productivity and client account management tools. As part of the technology conversion, the Company will replace its proprietary back-end core processing system with a new processing system outsourced to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., formerly Automated Data Processing ("Broadridge"). Under the terms of its agreement with Broadridge, the Company may be required to make a contingent payment to Broadridge if certain project milestones are not met. Management does not believe this contingency will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Total costs of this project through April 30, 2007, including internal development costs, were \$85.3 million, of which \$29.3 million was capitalized. For the six-month period ended April 30, 2007, the Company incurred \$27.5 million of costs related to this project, of which \$16.3 million was capitalized.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company's intangible assets at April 30, 2007, are included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition and consisted of the following (in thousands):

Intangible assets	\$ 12,454
Accumulated amortization	<u>(4,102)</u>
Net intangible assets	<u>\$ 8,352</u>

7. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS FROM AFFILIATE

The Company has \$1.2 billion in short-term (overnight) credit facilities with nonaffiliated banks. These facilities are used to manage short-term liquidity needs. As of April 30, 2007, there was \$180 million outstanding under these facilities.

The Company has a \$250 million short-term (overnight) credit facility with RBC. This facility is used to manage short-term liquidity needs. As of April 30, 2007, there was \$250 million outstanding under this facility.

The Company has a \$500 million revolving credit agreement with RBC. Loans under this facility are unsecured. As of April 30, 2007, there was \$300 million outstanding under this facility.

8. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS FROM AFFILIATE

The Company has a \$600 million term loan agreement with RBUS2 LLC, an RBC affiliate. The loan matures on April 4, 2011, with no scheduled principal payments until maturity and is unsecured.

9. LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

The Company has a five-year \$240 million subordinated debt agreement with RB U.S. Finance LLC, an RBC affiliate. The subordinated debt matures October 31, 2010, with no scheduled principal payments until maturity.

The Company has a three-year \$225 million subordinated debt agreement with RB U.S. Finance LLC. The subordinated debt matures May 31, 2009, with no scheduled principal payments until maturity.

The liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors are covered by agreements approved by the NYSE and are available in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule. To the extent such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements (Note 10), they may not be repaid.

10. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As a broker-dealer and member firm of the NYSE, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (the "Rule") of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Rule is designed to measure the general financial position and liquidity of a broker-dealer and the minimum net capital deemed necessary to meet the broker-dealer's continuing commitments to customers. The Rule provides for two methods of computing net capital (as defined). The Company uses what is known as the alternative method. Under this method, minimum net capital is defined as the greater of \$1.5 million or 2% of aggregate debit items from customer transactions (as defined). In addition to the SEC rule, the NYSE may also require a member organization to reduce its business if net capital is less than 4% of aggregate debit items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring cash dividends if its net capital is less than 5% of aggregate debit items. Failure to maintain the required net capital may subject a firm to suspension or expulsion by the NYSE, the SEC, and other regulatory bodies and may ultimately require its liquidation. The Company has at all times maintained its net capital above both SEC and NYSE required levels. At April 30, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$385.7 million, or 23.22% of aggregate debit items, which was \$352.5 million in excess of 2% of aggregate debit items and \$302.7 million in excess of 5% of aggregate debit items. The Company is also subject to the minimum financial requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). The Company does not carry commodity accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer's commodity accounts. Based on the Company's commodity activity, the CEA requirements are less restrictive than those of the SEC.

Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 specifies when broker-dealers carrying customer accounts may be required to maintain cash or qualified securities in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers. At April 30, 2007, the Company was not required to maintain a balance in the special reserve account.

The Company also computes a reserve requirement for the proprietary accounts of introducing brokers ("PAIB"). At April 30, 2007, the Company's PAIB deposit requirement was met by excess debits in the customer reserve formula as prepared in accordance with Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Leases—The Company leases office space, furniture, and communications and information technology equipment under various noncancelable operating leases. Most office space lease agreements include rate increases, which are recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, and cover payment of real estate taxes, insurance, and other occupancy expenses. The Company also leases information technology equipment under a noncancelable capital lease.

