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PROSPECTUS

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV

A Luxembourg UCITS

December 2025

(Hong Kong Covering Document dated January 2026)

T. ROWE PRICE FUNDS SICAV

(the "Company")

HONG KONG COVERING DOCUMENT ("HKCD")

1. INTRODUCTION

This HKCD should be read in conjunction with, and forms part of the prospectus, as amended from time to time, in relation to the Company (the "**Prospectus**") and the Product Key Facts Statements of the relevant sub-funds of the Company (the "**KFS**"), which together form the offering document (collectively, the "**Hong Kong Offering Document**") for the purpose of marketing shares of the relevant sub-funds in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China ("**Hong Kong**").

Unless otherwise specified, defined terms used herein bear the meanings attributed to them in the Prospectus. References to the singular include the plural and vice versa.

Websites that are cited or referred to in the Prospectus have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong ("**SFC**") and may contain information of funds not authorised by the SFC.

Notwithstanding any statement to the contrary contained in the Prospectus, both the English and Chinese versions of the Hong Kong Offering Document have the same authority and neither version shall prevail over the other.

Notwithstanding the reference in the Prospectus, Sustainability Annexes referred to therein will only be available in English and only on the website (https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/hk/en/funds/sfdr-disclosures.html) or upon request at the offices of the HK Representative.

Important: If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Hong Kong Offering Document, you should seek independent professional financial advice.

Notwithstanding any statement to the contrary contained in the Prospectus, T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l. (the "Management Company") and the Directors of the Company accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in the Hong Kong Offering Document and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement misleading.

2. ABOUT THE COMPANY AND ITS HONG KONG REPRESENTATIVE

The Company has been authorised by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("**SFO**").

The Company's Hong Kong representative in respect of the relevant sub-funds is T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited (the "**Hong Kong Representative**"), the registered office of which is situated at 6/F, Chater House, 8 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Representative is authorised to represent the Company in Hong Kong in relation to all matters involving shareholders of the relevant sub-funds (the "**Shareholders**") as well as receiving requests from Hong Kong investors for subscription, redemption, switching and transfer of shares. In addition, the Hong Kong Representative has also been appointed by the global distributor of the Company to be a sub-distributor of the relevant sub-funds in Hong Kong.

3. THE SUB-FUNDS AND SHARE CLASSES THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO HONG KONG INVESTORS

Warning: In relation to the sub-funds as set out in the Prospectus, the table below sets out the sub-funds (together with the share classes available to Hong Kong investors) that are authorised by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO and hence may be offered to the public of Hong Kong (the "**Authorised Sub-Funds**"):

Authorised Sub-Funds	**Available Share Class Types**
*Bond Sub-Funds (the "**Authorised Bond Sub-Funds**")*	
1. Asia Credit Bond Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Ax • Class Ax (HKD) • Class Q

Authorised Sub-Funds	**Available Share Class Types**
2. Diversified Income Bond Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Ax • Class Ax (HKD) • Class Axn (JPY) • Class Axn (AUD) • Class Axn (SGD) • Class Axn (CHF) • Class A8p • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (JPY) • Class A8pn (GBP)
3. Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund	• Class A • Class Ax
4. Emerging Markets Bond Fund	• Class A • Class Q • Class A8p (USD) • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (GBP)
5. Euro Corporate Bond Fund	• Class A
6. European High Yield Bond Fund	• Class A • Class Adm • Class Ax
7. Global Aggregate Bond Fund	• Class A • Class Q
8. Global High Income Bond Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Ax • Class Ax (HKD)
9. Global High Yield Bond Fund	• Class A • Class Ax
*Equity Sub-Funds (the "**Authorised Equity Sub-Funds**")*	
10. Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
11. Asian Opportunities Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
12. China Evolution Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class An (CNH) • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH) • Class Q
13. Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
14. Emerging Markets Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Adq
15. European Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Adq
16. Frontier Markets Equity Fund	• Class A

Authorised Sub-Funds	Available Share Class Types
17. Global Focused Growth Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH)
18. Global Growth Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
19. Global Natural Resources Equity Fund	• Class A
20. Global Select Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Q
21. Global Technology Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Qh (EUR)
22. Global Value Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Q
23. Japanese Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (USD) • Class Ah (USD) • Class A (JPY)
24. US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (AUD) • Class A6pn (CNH)
25. US Blue Chip Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
26. US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH)
27. US Smaller Companies Equity Fund	• Class A • Class Q
Multi-Asset Sub-Funds	
28. Capital Allocation Fund	• Class A (USD) • Class A (HKD) • Class Ax (USD) • Class Ax (HKD) • Class Axn (GBP) • Class Axn (AUD) • Class Axn (SGD) • Class Axn (CNH) • Class Ay (USD) • Class Ay (HKD) • Class Ayn (GBP) • Class Ayn (AUD) • Class Ayn (SGD) • Class Ayn (CNH) • Class A8p (USD) • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (GBP) • Class A8pn (EUR) • Class A8pn (CAD) • Class A8pn (JPY)

Authorised Sub-Funds	Available Share Class Types
29. Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	• Class A • Class A (HKD) • Class Ax • Class A4p • Class A6p • Class A8p • Class A4p (HKD) • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CHF) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (JPY) • Class A8pn (GBP) • Class Q
30. Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	• Class A • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD)
31. Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	• Class A • Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD)
32. Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	• Class A • Class A4p • Class A4p (HKD)

Each share class may carry various characteristics as further explained in the Prospectus under "Investing in the Funds" section. Investors may confirm with the Hong Kong Representative or any authorised distributors of the Authorised Sub-Funds in Hong Kong (the "**Authorised Distributors**") the specifics of the classes that are currently available for subscription.

Please note that the Prospectus is a global offering document. It therefore contains information on the following sub-funds which are not authorised by the SFC:

Bond Sub-Funds
1. Dynamic Credit Fund
2. Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund
3. Dynamic Global Bond Fund
4. Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund
5. Global Government Bond Fund
6. Global Impact Credit Fund
7. Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund
8. Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund
9. US Aggregate Bond Fund
Equity Sub-Funds
10. European Select Equity Fund
11. European Smaller Companies Equity Fund
12. Future of Finance Equity Fund
13. Global Impact Equity Fund
14. Global Real Estate Securities Fund
15. Global Structured Research Equity Fund

16. US Equity Fund
17. US Impact Equity Fund
18. US Large Cap Value Equity Fund
19. US Select Value Equity Fund
20. US Structured Research Equity Fund
Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
21. Global Allocation Fund
22. Global Allocation Extended Fund
23. Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund

No offer shall be made to the public of Hong Kong in respect of the aforementioned unauthorised sub-funds. The issue of the Hong Kong Offering Document was authorised by the SFC only in relation to the offer of the abovementioned Authorised Sub-Funds to the public of Hong Kong. Intermediaries and investors should take note of this restriction.

SFC authorisation is not a recommendation or endorsement of a product, nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the product or its performance. It does not mean that the product is suitable for all investors, nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors.

4. DEALINGS IN THE AUTHORISED SUB-FUNDS

Buying Shares

Applications may be made to the Hong Kong Representative or Authorised Distributors of the Authorised Sub-Funds on a Hong Kong business day, being a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks in Hong Kong are open for business (the "**Hong Kong Business Day**"). The Hong Kong Representative shall forward such applications to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg. However, investors should be mindful that applications to the Hong Kong Representative should only be made on the application forms provided directly by the Hong Kong Representative. In the event an investor has received an application form from an Authorised Distributor, he should submit such application form directly to the Authorised Distributor and not to the Hong Kong Representative.

The Hong Kong Representative shall forward any properly completed application forms received by 5:00pm (Hong Kong time) on a Hong Kong Business Day (the "**Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point**") to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the same day. These applications will be dealt with on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund calculated on the same day in Luxembourg provided that it is a full bank business day in Luxembourg except on days when markets, in which a substantial amount (i.e. no less than 30% of the net asset value) of the portfolio is traded, are closed or the day before (the "**Luxembourg Business Day**"). Applications received after the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point, or on a day that is not a Hong Kong Business Day, will be forwarded to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the following Hong Kong Business Day. Please note that the Authorised Distributors may apply an earlier deadline than the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point for receiving application forms. Investors should contact the relevant Authorised Distributor for further details.

Application monies should be paid in accordance with the details set out in the application form. If the application monies is made otherwise than in the class currency of the share class to be subscribed, such amount shall be converted into the class currency at the prevailing market rates and the cost of conversion will be deducted from the application monies. Please note that if full payment for the applied shares is not received within three Hong Kong Business Days of receipt of your application form, the Company may decide to cancel your application and return the proceeds to you minus any investment losses and incidental expenses. Under certain circumstances the Company may permit an extended settlement period for the purchase of shares.

No money should be paid to any intermediary in Hong Kong who is not licenced or registered to carry on Type 1 (Dealing in Securities) regulated activity under Part V of the SFO or exempted therefrom.

Where investors wish to request an application to be paid in kind, in addition to getting advance approval from the Board of Directors of the Company, prior approval from the Depositary that the relevant securities can be transferred into the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund must also be obtained. In addition, application in kind will only be accepted if the securities and assets for payment are in line with the investment objective and policy of the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund and such arrangement does not prejudice the interest of existing Shareholders of the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund.

Investors should be aware that applications will only be effective once the Transfer Agent itself has received and accepted them.

Authorised Distributors may provide a nominee service to investors wishing to purchase shares in the Authorised Sub-Funds. Investors who purchase shares through such nominee services should note that the shares will be held by the nominee on their behalf and that it is the nominee who will be recorded on the Company's register as Shareholder.

Switching Shares

A Shareholder may request to switch shares of any class of an Authorised Sub-Fund into shares of any class of Authorised Sub-Funds that is available to Hong Kong investors provided that such Shareholder meets the eligibility requirements (if any) for switching into such share class.

Switching requests may be made to the Hong Kong Representative or Authorised Distributors on a Hong Kong Business Day. The Hong Kong Representative shall forward such requests to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg. However, investors should be mindful that requests to the Hong Kong Representative should only be made on the switching forms provided directly by the Hong Kong Representative. In the event an investor has received a switching form from an Authorised Distributor, he should submit such form directly to the Authorised Distributor and not to the Hong Kong Representative. The Hong Kong Representative shall forward any properly completed switching forms received by the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the same day. These applications will be dealt with on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds calculated on the same day in Luxembourg provided that it is also a Luxembourg Business Day. Switching forms received after the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point or on a day that is not a Hong Kong Business Day will be forwarded to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the following Hong Kong Business Day. Please note that the Authorised Distributors may apply an earlier deadline than the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point for receiving switching requests. Investors should contact the relevant Authorised Distributor for further details.

Investors should be aware that switching requests will only be effective once the Transfer Agent itself has received and accepted them.

Redeeming Shares

Redemption requests may be made to the Hong Kong Representative or Authorised Distributors on a Hong Kong Business Day. The Hong Kong Representative shall forward such requests to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg. However, investors should be mindful that requests to the Hong Kong Representative should only be made on the redemption forms provided directly by the Hong Kong Representative. In the event an investor has received a redemption form from an Authorised Distributor, he should submit such form directly to the Authorised Distributor and not to the Hong Kong Representative.

The Hong Kong Representative shall forward any properly completed redemption forms received by the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the same day. These redemptions will be dealt with on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds calculated on the same day in Luxembourg provided that it is also a Luxembourg Business Day. Redemption forms received after the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point, or on a day that is not a Hong Kong Business Day, will be forwarded to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg on the following Hong Kong Business Day. Please note that the Authorised Distributors may apply an earlier deadline than the Hong Kong Dealing Cut-off Point for receiving redemption requests. Investors should contact the relevant Authorised Distributor for further details.

Investors should be aware that redemption requests will only be effective once the Transfer Agent itself has received and accepted them.