Assets recorded under capital leases are included in equipment and leasehold improvements and consist of the following as of April 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Computer equipment	\$ 7,144
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(2,985)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,159</u>

Contingencies—The Company has reserves for certain contingencies which are incidental to its business and includes items related to legal and income tax matters. Management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Litigation—The Company is a defendant in various legal actions, suits, and proceedings before courts, arbitrators, and governmental agencies. Certain of these actions, including those described below, claim substantial damages and could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition and/or results of operations should these matters not be resolved favorably. While the outcome of any litigation is uncertain, management believes, based in part upon consultation with legal counsel, that the resolution of all matters pending or threatened against the Company will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is involved in a consolidated class action suit related to initial public offerings where the Company participated as an underwriter. A sample of “focus” cases has been selected from the total claims brought within the consolidated class action. The focus cases are proceeding through discovery and litigation. On December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that six focus cases in the litigation could not be certified as class actions. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs’ petition for rehearing on the class certification decision, but nevertheless remanded the case to the district court to allow the plaintiffs to seek certification of a more modest class. Plaintiffs have stated that they intend to file amended complaints. Management does not believe the impact of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition and results of operations, although the amounts involved could be substantial.

Regulators at the state and federal level continue to investigate the manner in which mutual funds compensate broker-dealers in connection with the sale of the mutual funds’ shares by the broker-dealer, as well as whether broker-dealers distributing the funds complied with the terms of the relevant prospectuses in selling shares in those funds. It is likely in the future that broker-dealers will be required to provide more disclosure to their clients with respect to such payments, and it is possible that such payments may be restricted. It is also possible that broker-dealers, including the Company, will be required to provide restitution to clients for any amounts, including, for example, sales charges, collected by broker-dealers contrary to the terms of the relevant mutual fund prospectus. During the six-month period ended April 30, 2007, the Company paid a fine of \$250,000 to the National Association of Securities Dealers (“NASD”) for failing to have adequate supervisory systems and procedures to identify and credit eligible investors for the purchase of mutual fund shares at the net asset value

(“NAV”), or without a front-end sales charge, pursuant to certain programs made available by some mutual funds. In addition, the Company consented to the entry of the NASD’s findings which ordered the Company to provide remediation in the amount of \$6.8 million, plus interest, to eligible clients who qualified for, but did not receive, the benefit of available NAV transfer programs. In April 2007, the Company paid a total of \$8.9 million, including interest, to eligible clients. Any further resultant action from the task force and regulatory studies concerning mutual funds, or required remedial efforts by the Company to address noncompliant sales or other practices, could negatively affect the Company’s consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

12. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK

The Company may enter into transactions involving derivative financial instruments. Derivative contracts are financial instruments such as a future, forward, swap, floor, collar, or option contract. Generally, a derivative represents a future commitment to purchase or sell a financial instrument at specific terms and dates or to exchange interest payment streams based on the contract or notional amount. These financial instruments may have market or credit risk, which is not reflected in the market values included on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company has risk management policies that limit the size and risk of securities owned and securities sold, not yet purchased. These policies include a risk point methodology, which assigns risk points to certain inventories based on modified duration (adjusts all securities to a one-year maturity) and a value at risk methodology. The Company also monitors inventories for factors that include credit and concentration risk, contract length and inventory age. These inventories are held primarily for distribution to individual and institutional clients in order to meet those clients’ needs. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk other than those described in this note. The Company utilizes these types of derivatives to manage risk exposure.

Market Risk—As part of its broker-dealer activities, the Company purchases and sells a variety of cash and derivative financial instruments in order to reduce exposure to market risk. Market risk includes changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, indices or value fluctuations in the underlying financial instruments. The Company’s hedging strategy involves the purchase and sale of derivative financial instruments to offset market risk associated with other transactions. The Company regularly sells securities not yet purchased (short sales) for its own account, primarily to hedge fixed income trading securities. Short positions may expose the Company to market risk not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial condition in the event prices increase, as it may be obligated to acquire the securities at prevailing market prices.

The Company uses notional (contract) amounts to measure derivative activity. Notional amounts are not included on the Company’s consolidated statement of financial condition, as these contract amounts are not actually paid or received. Notional amounts allow the Company to calculate the cash flows to be exchanged and its involvement in any particular type of financial instrument; however, these amounts are not indicative of overall market risk.

The Company may also pledge customers’ securities as collateral for bank loans, securities loaned, or to satisfy margin deposit requirements of various clearing agents and exchanges. In the event the Company’s counterparty is unable to return the securities pledged, the Company might need to acquire the securities at prevailing market prices. In the case of repurchase agreements, the Company risks holding collateral at a market value less than contract value of the repurchase agreement. To control these risks, the Company monitors the market value of securities pledged and requires adjustments of collateral levels when deemed necessary.

Credit Risk—The notional amounts of derivative instruments also do not represent the Company’s potential risk from counterparty nonperformance. The Company periodically offsets its market risk resultant from fixed income trading by entering into financial futures, swaps, or option contracts. Transactions in futures or option contracts are conducted through regulated exchanges, which guarantee performance of counterparties and are settled in cash on a daily basis, minimizing credit risk. Management believes that the Company’s exposure to credit risk is represented by the fair value of trading securities owned, fails to deliver, and receivables from customers.

Customer Activities—In the normal course of business, the Company executes, settles, and finances customer securities transactions. Customers’ securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. The Company may be required to borrow securities in order to meet settlement requirements from customer short sale activity. As part of these customer transactions, the Company also executes option and futures contracts. The risk with these transactions is that customers may fail to satisfy their obligations, requiring the Company to purchase or sell various financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill customer obligations.

The Company mitigates risk by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with both regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors necessary margin levels daily and requires customers to either deposit additional collateral or reduce margin positions. Market declines could reduce the collateral value to below the amount the Company has loaned, plus interest, before the Company is able to sell the collateral. However, due to daily monitoring of valuations and the amount of collateral the Company requires, management believes this risk to be minimal.

Deferred Compensation Hedges—As further described in Note 15, the Company has entered into total return swaps to economically hedge its Wealth Accumulation Plan and Performance Deferred Share Plan liabilities.

13. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company receives certain fees from an affiliated asset manager for sales of money market fund shares. Under an informal agreement, this affiliate compensates the Company based on a percentage of net assets of these money market funds.

The Company engages in activities with RBC and RBC affiliates, mainly RBCCM, RBUS LLC, RBUS2 LLC, and RB U.S. Finance LLC. The Company has entered into various debt agreements with RBC and RBC affiliates as disclosed in Notes 7, 8, and 9. The total amount outstanding under these debt agreements was \$1.615 billion at April 30, 2007.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into stock borrow and stock loan transactions with RBCCM. The contract value of these activities outstanding at April 30, 2007, totaled \$53.7 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. The Company also enters into resale and repurchase agreements with RBCCM. The contract value of repurchase agreements outstanding at April 30, 2007, totaled \$1.376 billion. There were no amounts outstanding for resale agreements as of April 30, 2007.

In the normal course of business, the Company executes securities transactions with affiliated entities. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had securities failed to deliver of \$198.0 million and securities failed to receive of \$126.3 million related to these transactions. These amounts are included in receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements with RBC in order to reduce the market risk related to its trading securities owned and trading securities sold, but not yet purchased (Note 12). As of

April 30, 2007, the Company had a net receivable of \$0.7 million from RBC related to these interest rate swap agreements, recorded in receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations. The Company has also entered into total return swaps with an RBC affiliate (see Note 15).