Redemption payments will generally be paid to the Shareholders within three Luxembourg Business Days after the Luxembourg Business Day on which the transaction was processed. For so long as the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC and in the absence of any suspension in dealings, redemption payments in relation to the Authorised Sub-Funds shall be paid no later than one calendar month after receipt of all necessary documentation requested by, and to the satisfaction of, the Company.

Transferring Shares

Requests to transfer shares to another person may be made to the Hong Kong Representative or Authorised Distributors on a Hong Kong Business Day. The Hong Kong Representative shall forward such requests to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg. However, investors should be mindful that requests to the Hong Kong Representative should only be made on the transfer forms provided directly by the Hong Kong Representative. In the event an investor has received a transfer form from an Authorised Distributor, he should submit such form directly to the Authorised Distributor and not to the Hong Kong Representative.

Please note that all transfers are subject to any eligibility requirements and holding restrictions that may apply to the transferor and/or transferee.

Publication of the Net Asset Value

The net asset value per share in respect of each Authorised Sub-Fund is calculated on each Luxembourg Business Day and will be published on each Hong Kong Business Day at https://www.troweprice.com/en/hk/home[1].

Suspension of Dealing and Determination of the Net Asset Value

The Company may suspend the determination of the net asset value of any Authorised Sub-Fund and the issue, redemption and switching of such shares in the circumstances outlined in the "Rights We Reserve" section of the Prospectus. The Company and/or the Hong Kong Representative shall immediately notify the SFC if there is suspension in the dealing and/or calculation of the net asset value of an Authorised Sub-Fund. Notice of the suspension shall be published immediately and at least once a month during the period of suspension at https://www.troweprice.com/en/hk/home[2].

Termination or Merger of Share Classes

The "Rights We Reserve" section of the Prospectus provides that the Company may redeem a Shareholder's shares or switch his holding to another suitable class if the share class held is no longer operationally or economically viable, or the Company otherwise deems it to be in the Shareholder's best interests. To clarify, for so long as the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC in Hong Kong, the SFC's prior approval will be sought (where necessary) before the Company exercises this power and at least one month's prior notice will be given to the affected Shareholders.

5. REPORTS

For so long as the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC in Hong Kong, distribution of the Hong Kong Offering Document in Hong Kong must be accompanied by the Company's most recent audited annual report (in English only) and subsequent unaudited semi-annual report (in English only) if available (collectively, the "**Reports**").

Shareholders will be notified, within the time period stipulated in the "Notices and Publications" sub-section under "The SICAV" section of the Prospectus, of where the electronic form of the Reports can be obtained. At least one month's prior notice will be given to the Shareholders in the event of any change in the mode of distributing the Reports.

6. ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON THE AUTHORISED SUB-FUNDS

In addition to the information on each Authorised Sub-Fund as set out in the "Fund Descriptions" section of the Prospectus, Hong Kong investors should take note of the additional supplementary information set out in this section.

Profile of Typical Investors

For each Authorised Sub-Fund, the "Fund Descriptions" section of the Prospectus identifies which investors the Authorised Sub-Fund may appeal to. Hong Kong investors should note that such information is provided for reference only. Before making any investment decisions, investors should consider their own specific circumstances, including, without limitation, their own risk tolerance level, financial circumstances, and investment objectives. If in doubt, investors should consult their stockbrokers, bank managers, solicitors, accountants, representative banks or other financial advisers.

Use of Financial Derivative Instruments

Details of the investment techniques and financial derivative instruments ("**FDI**") which the Company may employ are set out in the "More About Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management" section of the Prospectus. A sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by its objective and investment policy, use FDI for (i) hedging against various types of risk, (ii) investment purposes, and/or (iii) efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Authorised Sub-Funds may be leveraged through the use of FDI. The expected maximum net derivative exposures ("**NDE**") (i.e. expected maximum level of leverage through the use of FDI) of the Authorised Sub-Funds are set out below. The NDE is calculated in accordance with the SFC's Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC, which may be updated from time to time. In calculating the NDE, FDI acquired for investment purposes that would generate incremental leverage at the portfolio level of the relevant Portfolio are converted into their equivalent positions in their underlying assets.

[1] This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.
[2] This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

For each of the following Authorised Sub-Funds, the NDE may be up to 50% of its net asset value:

- Asia Credit Bond Fund
- Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund
- Asian Opportunities Equity Fund
- Capital Allocation Fund
- China Evolution Equity Fund
- Diversified Income Bond Fund
- Emerging Markets Bond Fund
- Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund
- Emerging Markets Equity Fund
- Euro Corporate Bond Fund
- European Equity Fund
- European High Yield Bond Fund
- Frontier Markets Equity Fund
- Global Focused Growth Equity Fund
- Global Growth Equity Fund
- Global High Income Bond Fund
- Global High Yield Bond Fund
- Global Natural Resources Equity Fund
- Global Select Equity Fund
- Global Technology Equity Fund
- Global Value Equity Fund
- Japanese Equity Fund
- Multi-Asset Global Income Fund
- US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund
- US Blue Chip Equity Fund
- US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund
- US Smaller Companies Equity Fund
- Retirement Allocation Fund – 1
- Retirement Allocation Fund – 2
- Retirement Allocation Fund – 3

For Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund, the NDE may be more than 50% but up to 100% of its net asset value.

For Global Aggregate Bond Fund, the NDE may be more than 100% of its net asset value.

The actual level of leverage may be higher than such expected level in exceptional circumstances, for example when there are sudden movements in markets and/or investment prices.

In respect of the Authorised Sub-Funds with NDE of more than 50% of their respective net asset values, their use of FDI is not limited to a particular strategy and FDI may be used by these Authorised Sub-Funds in accordance with their objectives and investment policies, to the extent permitted, with the aim of hedging, achieving a profit, gaining exposure to an underlying market, gaining exposure to an increase in the value of an asset, currency or deposit or achieving exposure to a particular market instead of using a physical security.

All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds (except Diversified Income Bond Fund) and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds may implement long and short active currency positions which may not be correlated with their underlying securities positions. For the Global Aggregate Bond Fund, it may also enter into long and short interest rate and credit FDI positions which may not be correlated with its underlying securities positions.

In respect of the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds, they may also use FDI to create synthetic short positions in certain asset class as specified in the investment policy of the relevant Authorised Bond Sub-Fund. For the purpose of clarity, the use of FDI by the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds to create synthetic short positions will not result in these Authorised Bond Sub-Funds being in a net short position on an overall basis.

In respect of the Capital Allocation Fund, the Sub-Fund may write covered call options on equity securities.

Notwithstanding it is disclosed in the “More About Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management” section of the Prospectus that the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds may use derivatives linked to mortgage TBAs for hedging and investment purposes (including efficient portfolio management), it is clarified that for so long as the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds are approved by the SFC, they will not use derivatives linked to mortgage TBAs, except for the Global Aggregate Bond Fund which may invest in derivatives linked to mortgage TBAs for up to 10% of its net assets.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures in Relation to FDI

The following provides a summary of the Management Company's risk management policies and procedures concerning the use of FDI by the Authorised Sub-Funds.

The risks associated with the use of FDI by the Authorised Sub-Funds are monitored on a daily basis to ensure compliance with the risk limits specified by the home regulator, Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("**CSSF**"), in Luxembourg and are disclosed in the Management Company's Risk and Liquidity Management Process.

Additionally, the leverage associated with FDI is monitored on a daily basis and minimum, maximum, and average levels of leverage are monitored over time.

The use of FDI within each Authorised Sub-Fund is monitored on a daily basis by both the Management Company and T. Rowe Price's Enterprise Risk Group ("**ERG**"), and detailed reporting is distributed to all conducting officers on a monthly basis. The Board of Directors of the Company receives quarterly reporting with details regarding each Authorised Sub-Fund in respect to all risks monitored, including risks associated with FDI, and portfolio managers receive reports on a monthly basis regarding the risks pertaining to the Authorised Sub-Funds. Escalation procedures are in place in order to properly communicate any risk limit breaches to the conducting officers, portfolio managers, investment heads, and if necessary, the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Management Company is responsible for monitoring risks generated from the use of FDI, and the ERG is responsible for measuring and reporting on these risks. The ERG is independent of T. Rowe Price's investment divisions, which helps to ensure that its activities are carried out in an independent manner. In addition to the ERG, the Management Company's Investment Compliance group has responsibility for monitoring a subset of the risk limits specified by the CSSF regarding FDI.

Further information regarding the risk management of the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds will be made available to Hong Kong investors upon request to the Hong Kong Representative.

Securities Lending, Repurchase / Reverse Repurchase Transactions

It is not currently intended for the Authorised Sub-Funds to enter into any securities lending, repurchase / reverse repurchase or similar over-the-counter transactions. Prior approval of the SFC will be sought, the Hong Kong Offering Document will be updated accordingly and at least one month prior notice will be given to Shareholders should there be a change in such intention.

Further information relating to the investment policy

All Authorised Sub-Funds

None of the Authorised Sub-Funds (except for Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund and Emerging Markets Bond Fund as described below) will invest more than 10% of their respective net asset values in securities that are issued or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer (including a country, its government, and any public or local authority of that country) and is below investment grade.

To clarify, for so long as the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC, it is currently intended that the Authorised Sub-Funds will only invest less than 30% of their respective net asset values in money market securities, except for temporary defensive purposes.

For temporary defensive purposes, each Authorised Sub-Fund has the flexibility to invest in money market instruments up to 100% of its net asset value.

All Authorised Equity Sub-Funds

Notwithstanding the provisions in the "General Investment Powers and Restrictions" section of the Prospectus, the Authorised Equity Sub-Funds do not currently intend to invest in contingent convertible bonds.

Where the investment policy specifies an Authorised Equity Sub-Fund must invest certain portion of its net asset value in companies that have a market capitalization equal to or greater (or smaller) than the companies in a reference index(es), it means such Authorised Equity Sub-Fund must invest in the required portion of its net asset value in those companies that have a market capitalization equal to or greater (or smaller) than the smallest (or greatest) company (by market capitalisation) in the relevant reference index(es).

Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund

The Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund is not subject to any limitation on the portion of its net asset value that may be invested in any one country or region. The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- employ fundamental analysis to identify companies with sustainable above-market earnings growth rates;
- focus on franchise strength, management team quality, free cash flow, and financing/balance sheet structure;
- verify relative valuation appeal versus both local market and region; and
- apply negative screening based on macroeconomic and political factors in order to exclude certain securities selected in the bottom-up fundamental analysis.

For clarification, the Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through QFII and/or Stock Connect, including in shares listed on the Science and Technology Innovation (STAR) Board of the Chinese stock exchanges.

Asian Opportunities Equity Fund

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- invest in companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow or book value;
- select those companies that have the most favourable combination of company fundamentals (e.g. cash flow, balance sheet structure, management team and corporate governance), earnings potential and relative valuation (to compare a company's value relative to that of its local or global sector peers as appropriate); and
- apply negative screening based on macroeconomic and political factors in order to exclude certain securities selected in the aforementioned analysis.

This sub-fund has an investment universe in Asia region. As such, the securities selected for investment based on the Investment Manager's approach may at times result in a portfolio that is concentrated in certain geographic area(s) (e.g. China).

For clarification, the Asian Opportunities Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through Stock Connect.

China Evolution Equity Fund

For clarification, the China Evolution Equity Fund may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange. The sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares either through QFII and/or Stock Connect. The sub-fund's direct investment in China A shares through QFII will be up to 10% of its net asset value. Moreover, the sub-fund is not subject to any limitation on the market capitalisation of the companies that it may invest in, and hence, may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in small and mid-capitalisation shares, including those trading on the ChiNext market and STAR board of the Chinese stock exchanges.