The Company maintains an agreement with RBCCM for the execution and clearance of its commodity futures trading activity. As of April 30, 2007, the Company had a receivable of \$5.4 million from RBCCM related to this activity. The Company also maintains an agreement with RBCCM under which the Company provides execution and clearance services for certain transactions of RBCCM. There were no amounts outstanding under this agreement as of April 30, 2007.

The Company has an agreement with the Parent in which the Parent provides certain fixed assets and financing for the Company. The Parent allocates depreciation and interest expense to the Company.

The Company also has a net payable to the Parent and affiliates of \$115.8 million as of April 30, 2007. The payable is primarily related to the Company's management of cash balances, cash receipts, and cash distribution for the Parent and affiliates.

The results of operations of the Company are not necessarily indicative of the results that might occur if the Company was operating independently.

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company sponsors a defined contribution retirement plan available to substantially all full-time employees (the "Plan"). Participants may contribute, on a pretax basis, up to 50% of their eligible compensation subject to certain aggregate limitations. Participants who are at least age 50 may make additional pretax contributions subject to certain aggregate limits. Additionally, all participants may contribute up to another 5% of eligible compensation on an after-tax basis. The Plan's year runs from January 1 to December 31.

The Company matches up to a maximum of 6% of the eligible pretax compensation, which is invested at the direction of the participants. Financial consultants are limited to a total company match of \$1,500. An additional discretionary company contribution is credited in January for the prior plan year for eligible employees. Discretionary company contributions are made in the RBC Stock Fund, and up to 50% of the discretionary company contributions can be transferred to any other investment option offered in the Plan each year. Employees do not have to be participating in the Plan to receive the discretionary company contribution. Financial consultants and employees who are eligible for the Wealth Accumulation Plan are not eligible to receive the discretionary company contribution. The Company's policy is to fund plan costs currently.

15. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company maintains a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for key employees under an arrangement called the Wealth Accumulation Plan. This plan allows eligible employees to make deferrals of their annual income and allocate the deferrals among various fund choices, which include an RBC Share Account that tracks the value of RBC common shares. Certain deferrals may also be eligible for matching contributions by the Company. All matching contributions are allocated to the RBC Share Account. The fair value of matching contributions is based on quoted market prices. Other bonuses may also be paid into the plan. These deferrals and matching contributions vest over a period of zero to five years starting after the plan year.

In connection with its obligations under the Wealth Accumulation Plan, the Company has purchased shares of the various funds offered in the Plan. These investments, which had a market value of \$280.8

million at April 30, 2007, are included in other assets. The Company also entered into a total return swap with an affiliate of RBC related to its RBC Share Account obligation under the Plan, which expires in March 2008. Under the swap agreement, the Company pays interest to the counterparty at a rate based on 30 day LIBOR plus .02% on the notional value, as described in the swap agreement, in exchange for receiving the rate of return on RBC common stock on the notional value.

The Company maintains a Performance Deferred Share Plan to make certain awards to select key employees of the Company. Prior to December 2006, the awards consisted of RBC common shares that vest three years from the date of grant. The fair value of the awards is based on the quoted market price of the shares at the date of the grant. The grants are 50% fixed and 50% variable performance based awards. For the performance based award, the ultimate number of RBC common shares earned by the employee may be increased or decreased by 50% depending on RBC's total shareholder return compared to a peer group of North American financial institutions, as defined in the plan. In connection with Performance Deferred Share Plan grants prior to December 2006, the Company holds the unvested RBC common shares as custodian for the employees. The Company records the awards as a liability over the vesting period and adjusts its liability to reflect changes in the fair value of the common shares. As of April 30, 2007, \$14.2 million of RBC common shares were held by the Company and are recorded as other assets. Beginning in December 2006, the Company began making Performance Deferred Share Plan awards in the form of phantom shares. The fair value of the phantom shares is based on the quoted market price of RBC common shares. Upon vesting, all amounts are paid to employees in cash based on the market value of the phantom shares. The remaining terms of these phantom share grants are consistent with the RBC common share grants discussed above. The Company entered into a total return swap with an affiliate of RBC related to its phantom share obligation under the Plan, which expires in December 2009. Under the swap agreement, the Company pays interest to the counterparty at a rate based on 90 day LIBOR plus .02% on the notional value, as described in the swap agreement, in exchange for receiving the rate of return on RBC common stock on the notional value. Approximately 83,000 shares were granted during the six-month period ended April 30, 2007. At April 30, 2007, there were approximately 261,000 shares outstanding.

The Company maintains other Long Term Incentive Plans to make certain awards based on the value of RBC common shares to select key employees of the Company. The awards have been in the form of either stock appreciation rights ("SARs") or share units. The SARs have a five-year term, three-year vesting, and an exercise price that is not less than the market price of RBC common shares on the grant date. Participants may choose to exercise the SARs after the vesting date. Settlement of the exercised SARs is in the form of cash payment to the participant. The fair value of the awards is based on quoted market prices. The share units have a vesting provision of up to four years and track the value of RBC common shares. Once the share units are vested, settlement is in the form of cash payment. All SARs fully vested in previous years and were paid out by the Company in February 2007. There were no grants of SARs during the six-month period ended April 30, 2007 and there were no SARs outstanding as of April 30, 2007.

The Company also maintains an Omnibus and Functional Unit Plan (FUP) to make certain awards to select key employees of the Company. The awards consist of RBC common shares that vest two to five years from the date of grant. The fair value of the awards is based on quoted market prices. Approximately 24,000 shares were granted during the six-month period ended April 30, 2007. At April 30, 2007, there were approximately 107,000 shares outstanding.

16. INCOME TAXES

The Company is included in the consolidated federal and state income tax returns filed by RBC Holdings. The Company's provision for income taxes is recorded on the basis of filing a separate income tax return. The Company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal rate primarily due

to the sale of the Company's former Capital Markets ("CM") business line to RBCCM, state taxes, and nontaxable municipal bond income.

On the basis of filing a separate income tax return, the sale of the Company's CM business line to RBCCM in February 2004 resulted in a taxable gain of \$197.7 million and a deferred income tax liability of \$74.6 million. For income tax purposes, the Company will recognize this deferred tax liability over a period of 15 years as RBCCM amortizes, for income tax purposes, the goodwill associated with this gain. The amortization will result in a current income tax payable to RBC Holdings. In accordance with the intercompany tax-sharing agreement, the Company, RBC Holdings, and RBCCM have agreed that the tax benefits related to RBCCM's amortization of the goodwill will flow through RBC Holdings to the Company as an offset to the current tax payable. The impact of this flow-through will be recorded by the Company as additional paid-in capital. For the six-month period ended April 30, 2007, the Company amortized \$2.5 million of the deferred tax liability. As of April 30, 2007, the remaining unamortized deferred tax liability related to the sale was \$58.5 million. Since the Company and RBCCM are both included in the consolidated federal and most state income tax returns filed by RBC Holdings, there is no current or deferred income tax liability recorded in the consolidated financial statements of RBC relating to the sale of the Company's CM business line.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate primarily to the sale of the Company's CM business line to RBCCM, compensation accruals not currently deductible, reserves maintained for accounting purposes and goodwill.

The Company has reviewed the components of its net deferred tax asset and has determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In June 2007, the Company acquired Seasongood & Mayer, LLC ("Seasongood") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Seasongood Asset Management, LLC ("SAM"). Seasongood was a registered broker-dealer specializing in public finance. Seasongood was merged into the Company subsequent to the acquisition. SAM was a registered investment advisor that focused on managing the investment assets of school districts and other governmental agencies. Immediately subsequent to the acquisition, the Company's ownership interest in SAM was transferred to the Parent through a dividend and SAM was merged into an affiliate of the Company.

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