Furthermore, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants.

Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- seek to invest in companies trading at discounted valuations that do not reflect their underlying fundamentals (e.g. cash flow, balance sheet structure, management team and corporate governance);
- emphasise companies that are supported by a secure dividend or strong balance sheet;
- employ fundamental research to identify change in a business that will act as a catalyst to re-rate the company; and
- employ a bottom up portfolio construction process which emphasizes the underlying fundamentals of a company over macro-economic factors.

For clarification, the Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through Stock Connect.

Emerging Markets Equity Fund

For clarification, the Emerging Markets Equity Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through QFII and/or Stock Connect, including in shares listed on the STAR Board of the Chinese stock exchanges.

Further information relating to the investment delegation arrangement of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Notwithstanding the disclosure in the Prospectus under the sub-section headed "Sub-Investment Manager" in the sub-fund description page of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund, appointment of investment delegates (including sub-investment managers) of an Authorised Sub-Fund may be subject to the SFC's prior approval and prior notification will be given to the relevant Shareholders.

Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund, Asian Opportunities Equity Fund, Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund, European Equity Fund, Frontier Markets Equity Fund and Japanese Equity Fund

For clarification, the Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund, Asian Opportunities Equity Fund, Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund, European Equity Fund, Frontier Markets Equity Fund and Japanese Equity Fund may invest 30% or more of their respective net asset values in small and mid-capitalisation shares.

Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund, Global Focused Growth Equity Fund, Global Growth Equity Fund, Global Select Equity Fund, Global Technology Equity Fund and Global Value Equity Fund

Although the Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund, Global Focused Growth Equity Fund, Global Growth Equity Fund, Global Select Equity Fund, Global Technology Equity Fund and Global Value Equity Fund have a global investment universe, the securities selected for investment based on the Investment Manager's approach may at times result in a portfolio that is concentrated in certain geographic area(s) (e.g. China for Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund; Global Focused Growth Equity Fund, Global Growth Equity Fund, Global Select Equity Fund, Global Technology Equity Fund, and Global Value Equity Fund).

Asia Credit Bond Fund, Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund, Asian Opportunities Equity Fund, Diversified Income Bond Fund, Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund, Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Euro Corporate Bond Fund, European Equity Fund, European High Yield Bond Fund, Global Aggregate Bond Fund, Global Focused Growth Equity Fund, Global Growth Equity Fund, Global High Yield Bond Fund, Global High Income Bond Fund, Global Select Equity Fund, Global Technology Equity Fund, Global Value Equity Fund, Japanese Equity Fund, Multi-Asset Global Income Fund, US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund, US Blue Chip Equity Fund, US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund, US Smaller Companies Equity Fund and Capital Allocation Fund

Although the abovementioned sub-funds will not have sustainable investment as their respective investment objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics will be achieved through each sub-fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the net asset value of its respective portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments[3].

Global Growth Equity Fund

For clarification, the sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through Stock Connect.

The sub-fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in equity and equity-related securities of listed companies whose market capitalisation, at the time of purchase, falls within or above the range covered by the MSCI All Country World Index. For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund is not subject to any limitation on the market capitalisation of companies after the time of purchase. If the market capitalisation of a company moves outside of the defined range after the time of purchase, the Investment Manager will assess whether it should be sold or kept in the portfolio, in accordance with the investment strategy of the sub-fund.

[3] Sustainable Investments is currently defined in the SFDR to mean an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- identify "best ideas" by assessing companies in a global sector context (i.e. assessing companies across all of the global sectors without specific sector bias), using a bottom-up approach to create a high-conviction (i.e. portfolio with a selection of fewer number of securities) global portfolio of around 150 to 200 companies;
- utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis (i.e. to analyse a company's cash flow, balance sheet structure, management team and corporate governance, etc.) to identify companies with above-market average and sustainable growth prospects;
- integrate macroeconomic and local market factors in stock selection decisions;
- measure relative valuation against the market and sector average; and invest in a broad range of shares across all capitalisations, incorporating developed and emerging markets.

Global Select Equity Fund

For clarification, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through the Stock Connect.

The sub-fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio (i.e. portfolio with a selection of fewer number of securities) of shares of companies anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

The sub-fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in equity and equity-related securities. The sub-fund is not subject to any limitation on the market capitalisation of the companies that it may invest in, but based on the Investment Manager's approach as described below may result in a portfolio concentrated in companies with large capitalisation, with some exposure to companies with mid-capitalisation.

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- use fundamental research and a proprietary global research platform to identify attractive investment opportunities and create a high conviction portfolio of shares that may have the potential for positive excess returns;
- focus on (by applying the following criteria as part of the investment process) 1) quality companies with good management teams which can compound value over time, 2) cyclical companies (i.e. companies with businesses that follow cycles or trends in the economy) with solid business models trading at depressed valuations, and 3) turnaround situations (i.e. companies which have successfully taken steps to correct deteriorating financial performance); and
- use scenario analysis (i.e. process of estimating the expected value taking into account the influence of alternative factors, possibilities and risks) to assess valuation and buy when the stock price offers a favourable risk/return trade off.

Global Value Equity Fund

For clarification, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in China A, H and B shares.

The sub-fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of undervalued shares of companies (i.e. shares of companies which the Investment Manager considers are inexpensive relative to the market, peers, and the shares' own history). The Investment Manager determines whether the shares of companies are undervalued and if so, whether the cause for the underperformance is likely to be corrected, by utilising a clearly defined investment process based on fundamental research and active, bottom-up stock selection. The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- emphasise attractively valued companies with prospects for improving earnings growth;
- employ rigorous and comprehensive research to identify and assess investment opportunities; and
- allocate country and sector positions through the consideration of the attractiveness of individual investments (on the basis of whether such individual investments are undervalued).

The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants.

US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund

For clarification, the US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund may invest up to 50% of its net asset values in small and mid-capitalisation shares.

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund

The sub-fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are at the time of purchase, have a market capitalisation that is equal to or smaller than the greatest company (by market capitalisation) in the Russell 2500 Index (the "**Market Capitalisation Requirement**").

The sub-fund's holdings are under continuous internal review and monitoring. If, due to market movements, the sub-fund is holding less than 70% of its net asset value in investments within the Market Capitalisation Requirement, the Investment Manager will act in the best interest of the sub-fund to decide whether to sell any specific holdings falling outside the Market Capitalisation Requirement and the sub-fund will refrain from additional investment in securities which fall outside the Market Capitalisation Requirement to bring the sub-fund's portfolio within range (i.e. at least 70% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value is within the Market Capitalisation Requirement).

All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

The Authorised Bond Sub-Funds and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds may invest in unrated debt securities. For clarification, "unrated debt securities" means debt securities which neither the debt securities themselves nor their issuers have a credit rating. The Investment Manager has put in place a proprietary internal credit rating system (which involves an analysis of, among other factors, the issuer's liquidity, free cash flow generation, business and financial prospect, industry standing) to ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds invest are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type.

Besides, the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features ("**LAP**"), for example, contingent convertible bonds and debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules or an equivalent regime of non-Hong Kong jurisdictions. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The expected total maximum investments in LAP for each of the Authorised Bond Sub-Funds (except for the Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund) and Multi-Asset Sub-Funds will be less than 30% of its net asset value. The Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund's expected total maximum investment in LAP will be less than 5% of its net asset value.

Asia Credit Bond Fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to maximise total return through income generation and capital appreciation, consistent with prudent investment management (i.e. to consider not only the profitability of an investment, but also its contribution to the overall risk profile of the sub-fund).

For clarification, generally under most market conditions, debt securities held in the portfolio, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent (or in the case of unrated bonds, as rated based on the Investment Manager's internal rating system), are expected to produce an average credit rating within the range of A to BB credit rating categories. However, on occasion when opportunities arise (e.g. in favourable market conditions), the Investment Manager may invest up to 100% of the sub-fund's net assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch such that the average credit rating may on a temporary basis fall below BB. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest in debt securities issued by official (quasi-sovereign or state-owned) institutions in Asia ex-Japan.

In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China onshore debt securities traded in the China Interbank Bond Market via the foreign access regime announced by the People's Bank of China in February 2016 ("**CIBM foreign access regime**") and/or the Bond Connect which is an initiative for mutual bond market access between Mainland China and Hong Kong. Among the China onshore debt securities in which the sub-fund may invest, the maximum exposure to urban investment bonds may be up to 20% of its net asset value. Urban investment bonds are debt instruments issued by local government financing vehicles ("**LGFVs**") in the Mainland China listed bond and interbank bond market. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

Furthermore, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants.

Although this sub-fund has an investment universe in Asia region, the securities selected for investment based on the Investment Manager's approach as described below may at times result in a portfolio that is concentrated in certain geographical area(s), for example, China.

The Investment Manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research (to research a company's cash flow, balance sheet structure, management team and corporate governance etc.) and relative value analysis (to compare a company's value relative to that of its local or global sector peers as appropriate). The Investment Manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The Investment Manager also assesses ESG factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the sub-fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy' section in the prospectus for more details.

Capital Allocation Fund

The Capital Allocation Fund may invest up to 70% of its net asset value in equity and equity related securities and up to 50% of its net asset value in fixed income and other debt instruments.

Investments in debt securities of below investment grade (i.e. BBB- or lower credit rating, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent) will typically not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net asset value. The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in unrated debt securities, where "unrated debt securities" means debt securities which neither the debt securities themselves nor their issuers have a credit rating. In accordance with T Rowe Price's internal rating system, which involves analysis of a broad range of qualitative and quantitative factors (including but not limited to, the issuer's liquidity, free cash flow generation, business and financial prospect, industry standing), the Investment Manager will determine if the unrated debt securities in which the sub-fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 10% of its net asset value in emerging markets.

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- construct the portfolio using a bottom-up approach (i.e. active, individual security selection) driven by fundamental and quantitative analysis, including but not limited to, conducting research and analysis of the relevant issuer or asset pursuant to our internal security selection process; and
- select securities with a focus on companies that are expected to provide an attractive return relative to the company's associated risk.

Diversified Income Bond Fund

For clarification, Diversified Income Bond Fund may invest up to 50% of its net asset value in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch. It is currently intended that the sub-fund will only invest less than 30% of its net asset value in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants. Besides, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in China onshore debt securities traded in the CIBM foreign access regime.

Further information relating to the investment delegation arrangement of the Diversified Income Bond Fund

Prior approval from the SFC will be sought for addition of the investment delegate of the sub-fund (if required) and notice will be given to Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable. The investment delegate will be listed in the semi-annual report or annual report if it has managed the sub-fund's assets during the financial reporting period.

Euro Corporate Bond Fund

For clarification, Euro Corporate Bond Fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in debt securities that are rated BBB- or above by Standard & Poor's, or have an equivalent rating by Moody's and/or Fitch, and denominated in euro. The sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its net asset value in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch. The sub-fund may also invest, to a lesser extent, in debt securities issued by Eurozone governments and government agencies (i.e. up to 20% of its net asset value), and in securities denominated in currencies other than the euro (i.e. up to 20% of its net asset value).

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund and Emerging Markets Bond Fund

With respect to Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund, the overall credit quality of Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund must be at least equivalent to or superior to that of benchmark.

Debt security credit rating:

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in below investment grade debt securities (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent), provided such below investment grade debt securities have a credit rating of B- or above, at the time of purchase, (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent) and are within specific limits relative to the credit profile of the benchmark constituents. In case, after purchase, any such below investment grade debt securities are downgraded to below B-, they can be held in the portfolio within specific limits relative to the credit profile of the benchmark constituents and up to 3% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value. Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in unrated debt securities, where "unrated debt securities" means debt securities which neither the debt securities themselves nor their issuers have a credit rating. In accordance with T. Rowe Price's internal rating system, the Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the Sub-Fund invests are of the same credit quality as the rated securities of the same type.

Debt issuer credit rating:

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund cannot invest in corporate issuers rated below investment grade or not rated by a recognised credit rating agency. If, after purchase, a corporate issuer is downgraded below investment grade or becomes unrated, the Investment Manager will aim to sell the asset as soon as possible while considering the interests of the Sub-Fund's investors and the asset liquidity.

For Emerging Markets Bond Fund, it does not have any credit rating criteria and may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch. Furthermore, Emerging Markets Bond Fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants.

Besides, Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund and Emerging Markets Bond Fund may respectively invest up to 13% and 25% of their net asset values in debt securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer (e.g. Brazil, South Africa and/or Mexico for Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund; Brazil, Venezuela and Jamaica for Emerging Markets Bond Fund) (including their government, public or local authority of that country) which is below investment grade. However, the rating of sovereign issuers may change from time to time. Such investments are based on the professional judgement of the Investment Manager whose reasons for investment may include a favourable / positive outlook on the sovereign issuer and potential for ratings upgrade. The Investment Manager believes that it is necessary to retain the flexibility to invest in below investment grade debt securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer at above 10% of the respective sub-funds' net asset values in order to achieve their investment objectives.

With respect to Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund, the sub-fund invests at least 70% of its net asset value in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organizations and issuers that are either incorporated in or conduct most of their business in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East (including, but not limited to, South Africa, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, Thailand, Russia). Furthermore, it is currently intended that the Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund will only invest up to 5% of its net asset value in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

Also, Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund may invest up to 13% of its net asset value in China onshore debt securities traded in the CIBM foreign access regime. Among the China onshore debt securities in which the sub-fund may invest, the maximum exposure to urban investment bonds may be up to 13% of its net asset value. Urban investment bonds are debt instruments issued by LGFVs in the Mainland China listed bond and interbank bond market. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

Although Emerging Markets Bond Fund and Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund will not have sustainable investment as their respective investment objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics will be achieved through each sub-fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the net asset value of its respective portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investor Indicator Model under normal market conditions.

Further information relating to the investment delegation arrangement of the Emerging Markets Bond Fund

With regard to the investment delegation arrangement of the Emerging Markets Bond Fund, the Sub-Investment Manager, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the sub-fund's assets with T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited, an investment delegate of the sub-fund.

Prior approval from the SFC will be sought for addition of the investment delegate of the sub-fund (if required) and notice will be given to Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable. The investment delegate will be listed in the semi-annual report or annual report if it has managed the sub-fund's assets during the financial reporting period.

Global Aggregate Bond Fund

For clarification, Global Aggregate Bond Fund will not invest more than 20% of its net asset value in debt securities that are rated below investment grade by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch or unrated. Furthermore, it is currently intended that the sub-fund will only invest up to 40% of its net asset value in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation.

Furthermore, the sub-fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in China onshore debt securities traded in the CIBM foreign access regime. Among the China onshore debt securities in which the sub-fund may invest, the maximum exposure to urban investment bonds may be up to 15% of its net asset value. Urban investment bonds are debt instruments issued by LGFVs in the Mainland China listed bond and interbank bond market. These LGFVs are separate legal entities established by local governments and/or their affiliates to raise financing for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects.

The sub-fund is not subject to any limitation on the portion of its net asset value that may be invested in any one country or region.

Global High Income Bond Fund

For clarification, Global High Income Bond Fund may invest up to 40% of its net asset value in emerging markets. Although the sub-fund has a global investment universe, it may at times invest a large portion of its assets in certain geographic area(s), for example, the United States. Furthermore, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants and transferable debt securities of any type (including up to 10% of its net asset value in distressed and/or defaulted bonds).

Further information relating to the investment delegation arrangement of the Global High Income Bond Fund

With regard to the investment delegation arrangement of the Global High Income Bond Fund, the Sub-Investment Manager, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the sub-fund's assets to T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited.

Prior approval from the SFC will be sought for addition of the investment delegate of the sub-fund (if required) and notice will be given to Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable. The investment delegate will be listed in the semi-annual report or annual report if it has managed the sub-fund's assets during the financial reporting period.

Global High Yield Bond Fund

For clarification, Global High Yield Bond Fund may invest up to 60% of its net asset value in emerging markets.

Multi-Asset Global Income Fund

The Multi-Asset Global Income Fund may invest up to 70% of its net asset value in equities and equity related securities and up to 70% of its net asset value in debt and debt related securities.

For clarification, the sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in China A and B shares that are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange or Shanghai Stock Exchange, where the sub-fund may invest directly in China A shares through QFII and/or Stock Connect. In addition, the sub-fund is not subject to any limitation on the market capitalisation of the companies that it may invest in, and hence, may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in small and mid-capitalisation shares.

Under most market conditions, the average credit rating of the debt securities within the portfolio (inclusive of any sub-investment grade securities and unrated debt securities which are rated based on the Investment Manager's internal rating system) will be of investment grade (i.e. BBB or higher credit rating as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). However, on occasion when opportunities arise (e.g. in favorable market conditions), the Investment Manager may invest in debt securities such that the average credit rating of the debt securities falls below BBB. Investments in debt securities of BB- or lower credit rating, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent will not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net asset value. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations, companies and banks. Besides, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in China onshore debt securities traded in the CIBM foreign access regime. In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in warrants.

The Investment Manager's approach is to:

- dynamically allocate across different actively managed sub-investment strategies (i.e. across different asset classes and different regions globally) that seek to generate higher income;
- implement a tactical asset allocation to manage the sub-fund through the market cycle; and
- employ a disciplined risk aware approach.

Further information relating to the investment delegation arrangement of the Multi-Asset Global Income Fund

With regard to the investment delegation arrangement of the Multi-Asset Global Income Fund, the Sub-Investment Manager, T. Rowe Price Australia Limited may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the sub-fund's assets to one or more of the following entities of T. Rowe Price group (the "**Investment Delegate(s)**"):

- T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
- T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
- T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc.

From time to time, the Sub-Investment Manager may change the Investment Delegate(s) from one to another of the above entities without prior notice. Prior approval will be sought from the SFC (if required) and at least one month's notice will be given to Shareholders should there be any addition of Investment Delegate(s) to the above list. For any removal of Investment Delegate(s), notice will be given to Shareholders as soon as reasonably practicable. The Investment Delegate(s) will be listed in the semi-annual report or annual report if it has managed the sub-fund's assets during the financial reporting period.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 is actively managed based on profile of clients who retired at or up to 10 years before the sub-fund's inception date (i.e. 15 July 2025).

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 is a fund of funds investing mainly (i.e. at least 70% of its net asset value) in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds (whether authorized by the SFC or not) which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 may invest in underlying funds of which the net derivative exposure is more than 50% of the underlying funds' net asset value.

Notwithstanding the disclosure in the Prospectus, it is clarified that, the Investment Manager's approach is to pursue an asset allocation strategy that support regular withdrawals post-retirement. After retirement, the sub-fund is designed to balance longevity and inflation risks along with the need for some income, although it does not guarantee a particular level of income.

Notwithstanding the disclosure in the Prospectus, it is clarified that, over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the sub-fund's asset mix becomes more conservative as time elapses. The values are indicative and the sub-fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	**T to T+4**	**T+5 to T + 9**	**T+10 to T+14**	**T+15 to T+19**	**T+20 to T+24**	**T+25 and onwards**
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	40-60%	35-60%	35-55%	30-50%	25-45%	20-40%

T = Launch year

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 is actively managed based on profile of clients who will retire within 10 years from the inception date of the sub-fund (i.e. 15 July 2025).

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 will not be automatically terminated at 10 years after the inception date of the sub-fund but will continue to be managed in accordance with the sub-fund's investment objectives and policies.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 is a fund of funds investing mainly (i.e. at least 70% of its net asset value) in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds (whether authorized by the SFC or not) which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 may invest in underlying funds of which the net derivative exposure is more than 50% of the underlying funds' net asset value.

Notwithstanding the disclosure in the Prospectus, it is clarified that, over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the sub-fund's asset mix becomes more conservative – both prior to and after retirement – as time elapses. The values are indicative and the sub-fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	**T to T+4**	**T+5 to T + 9**	**T+10 to T+14**	**T+15 to T+19**	**T+20 to T+24**	**T+25 and onwards**
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	55-75%	45-65%	40-60%	35-60%	35-55%	30-50%

T = Launch year

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3 is actively managed based on profile of clients who will retire within 10-20 years from the inception date of the sub-fund.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3 will not be automatically terminated at 20 years after the inception date of the sub-fund but will continue to be managed in accordance with the sub-fund's investment objectives and policies.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3 is a fund of funds investing mainly (i.e. at least 70% of its net asset value) in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds (whether authorized by the SFC or not) which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3 may invest in underlying funds of which the net derivative exposure is more than 50% of the underlying funds' net asset value.

Notwithstanding the disclosure in the Prospectus, it is clarified that, over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the sub-fund's asset mix becomes more conservative – both prior to and after retirement – as time elapses. The values are indicative and the sub-fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	**T to T+4**	**T+5 to T + 9**	**T+10 to T+14**	**T+15 to T+19**	**T+20 to T+24**	**T+25 and onwards**
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	80-100%	65-85%	55-75%	45-65%	40-60%	35-60%

T = Launch year

Dividend policy

According to the "Dividend Policy" sub-section under the "Investing in the Funds" section of the Prospectus, distributing shares of relevant Authorised Sub-Funds will distribute substantially all income received by the share class, and particularly in the case of share classes with an "x" or "y" suffix, may also distribute capital gains (both realised and unrealised) and capital at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors.

For distributing share classes with an "x", "y", "4p", "6p" or "8p" suffix, the Company's Board of Directors intends to distribute substantially all income (which may include both realised and unrealised capital gains for "x" or "y" suffix) earned by the classes over the distribution period prior to the deduction of any fees and expenses charged to the classes (i.e. gross income). While this may increase the amount of income available for distribution to holders of shares, in effect, the fees and expenses will be deducted from capital. It should be noted, however, in maintaining a stable distribution, there is a possibility that the total payments of dividend over a fiscal year could exceed the actual gross income received, resulting in a further distribution directly out of capital. Payment of dividends directly out of capital and/or effectively out of capital represents and amounts to a return, or withdrawal, of part of investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. This may result in an immediate decrease in the net asset value per share. This could also erode capital and constrain future growth. Please also refer to the risk factor "Risks associated with distribution directly out of and/or effectively out of capital" in the "Additional risk disclosure" sub-section under the "Additional Supplementary Information on the Authorised Sub-Funds" section of this document. The composition of the dividends (if any) in respect of distributing share classes with an "x", "y", "4p", "6p" or "8p" suffix (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of the net distributable income and capital) for the last 12 months is available at the Hong Kong Representative upon request.

For distributing share classes with a "4p", "6p" or "8p" suffix, distribution will be made based on a fixed annual percentage of share class's net asset value per share. The distribution amount is calculated based on a fixed annual percentage applied on the net asset value of the respective share class at the end of the previous month. Shareholders will be provided with one month's prior notice in case of any change in the fixed annual percentage rate. Shareholders should note that a positive fixed annual percentage rate does not imply a high or positive return, as the fixed distribution may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital. The distributing share classes with a "4p", "6p" or "8p" suffix typically distribute monthly unless under exceptional circumstances (such as a drastic drop of net asset value due to market crash). Shareholders should note that the fixed annual percentage rate for the respective share classes is not guaranteed. Please refer to the "Dividend Policy" sub-section under the "Investing in the Funds" section of the Prospectus for further details.

As at the date of this document, the fixed annual percentage rates are as follows:

Authorised Sub-Fund	**Share Class**	**Fixed annual percentage rate per annum**
China Evolution Equity Fund	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH)	6%
Diversified Income Bond Fund	• Class A8p • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (JPY) • Class A8pn (GBP)	8%
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	• Class A8pn (USD) • Class A8pn (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (GBP)	8%
Global Focused Growth Equity Fund	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH)	6%
Capital Allocation Fund	• Class A8p (USD) • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (GBP) • Class A8pn (EUR) • Class A8pn (CAD) • Class A8pn (JPY)	8%
Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	• Class A4p • Class A4p (HKD)	4%
	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD)	6%
	• Class A8p • Class A8p (HKD) • Class A8pn (AUD) • Class A8pn (CHF) • Class A8pn (CNH) • Class A8pn (JPY) • Class A8pn (GBP)	8%
US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (CNH)	6%
US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD) • Class A6pn (AUD) • Class A6pn (CNH)	6%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD)	6%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	• Class A6p • Class A6p (HKD)	6%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	• Class A4p • Class A4p (HKD)	4%

The distribution amount per share is generally calculated as follows: fixed annual percentage rate per annum ÷ distribution frequency over a year × net asset value per share on the last dealing day of the previous month.

Should there be any change in the dividend policy, the SFC's prior approval will be sought (where necessary), Shareholders of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds will be notified at least one month before this change becomes effective and the Hong Kong Offering Document will be updated accordingly.

Risks related to share class with fixed annual percentage rate

The above share classes of Authorised Sub-Funds are subject to the following risks:

- Investments in the share classes with fixed annual percentage rate are not an alternative to a savings account or fixed interest paying investment. Investors should note that fixed annual percentage rate is not guaranteed. The percentage of distributions paid by the share classes with fixed annual percentage rate is unrelated to actual or expected income or returns of these share classes or the Authorised Sub-Fund. The distribution can thus be higher or lower than the income and return that were effectively realised.
- Share classes with fixed annual percentage rate will continue to distribute in periods that the Authorised Sub-Fund has negative returns or is making losses, which further reduces the net asset value of the relevant share class. In particular, during adverse market conditions, such distribution may result in a substantial erosion of an investor's initial investment over the long term. This will also constrain future capital growth of the Authorised Sub-Fund together with the possibility that the value of the future returns may be diminished. Over the very long term an investor's initial investment may be nearly, or even completely, exhausted. Investors may not be able to get back the original investment amount.
- Investors should note that the fixed annual percentage rate may be subject to adjustment, and one month prior notice will be provided in case of any change in the fixed annual percentage rate. Investors should note that a positive distribution yield does not imply a high or positive return. Also, share classes with fixed annual percentage rate do not distribute a fixed amount and the constant rate of distribution results in higher absolute distributions when the net asset value of the relevant share class is high, and lower absolute distributions when the net asset value of the relevant share class is low.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy

As set out in the "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" section of the Prospectus, the Investment Manager considers, and where appropriate, incorporates into its investment and engagement processes the Principal Adverse Impacts ("**PAI**") of investment decisions. More information and the Investment Manager's PAI policy can be found on https://www.troweprice.com/corporate/hk/en/what-we-do/investing-approach/esg-investment-policy.html[4].

Additional risk disclosure

Before investing in the Company and any of the Authorised Sub-Funds, investors should review the risk factors as set out in the "Risk Descriptions" section of the Prospectus, the main risks as specified for each Authorised Sub-Fund in the "Fund Descriptions" section of the Prospectus, as well as the enhanced and/or clarified risk disclosure set out below.

Investors should also note that notwithstanding the following statement in the "Risk Descriptions" section of the Prospectus:

"*While the risk information in this prospectus is intended to give an idea of the main risks associated with each fund, any fund could be affected by other risks in this section as well as risks not named here, and the risk descriptions themselves are not intended as exhaustive.*"

to the best knowledge and belief of the Directors of the Company, the Hong Kong Offering Document contains explanation of all the risks that may apply to the Company and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds. Potential investors should consider the risks involved prior to investing in Company and any of its Authorised Sub-Funds to determine whether an investment in any particular Authorised Sub-Fund is suitable to them.

[4] This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
General investment risk The Authorised Sub-Funds' investment portfolios may fall in value due to any of the risk factors and therefore your investment in the Authorised Sub-Funds may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.	• All Authorised Sub-Funds
Currency risk The Authorised Sub-Funds may invest in securities denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Authorised Sub-Funds. Also, where applicable, a share class may be designated in a currency other than the base currency of the Authorised Sub-Funds. Therefore, changes in currency exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency or exchange rate controls could reduce investment gains or increase investment losses and affect the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds unfavourably. When an Authorised Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets, it may have exposure to restricted currencies, and hence, such Authorised Sub-Fund may be subject to higher risk than funds with investments denominated in non-restricted currencies in general. In particular, such Authorised Sub-Fund may be subject to higher political risk (e.g. sudden changes in the political regime can result in large unexpected movements in the level of currencies), repatriation risk (i.e. restrictions on repatriation of funds from emerging countries) and volatility risk (i.e. more frequent and greater fluctuations in the exchange rates for the emerging country currencies).	• All Authorised Sub-Funds
Equity market risk In general, equities involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments. Equities investment is subject to market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to factors such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic news, issuer-specific factors, government policy and market changes. Equities can lose value rapidly and remain at low prices indefinitely. Equities of rapidly growing companies can be highly sensitive to adverse news, because much of their value is based on high expectations for the future. Equities of companies that appear to be priced below their intrinsic value may continue to be undervalued. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.	• All Authorised Equity Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Small and mid-capitalisation shares risk Shares of small and mid-capitalisation companies can be less liquid and more volatile to adverse economic developments than shares of larger capitalisation companies in general. Small and mid-capitalisation companies often have less financial resources, shorter operating histories and less diverse business lines which as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings of small and mid-capitalisation companies can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.	• Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • Asian Opportunities Equity Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund • European Equity Fund • Frontier Markets Equity Fund • Global Select Equity Fund • Global Value Equity Fund • Japanese Equity Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund • US Blue Chip Equity Fund • US Smaller Companies Equity Fund
Risk associated with high volatility of equity markets in emerging countries and/or frontier countries High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in equity markets of emerging and/or frontier countries may result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds.	• Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • Asian Opportunities Equity Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Equity Fund • Frontier Markets Equity Fund • Global Growth Equity Fund • Global Select Equity Fund • Global Value Equity Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund
Risk associated with regulatory/exchanges requirements of the equity markets in emerging countries and/or frontier countries Securities exchanges in emerging and/or frontier countries typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds.	• Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • Asian Opportunities Equity Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Equity Fund • Frontier Markets Equity Fund • Global Growth Equity Fund • Global Select Equity Fund • Global Value Equity Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Emerging markets risk/Frontier markets risk Emerging and/or frontier markets are less established than developed markets and therefore the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds investing in emerging and/or frontier markets may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets. The reasons for this increased risk may include: (a) political, economic or social instability; (b) unfavorable changes in regulations and laws; (c) failure to enforce laws or regulations, or to recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed market; (d) excessive fees, trading costs or taxation, or outright seizure of assets; (e) rules or practices that place outside investors at a disadvantage; (f) incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities issuers; (g) lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; (h) manipulation of market prices by large investors; (i) arbitrary delays and market closures; (j) fraud, corruption and error; (k) currency controls; (l) likelihood of illiquidity and high volatility in securities markets; (m) delay or disruption in execution or settlement of trades; and (n) absence of segregation of assets under custody.	• Asia Credit Bond Fund • Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • Asian Opportunities Equity Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Diversified Income Bond Fund • Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Bond Fund • Frontier Markets Equity Fund • Global Growth Equity Fund • Global Select Equity Fund • Global Value Equity Fund • Global High Income Bond Fund • Global High Yield Bond Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund
Geographic concentration risk As the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds invest a large portion of its assets in specific country/region, the performance of such Authorised Sub-Funds will be more strongly affected by any adverse social, political, government policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal, regulatory, economic, environmental or market conditions within that area. This can mean higher volatility and risk of loss as compared to a fund that invests more broadly.	• All Authorised Sub-Funds
Eurozone risk In light of ongoing concerns on the sovereign debt risk of certain countries within the Eurozone, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' investments in the region may be subject to higher volatility, liquidity, currency and default risks. Any adverse events, such as credit downgrade of a sovereign or exit of European Union members from the Eurozone, may have a negative impact on the value of such Authorised Sub-Funds.	• European Equity Fund • Euro Corporate Bond Fund • European High Yield Bond Fund
Credit / counterparty risk The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds are exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may invest in. A bond or money market security could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates. If the financial health of the issuer of a bond or money market security weakens, the value of the bond or money market security may fall. In extreme cases, the issuer may delay scheduled payments to investors, or may become unable to make its payments at all. The lower the credit quality of the debt, the greater the credit risk.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Downgrading risk The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may be adversely affected. The Investment Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
Risk associated with high yield debt securities which are generally rated below investment grade or unrated The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may invest in high yield debt securities which are generally rated below investment grade or are unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
Sovereign debt risk The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds to participate in restructuring such debts. The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign debt issuers.	• Asia Credit Bond Fund • Diversified Income Bond Fund • Euro Corporate Bond Fund • Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Bond Fund • Global Aggregate Bond Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • Capital Allocation Fund
Valuation risk Valuation of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the net asset value calculation of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
Credit rating risk Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Derivatives risk Investors should refer to the risk factor headed "Derivatives risk" in the "Risk Descriptions" section of the Prospectus for the risks relating to use of FDI. FDI are highly volatile. Risks associated with derivatives include credit/counterparty risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and exchange-traded and OTC transaction risk. The leverage element/component of derivatives can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the derivatives by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds. In addition, certain derivatives could behave unexpectedly or could expose the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative. Derivatives in general are highly volatile and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives (especially credit default swaps) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s). In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives. Exposure to derivatives may lead to a risk of significant loss to the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds.	• All Authorised Sub-Funds
OTC derivatives Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than market-traded securities. OTC derivatives carry greater counterparty risk and liquidity risk, and it may be more difficult to force a counterparty to honor its obligations to the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund, especially in the cases of default of counterparties. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund had been planning on using, the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative. Because it is generally impractical for the Company to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any Authorised Sub-Fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the Company, which could leave the Company unable to operate efficiently and competitively.	• All Authorised Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
High leverage risk The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may have a high net leveraged exposure. This will further magnify any potential negative impact of any change in the value of the underlying asset on the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds and also increase the volatility of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' net asset value and may lead to significant losses.	• Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Global Aggregate Bond Fund
Risk of implementing active long and short currency, interest rate and credit FDI positions As the active long and short currency, interest rate and credit FDI positions implemented by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may not be correlated with the underlying securities positions held by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may suffer a significant or total loss even if there is no loss of the value of the underlying securities positions held by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds.	• Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Bond Fund • Euro Corporate Bond Fund • European High Yield Bond Fund • Global Aggregate Bond Fund • Global High Income Bond Fund • Global High Yield Bond Fund
Interest rate risk Interest rates in the countries in which the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund's assets will be invested may be subject to fluctuations. Any such fluctuations may have a direct effect on the income received by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds and their respective capital value. Bonds are particularly susceptible to interest rate changes and may experience significant price volatility. The prices of bonds generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Longer term bonds and higher credit quality bonds are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
Volatility / liquidity risk The debt securities in certain regions/countries may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of securities traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may incur significant trading costs. Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund
Convertible bond risk Convertible bonds are debt instruments which embed an option to convert the bond to shares of the issuer. They are most often issued by companies with a lower credit rating and higher growth potential. Until conversion, they have similar characteristics to bonds with the exception that their price will normally be also influenced by the underlying security market fluctuations and dividend changes. They are subject to the same interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and prepayment risk associated with comparable straight bond investments. The market for convertible bonds is usually less liquid and more volatile than it is for non-convertible debt securities.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Risk associated with investments in LAP LAP are subject to greater risks when compared to traditional debt instruments as such instruments are typically subject to the risk of being written down or converted to ordinary shares upon the occurrence of a pre-defined trigger event(s) (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level or the issuer's share price falls to a particular level for a certain period of time) which are likely to be outside of the issuer's control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments. In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. LAP may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk. Contingent convertible bonds (commonly known as CoCos) are hybrid capital securities that absorb losses when the capital of the issuer falls below a certain level. Upon the occurrence of a predetermined event (known as a trigger event), contingent convertible bonds will be converted into shares of the issuing company (potentially at a discounted price as a result of the deterioration in the financial condition of the issuing company), or cause the permanent write-down to zero of the principal investment and/or accrued interest such that the principal amount invested may be lost on a permanent or temporary basis. Contingent convertible bonds are risky and highly complex instruments. Coupon payments on contingent convertible bonds are discretionary and may at times also be ceased or deferred by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time. Trigger events can vary but these could include the capital ratio of the issuing company falling below a certain level, or the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time. Contingent convertible bonds are also subject to additional risks specific to their structure including: **(a) Trigger level risk** Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult for the Investment Manager to anticipate the trigger events that would require the debt to convert into equity or write down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest. Trigger events may include: (i) a reduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1/ Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio or other ratios; (ii) a regulatory authority, at any time, making a subjective determination that an institution is "non-viable", i.e. a determination that the issuing bank requires public sector support in order to prevent the issuer from becoming insolvent, bankrupt or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the contingent convertible bonds into equity or write down, in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer; or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
(b) Coupon cancellation Coupon payments on some contingent convertible bonds are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no possibilities to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any passed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. As a result of uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, contingent convertible bonds may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended. **(c) Capital structure inversion risk** Contrary to the classic capital hierarchy, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds investing in contingent convertible bonds may suffer a loss of capital while equity holders do not, for example, when the loss absorption mechanism of a high trigger/write-down of a contingent convertible bond is activated. This is contrary to the normal order of the capital structure where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss. **(d) Call extension risk** Some contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments and only callable at predetermined levels upon approval of the competent regulatory authority. It cannot be assumed that these perpetual contingent convertible bonds will be called on a call date. Contingent convertible bonds are a form of permanent capital. The relevant Authorised Sub-Funds investing in contingent convertible bonds may not receive return of principal as expected on call date or indeed at any date. **(e) Conversion risk** Trigger levels differ between specific contingent convertible bonds and determine exposure to conversion risk. It might be difficult at times for the Investment Manager to assess how the contingent convertible bonds will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Investment Manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares subject to the investment policy of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds. Given the trigger event is likely to be an event depressing the value of the issuer's common equity, this forced sale may result in the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds experiencing some losses.	

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
(f) Valuation and write-down risk Contingent convertible bonds often offer attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. The value of contingent convertible bonds may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may lose the entire investment value or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the original investment. **(g) Market value fluctuations due to unpredictable factors** The value of contingent convertible bonds is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation (i) creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the contingent convertible bonds; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general. **(h) Liquidity risk** In certain circumstances finding a buyer ready to invest in contingent convertible bonds may be difficult and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may have to accept a significant discount to sell it. **(i) Sector concentration risk** Contingent convertible bonds are issued by banking and insurance institutions. Investment in contingent convertible bonds may lead to an increased sector concentration risk. The performance of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds which invest significantly in contingent convertible bonds may therefore be affected by a certain extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than for the funds following a more diversified strategy. **(j) Subordinated instruments** Contingent convertible bonds will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the contingent convertible bonds, such as the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the contingent convertible bonds shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. **(k) Novelty and untested nature** The structure of contingent convertible bonds is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform.	

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Risks associated with collateralised and/or securitised products (such as mortgage- and asset-backed securities) Certain Authorised Sub-Funds may invest in collateralised and/or securitised products e.g. asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities in general. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risk (as described below) and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities. Asset-backed securities are bonds that represent an ownership interest in an underlying pool of mortgage-related and/or consumer receivables. Amortizing assets (such as home equity loans, credit card debt, car loans, student loans, equipment leases, collateralised repo loans and EETCs (Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates)) typically pass principal and interest payments directly to investors, while revolving assets (such as credit card receivables and home equity lines of credit) typically reinvest principal and interest payments in new collateral for a specified period of time. Mortgage-backed securities are securities representing an interest in a pool of mortgages and may include collateralised mortgage obligations, which are debt securities that are fully collateralised by a portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and stripped mortgage securities. With mortgage- and asset-backed securities, or any other securities whose market prices typically reflect the assumption that the securities will be paid off before maturity, any unexpected behaviour in interest rates could hurt fund performance. Receiving increasing prepayments when interest rates are falling causes the average maturity of the portfolio to shorten, reducing its potential for price gains. It also requires the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds to reinvest proceeds at lower interest rates, reducing the portfolio's total return and yield, and could result in a loss. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to extension risk. When interest rates are rising, a lack of refinancing opportunities will cause the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' average maturity to lengthen due to a drop in expected prepayments of mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. This would increase the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.	• All Authorised Bond Sub-Funds • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Risks associated with urban investment bonds Certain Authorised Sub-Funds may invest in urban investment bonds in the Mainland China which are issued by LGFVs. Such bonds are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the Mainland China. In the event that the LGFVs default on payment of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds could suffer substantial loss and the net asset value could be adversely affected.	• Asia Credit Bond Fund • Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Global Aggregate Bond Fund
Risks associated with distribution directly out of and/or effectively out of capital Payment of dividends directly out of capital and/or effectively out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distribution may result in an immediate reduction of net asset value per share. This could also erode capital and constrain future growth.	• Asia Credit Bond Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Diversified Income Bond Fund • Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Bond Fund • European High Yield Bond Fund • Global Focused Growth Equity Fund • Global High Income Bond Fund • Global High Yield Bond Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund • Capital Allocation Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund • Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 3
Risks associated with depositary receipts Investment into a given country may be made via direct investments into that market or by depositary receipts traded on other international exchanges. Investments in depositary receipts may be subject to counterparty risk, in which a significant or even total loss might be suffered in the event of the liquidation of the depositary or custodian bank issuing the depositary receipts. Investments in depositary receipts may also be subject to liquidity risks as depositary receipts are often less liquid than the corresponding underlying securities. Further, holders of depositary receipts are not direct shareholders of the underlying company and generally do not have voting and other shareholder rights.	• All Authorised Equity Sub-Funds • All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds
Risks relating to dynamic asset allocation strategy The dynamic asset allocation approach employed by the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may not achieve the desired results under all circumstances and market conditions. The investments of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may be periodically rebalanced and therefore the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may incur greater transaction costs than a fund with static allocation strategy.	• All Authorised Multi-Asset Sub-Funds

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Risks associated with ChiNext market and/or STAR board • **Higher fluctuation on stock prices and liquidity risk** Listed companies on ChiNext market and/or STAR board are usually of emerging nature with smaller operating scale. In particular, listed companies on the ChiNext market and/or STAR board are subject to wider price fluctuation limits, and due to higher entry thresholds for investors may have limited liquidity, compared to other boards. Hence, companies listed on these boards are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity risks and have higher risks and turnover ratios than companies listed on the main board. • **Over-valuation risk** Stocks listed on ChiNext market and/or STAR board may be overvalued and such exceptionally high valuation may not be sustainable. Stock price may be more susceptible to manipulation due to fewer circulating shares. • **Differences in regulation** The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on the ChiNext market and/or STAR board are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the main boards. • **Delisting risk** It may be more common and faster for companies listed on ChiNext market and/or STAR board to delist. ChiNext market and/or STAR board have stricter criteria for delisting compared to the main boards. This may be an adverse impact on the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds if the companies they invest in are delisted. • **Concentration risk associated with STAR board** STAR board is a newly established board and may have a limited number of listed companies during the initial stage. Investments in STAR board may be concentrated in a small number of stocks and subject the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund to higher concentration risk. Investments in the ChiNext market and/or STAR board may result in significant losses for the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds and their investors.	• Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • China Evolution Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Exclusion criteria risk The use of exclusions may affect the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' investment performance and, as such, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may perform differently compared to similar funds that do not use such exclusions. The exclusion criteria used in the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' investment strategy may result in the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities when it might be disadvantageous to do so. As such, the application of the exclusion criteria may restrict the ability of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds to acquire or dispose of investments at a price and time that they wish to do so, and may therefore result in a loss to the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds. In addition, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds may be subject to increased operational risk linked to the implementation and maintenance of the relevant exclusion criteria.	• Asia Credit Bond Fund • Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund • Asian Opportunities Equity Fund • Capital Allocation Fund • Diversified Income Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund • Emerging Markets Equity Fund • Euro Corporate Bond Fund • European Equity Fund • European High Yield Bond Fund • Global Aggregate Bond Fund • Global Focused Growth Equity Fund • Global Growth Equity Fund • Global High Income Bond Fund • Global High Yield Bond Fund • Global Select Equity Fund • Global Technology Equity Fund • Global Value Equity Fund • Japanese Equity Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund • US Blue Chip Equity Fund • Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund • Emerging Markets Bond Fund • US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund • US Smaller Companies Equity Fund
Renminbi (RMB) currency and conversion risks RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies (for example USD) will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund. Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors. Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.	• China Evolution Equity Fund • Capital Allocation Fund • Diversified Income Bond Fund • Global Focused Growth Equity Fund • US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund • Multi-Asset Global Income Fund • US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund
PRC tax risk There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of capital gains realised via QFII, Stock Connect or access products on the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund's investments in the PRC (which may have retrospective effect). Any increased tax liabilities on the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund may adversely affect the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund's value. Based on professional and independent tax advice investments, the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund currently does not make tax provisions on capital gains on the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund's investments via QFII, Stock Connect or access products.	• China Evolution Equity Fund

Additional Risk Factor	Relevant Authorised Sub-Fund(s)
Risks of investing in other collective investment schemes/funds The relevant Authorised Sub-Fund is a fund of funds and will be subject to the risks associated with the underlying funds. The relevant Authorised Sub-Fund does not have control of the investments of the underlying funds and there is no assurance that the investment objective and strategy of the underlying funds will be successfully achieved which may have a negative impact to the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund. The underlying funds in which the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund may invest may not be regulated by the SFC. There may be additional costs involved when investing into these underlying funds. There is also no guarantee that the underlying funds will always have sufficient liquidity to meet the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund's redemption requests as and when made and the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund may suffer losses as a result of delays.	• Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 3
Risks of investing in other collective investment schemes adopting liquid alternative strategies Some underlying funds adopting liquid alternative strategies may use financial derivative instruments extensively for investment purposes and may have a net leveraged exposure of more than 100% of their respective net asset value. This will further magnify any potential negative impact of any change in the value of the underlying assets on the underlying funds and also increase the volatility of the underlying funds' price and may lead to significant losses which will have a negative impact to the net asset value of the relevant Authorised Sub-Fund.	• Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 • Retirement Allocation Fund – 3

7. FEES AND CHARGES

The "Fund Descriptions" section of the Prospectus sets out the Entry Charge and management company fee payable by an investor in respect of each class of an Authorised Sub-Fund. Currently, there is no switching fee or redemption fee payable by Shareholders.

Investors should note that the fee rates as stated in the Prospectus are current maximum rates. For so long as the Company and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC, Shareholders will be given not less than one month's prior notice, or such other notice period as approved by the SFC, of any increase in the stated current maximum fees.

Details of the fees and charges payable out of the Authorised Sub-Funds are set out in the "Fund Descriptions" section, "Notes on Fund Costs" section and the "Operating and Administrative Expenses" sub-section under the "The SICAV" section of the Prospectus. For so long as the Company and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC, expenses arising out of any advertising or promotional activities in connection with the Company and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds shall not be paid from the Company's or the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' assets. Furthermore, commissions payable to sales agent arising out of any dealing in shares of the Company and the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds will not be paid out of the Company's or the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds' assets.

8. VALUATION OF ASSETS

The "How We Value Assets" and "Fair Market Valuation" sections of the Prospectus set out a summary of the valuation policies and procedures for the assets to be held by the Authorised Sub-Funds, including the use of fair value adjustment under appropriate circumstances.

To clarify, the process and conduct of fair value adjustment (including any decision to use or not use fair value price) will be handled by the Management Company with due care, skill and diligence and in good faith, in consultation, where appropriate, with the Depositary.

9. LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The Management Company has established a liquidity management policy which enables it to identify, monitor and manage the liquidity risks of each sub-fund of the Company and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the investments of each sub-fund will facilitate compliance with the sub-fund's obligation to meet redemption requests. Such policy, combined with the liquidity management tools of the Company, also seeks to achieve fair treatment of Shareholders and safeguard the interests of remaining Shareholders in case of sizeable redemptions.

The Management Company's liquidity management policy takes into account the investment strategy; the liquidity profile; the redemption policy; the dealing frequency; the ability to enforce redemption limitations; swing pricing and the fair valuation policies of the relevant sub-fund. These measures seek to ensure fair treatment and transparency for all investors.

The liquidity management policy involves monitoring the profile of investments held by the relevant sub-fund on an on-going basis to ensure that such investments are appropriate to the redemption policy. Further, the liquidity management policy includes details on periodic stress testing carried out by the Management Company to manage the liquidity risk of each sub-fund under normal and exceptional market conditions.

Oversight of the liquidity management program is primarily the responsibility of the Investment Risk Management team, which sits within the ERG, with additional oversight provided by the Risk Management Oversight Committee (the "**RMO Committee**") which is T. Rowe Price's highest-level risk committee. The RMO Committee is chaired by T. Rowe Price's Chief Risk Officer and is comprised of senior executives, leaders of key business units and the Chief Legal Officer. The RMO Committee meets monthly and is independent from the investment team as well as the operational business units.

The following tools may be employed by the Management Company to manage liquidity risks:

– Limitation of shares for redemption on a single business day;
– In-kind redemption;
– Swing pricing;
– Fair market valuation; and
– Dealing suspension (under extreme liquidity constraints)

Investors may refer to the sub-section "Other Policies Concerning Shares" under the "Investing in the Funds" section of the Prospectus for details of the above tools and their impact on investors. The Management Company will, where appropriate, consult the Depositary before the use of any liquidity risk management tools. Investors should note that there is a risk that such tools may not be effective in managing liquidity and redemption risks at all times.

10. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS

This section summarises the procedures to be followed and measures to be taken in order to manage conflicts of interest arising in relation to the Management Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds.

The Management Company acts as management company to the Company. The Management Company intends to take all reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest and, where such conflicts cannot be avoided, to identify, manage and monitor, and where applicable, disclose, those conflicts of interest in order to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Authorised Sub-Funds and their investors and to ensure that they are fairly treated.

The Management Company ensures that procedures and measures (appropriate to the size and activities of the Management Company) are in place so that relevant persons engaged in different business activities that could involve conflicts of interest carry out these activities at an independent level. More specifically, the valuation process, as well as, the compliance and audit functions are independent from the portfolio management activities. In addition, the risk function is independent from the operating units and functionally and hierarchically separate from the portfolio management team.

The Management Company aims to identify conflicts of interest that arise in the course of managing the Authorised Sub-Funds between:

(a) the Management Company, including its managers, employees or any other person directly or indirectly linked to the Management Company by control, and an Authorised Sub-Fund or the investors in such Authorised Sub-Fund;
(b) an Authorised Sub-Fund or the investors in the Authorised Sub-Fund and another Authorised Sub-Fund or the investors in this other Authorised Sub-Fund; and
(c) an Authorised Sub-Fund or the investors in the Authorised Sub-Fund, and any other fund managed by the Management Company or the investors in that fund.

For so long as the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC, no cash rebates will be retained by the Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons from a broker or dealer. Transactions carried out on behalf of the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds with the Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons will be conducted on an arm's length basis and would only be executed where the brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full service brokerage rates. Besides, the Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons may not obtain a rebate on any fees or charges levied by an underlying fund invested by the Authorised Sub-Funds or its management company, or any quantifiable monetary benefits in connection with investments in any underlying fund invested by the Authorised Sub-Funds.

The Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons may, from time to time, invest corporate money to seed certain proprietary funds. Their ownership percentage may be significant for an unspecified period. An Authorised Sub-Fund may, from time to time, invest in such proprietary funds to achieve its investment objective. The Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons may elect to redeem all or a portion of their investment at any time. Nevertheless, the Management Company, Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or any of their connected persons are educated about their roles and they must make decisions in the best interests of the Company, the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds and the Shareholders and without regard to their own interests.

11. TAXATION

Hong Kong tax

For so long as the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds maintain their authorisation with the SFC under section 104 of the SFO, profits of the Company and such Authorised Sub-Funds are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax.

During such period as the Company and the Authorised Sub-Funds are authorised by the SFC pursuant to section 104 of the SFO, Shareholders resident in Hong Kong generally will not be subject to any Hong Kong tax on distributions paid by the Company or capital gains realised on the sale, redemption or other disposal of any shares. However, Hong Kong profits tax may arise where such transactions are or form part of a trade, profession or business carried on in Hong Kong by Shareholders. Furthermore, it is the understanding of the Directors of the Company that no Hong Kong stamp duty will be payable on the issue of registered shares of the Company outside of Hong Kong as well as the redemption or transfer or exchange of shares as the register of the Company is maintained outside Hong Kong. The foregoing is given on the basis of the Directors of the Company's understanding of present legislation and practice in Hong Kong.

The above information relating to taxation is based on the enacted laws and current practice of Hong Kong. It is not meant to be (and should not be viewed as) a replacement for specific legal advice. It is not meant to be comprehensive and is subject to change. Prospective investors should therefore consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of buying, holding or disposing of shares and to the provision of the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are subject to tax.

Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No.3) Ordinance came into force on 30 June 2016. This is the legislative framework for the implementation in Hong Kong of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information ("**AEOI**"). The AEOI requires financial institutions ("**FI**") in Hong Kong to collect information relating to non-Hong Kong tax residents holding accounts with FIs, and to file such information with the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("**IRD**") who in turn will exchange such information with the jurisdiction(s) in which that account holder is resident. Generally, tax information will be exchanged only with jurisdictions with which Hong Kong has a Competent Authority Agreement; however, FIs may further collect information relating to residents of other jurisdictions.

By investing in the Authorised Sub-Funds through FIs (i.e. the Hong Kong Representative or the Authorised Distributors) in Hong Kong, investors acknowledge that they may be required to provide additional information to the relevant FI in order for the relevant FI to comply with the AEOI. The investor's information (and information on beneficial owners, beneficiaries, direct or indirect shareholders or other persons associated with such shareholders that are not natural persons), may be communicated by the IRD to authorities in other jurisdictions.

Each Shareholder and prospective investor should consult its own professional advisor(s) on the administrative and substantive implications of the AEOI on its current or proposed investment in the Authorised Sub-Funds through FIs in Hong Kong.

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**")

The Company intends to and will endeavour to meet the obligations imposed on it under FATCA as set out in the "Taxes" sub-section under the "Investing in the Funds" section of the Prospectus. In the unlikely event that the Company is unable to do so, the imposition of any withholding tax may result in material losses to the relevant Authorised Sub-Funds which have a significant exposure to US-source income.

Besides, the Company may compulsorily redeem and/or withhold payment to Shareholders in certain circumstances, for example, where such Shareholders fail to provide the information and documents required pursuant to FATCA or are non-FATCA compliant financial institutions, provided that the Company has acted in good faith and on reasonable grounds and as permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., a sub-investment manager of the Company is registered with the US Internal Revenue Service and acts as the sponsoring entity for the Company and its sub-funds. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor regarding the potential impact of FATCA on their investment in the shares of the Company.

12. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

The following documents are available for inspection free of charge during usual business hours at the registered office of the Hong Kong Representative:–

(a) the articles of incorporation of the Company;
(b) Hong Kong Offering Document;
(c) the Company's most recent audited annual report (in English only) and subsequent unaudited half-yearly report (in English only);
(d) the Hong Kong Representative Agreement dated 10 May 2016 between the Company and the Hong Kong Representative; and
(e) the polices in relation to proxy voting, best execution, handling of complaints and conflict of interests.

Copies of the above documents may also be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Hong Kong Representative.

13. ENQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS

Investors may contact the Hong Kong Representative for any enquiries or complaints in relation to the Company at the Hong Kong Representative's registered office or by phone at +852 2536 7800. Upon receipt of enquiries or complaints, a preliminary response will be provided in reasonable time.

Dated: January 2026

T.RowePrice®
INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE

PROSPECTUS

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV

A Luxembourg UCITS

December 2025

A WORD TO POTENTIAL INVESTORS

ALL INVESTMENTS INVOLVE RISK

With these funds, as with most investments, future performance may differ from past performance. There is no guarantee that any fund will meet its objectives or achieve any particular level of performance.

Fund investments are not bank deposits. The value of your investment can go up and down, and you could lose money. Levels of income could also go up or down. No fund in this prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all funds appropriate for all investors.

Before investing in any fund, you should understand its risks, costs, and terms of investment, and how well these characteristics align with your own financial circumstances and risk tolerance.

As a potential investor, it is your responsibility to know and follow the laws and regulations that apply to you, including any foreign exchange restrictions, and to be aware of potential tax consequences. We recommend that you consult an investment adviser, legal adviser and tax adviser before investing.

Note that any differences between portfolio securities currencies, share class currencies, and/or your home currency will expose you to currency risk. In addition, if your home currency is different from the share class currency, the performance you experience as an investor could be substantially different from the fund's published performance.

WHO CAN INVEST IN THESE FUNDS

Distributing this prospectus, offering these shares for sale, or investing in these shares is legal only where the shares are registered for public sale or where sale is not prohibited by local law or regulation. This prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction, or to any investor, where not legally permitted or where the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so. Neither these shares nor the SICAV are registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or any other US federal or state entity. Therefore, unless the SICAV is satisfied that it would not constitute a violation of US securities laws, these shares are not available to, or for the benefit of, US persons, as defined in "Terms with specific meanings" in this prospectus. For more information on restrictions on share ownership, including whether the board considers you to be eligible to invest in the funds or in any particular share class, contact us (see "The SICAV").

WHICH INFORMATION TO RELY ON

In deciding whether or not to invest in a fund, you should look at (and read completely) the most recent prospectus, the relevant KID, the application form, and the fund's most recent annual report. These documents must all be distributed together (along with any more recent semi-annual report, if published), and this prospectus is not valid without the other documents. By buying shares in any of these funds, you are considered to have accepted the terms described in these documents.

Together, all these documents contain the only approved information about the funds and the SICAV. The board is not liable for any statements or information about the funds or the SICAV that is not contained in these documents. Information in this prospectus may have changed since its date. In case of any inconsistency in translations of this prospectus, or of the financial reports, the English version will prevail.

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FUND DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction to the funds

All of the funds are sub-funds of T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV. The SICAV exists to manage its assets for the benefit of those who invest in the funds.

All funds are subject to the general investment policies and restrictions that appear beginning on page 122. The specific investment objectives, main investments and other key characteristics of each fund are described in this section.

The board of the SICAV has overall responsibility for the SICAV's investment activities and other operations. The board has delegated the day-to-day management of the funds to the management company, which in turn has delegated some or all of its responsibilities to an investment manager and a number of service providers. The board retains supervisory approval and control over the management company and closely monitors its performance and costs.

More information about the SICAV, the board, the management company and the service providers begins on page 156.

Currency abbreviations

AUD	Australian dollar	HKD	Hong Kong dollar
BRL	Brazilian real*	JPY	Japanese yen
CAD	Canadian dollar	NOK	Norwegian krone
CHF	Swiss franc	NZD	New Zealand dollar
CNH	Offshore Chinese renminbi	SEK	Swedish krona
		SGD	Singapore dollar
DKK	Danish krone	USD	United States dollar
EUR	Euro		
GBP	British pound sterling		

* As Brazilian real is a restricted currency, share classes cannot be denominated in this currency. BRL hedged share classes will be denominated in the base currency of the relevant fund.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asia Credit Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise total return through income generation and capital appreciation, consistent with prudent investment management.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of transferable U.S. dollar denominated fixed income securities of issuers domiciled, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity, in Asian countries including emerging markets, excluding Japan.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in (i) debt securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in Asia ex-Japan, or conduct most of their business in such countries, (ii) debt securities of sovereign and (iii) official (quasi-sovereign) institutions in Asia ex-Japan. Generally, debt securities held in the portfolio, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent, are expected to produce an average credit rating within the range of A to BB credit rating categories. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities. The fund may invest up to 10% in convertible bonds and contingent convertible bonds and to a limited extent in distressed and/or defaulted bonds.

The fund normally limits exposure to corporate issuers to 5% of its net asset value. Non-U.S. dollar currency exposure is limited to 10% of the fund's net asset value.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be limited and lead to marginal improvement in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index Diversified. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and capital appreciation
- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand the risks and can accept the volatility associated with investing in emerging markets as well as the risks of using derivatives

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asia Credit Bond Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-25% (not guaranteed).

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.65%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.25%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.31%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.31%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.25%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Diversified Income Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations, companies and banks. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities. The fund may invest more than 20% of assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisations purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, and up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. This may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including warrants, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs)).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. Use of TRS is expected when it is more efficient, to express beta views, and for both hedging purposes and at times seeking risk and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through sector allocation, currency selection, duration management and security selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond USD Hedged Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

The investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund (sleeve) to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global bond markets and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Real estate investments
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range: 100-500%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Diversified Income Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.84%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.84%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.33%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.40%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.40%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.33%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Dynamic Credit Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, companies and banks and/or derivatives of these debt securities. These debt securities can be of any credit rating (including investment grade, non-investment grade or high-yield and/or unrated securities). Under most market conditions, the average credit quality of the portfolio will be of below investment grade (i.e. below BBB credit rating as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). On occasion, for defensive purposes, the average credit quality of the portfolio may fall within the investment grade range of BBB to AAA. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same average quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type. Portfolio debt securities may also include asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) up to a limit of 20% of net assets including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, convertible bonds (including contingent convertible bonds) up to a limit of 10% of net assets as well as distressed and/or defaulted bonds up to a limit of 10% of net assets.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including warrants, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs)).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund will use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be negligible. TRS may be used in implementing a basis trade. A basis trade is the difference between the spread an investor receives when owning a physical corporate bond, and the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) of the same entity. The fund may gain short exposure via a cash bond and gain long exposure (sell protection) via a CDS contract of the same entity. This type of trade would be entered when the relative value between a cash bond and the CDS contract of the same credit entity is tight. Higher TRS usage can be expected in such an environment. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection, sector allocation, duration management, and currency selection. The investment process places an emphasis on downside protection, utilising robust risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be different. The fund is actively managed and any share class reference benchmarks, as further disclosed in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the appropriate KID, are also for performance comparison only.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and capital appreciation
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global bond markets and in derivatives

Dynamic Credit Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Frontier Markets
- Geographic concentrations
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Sector Concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Absolute VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range: 200-1500%.*

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.985%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.985%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.39%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.47%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.47%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.39%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

* The leverage levels can vary significantly, influenced by market conditions and investment opportunities at any given moment. For instance, periods of higher leverage may be driven by the use of short-term interest rate futures (typically 3-month SOFR futures), which have a large contract size and require large notionals due to their lower duration. The average leverage level is expected to be 400%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging markets issuers.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM). The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, RIIM green rating, monitoring and governance. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations and issuers that are either incorporated in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East or conduct most of their business in such countries. These debt securities can be of any credit rating (including investment grade, non-investment grade or high-yield and/or unrated securities). Typically, the average credit quality of the portfolio will be within the range BBB to BB (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). The average credit quality of the portfolio may at times be higher or lower depending on market conditions. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same average quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities and up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds. The fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, up to 10% in convertible bonds and up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including warrants, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs)).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a fixed income market. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund.

For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection, sector allocation, duration management, and currency selection. The investment process places an emphasis on downside protection, utilising robust risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Blended Equal Weight. The primary benchmark has been selected because it reflects the broad investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate performance comparator.
2. ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to any benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in any securities. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the referenced benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark indices may be different. The fund is actively managed and any share class reference benchmarks, as further disclosed in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the appropriate KID, are also for performance comparison only.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR)

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth through investment

Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund – continued

- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand the risks and can accept the volatility associated with investing in emerging markets as well as the risks of using derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentrations
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-300% (not guaranteed).

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.15%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.15%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.45%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.55%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.55%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.45%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Dynamic Global Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To generate income while offering some protection against rising interest rates and a low correlation with equity markets.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM). The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, RIIM green rating, monitoring and governance. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, issuers and banks. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may invest more than 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, and invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including warrants, real estate investment trusts (REITS) and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a fixed income market. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through duration management, currency selection, sector allocation and security selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on downside protection, utilising robust risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to any benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in any securities. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the referenced benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be different. The fund is actively managed and any share class reference benchmarks, as further disclosed in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the appropriate KID, are also for performance comparison only.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global bond markets and in derivatives.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentrations
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Absolute VaR.

Dynamic Global Bond Fund – continued

Leverage expected to be within the range 100-500% (not guaranteed).

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.88%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.88%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.345%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.42%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.42%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.345%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging market issuers, with a focus on bonds that are denominated in the local currency.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM). The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, RIIM green rating, monitoring and governance. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations and issuers that are either incorporated in or conduct most of their business in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Portfolio debt securities typically include fixed rate bonds but can also include floating rate bonds.

The overall credit quality of the fund must be at least equivalent to or superior to that of the benchmark. The fund can invest in below investment grade debt securities with a credit rating of B- or above, at the time of purchase, (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent) within specific limits relative to the benchmark. In case, after purchase, below investment grade debt securities are downgraded below B-, they can be held in the portfolio within specific limits relative to the benchmark and up to 3% of the fund net assets. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. The fund cannot invest in corporate issuers rated below investment grade or not rated by a recognised credit rating agency. If, after purchase, a corporate issuer is downgraded below investment grade or becomes unrated, the investment manager will aim to sell the asset as soon as possible while considering the interests of the fund's investors and the asset liquidity. The fund cannot invest in a single country more than 13% of its net assets. In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies and debt securities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be limited and lead to marginal improvement in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis and relative value analysis.
- Combine fundamental research with highly structured portfolio construction.
- Seeks to add value primarily through currency selection, duration management, sector allocation and security selection.
- Assess environmental, social and governance factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index — Emerging Markets Global Diversified*

Benchmark use

- portfolio construction. The fund is managed within limits relative to the benchmark index. Although the investment manager has freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark, its ability to deviate from it is somewhat limited. By design of its investment strategy, the fund's performance may, at times, be relatively closely aligned with that of the benchmark.
- performance comparison. The benchmark, however, is a broad market index and, as such, not aligned with the sustainable characteristics of the fund. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth

* The benchmark used by this fund is provided by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, a benchmark administrator recognised by the UK FCA pursuant to the UK Benchmark Regulation and included in the FCA Financial Services Register. During the EU BMR transitional period (as defined in EU BMR Article 51) EU supervised entities can use third country benchmarks even if they are not included in the ESMA register until 31 December 2025. The investment manager maintains a written plan setting out the actions to be taken in the event that this benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided.

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund – continued

- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand the risks and can accept the volatility associated with investing in emerging markets as well as the risks of using derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-250%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.99%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.99%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.39%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.47%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.47%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.39%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Markets Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging market issuers.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM). The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, RIIM green rating, monitoring and governance. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations and issuers that are either incorporated in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East or conduct most of their business in such countries. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies and debt securities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be limited and lead to marginal improvement in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through country selection, sector allocation and security selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the assets of the fund with other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand the risks and can accept the volatility associated with investing in emerging markets as well as the risks of using derivatives

Emerging Markets Bond Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-100%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.05%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.05%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.415%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.50%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.415%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds from emerging market issuers.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East or conduct most of their business in such countries. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies and debt securities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be limited and lead to marginal improvement in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the assets of the fund with other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand the risks and can accept the volatility associated with investing in emerging markets as well as the risks of using derivatives

Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-100%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.05%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.05%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.415%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.50%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.415%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Euro Corporate Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds that are denominated in euro.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities denominated in euro. The fund may also invest in debt securities issued by Eurozone governments and government agencies, and in securities denominated in other currencies than the euro. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds as well as preferred shares and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities. The fund may invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including, up to 10%, in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a particular credit and to manage significant cash flows. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns and the reduction of cash drag. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Corporates Bond Index EUR. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in the bond market and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bonds
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Euro Corporate Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.435%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.435%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.13%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.16%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.16%	0.05%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.13%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European High Yield Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds that are denominated in European currencies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities that are rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or have an equivalent rating (or, if unrated, are of equivalent quality), and are issued by companies and denominated in euro or another European currency. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds as well as preferred shares, and other transferable debt securities of any type (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including, to a limited extent, contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a particular credit. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Constrained excl. Subordinated Financials Index Hedged to EUR. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in high yield bonds and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European High Yield Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Initial investment/ balance	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Additional investment	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Redemption
A	5.00%	1.15%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.15%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.45%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.545%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.545%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.45%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Aggregate Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations, companies and banks. Generally, debt securities held in the portfolio, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent, are expected to produce an average credit rating within the range of AAA to BBB- credit rating categories. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds as well as preferred shares, and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may invest more than 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, and invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 20% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a fixed income market. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through currency selection, duration management, sector allocation and security selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global bond markets and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Currency
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Real estate investments
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Global Aggregate Bond Fund – continued

Leverage expected to be within the range: 100-500%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.65%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.25%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.31%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.31%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.25%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Government Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds issued by governments, government-related entities and government agencies around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by the T. Rowe Price proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM). The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, RIIM green rating, monitoring and governance. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by governments, government-related entities and government agencies rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or with an equivalent rating (or, if unrated, are of equivalent quality). In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, convertible bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type. The fund may also invest in preferred shares, hybrids (subordinated financial bonds) and money market securities.

Portfolio debt securities may also include agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) which may exceed 20% of net assets. These instruments are considered as guaranteed by the US government and the exposure to them will comply with the "Six Issue" rule, as described on page 133, to the extent that the exposure to a single government exceeds 35%.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a fixed income market. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund.

For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through duration management, security selection, and currency selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark FTSE World Government Bond Index Hedged USD. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in high yield bonds and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

Global Government Bond Fund – continued

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range: 100-1000%.*

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.585%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.585%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.23%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.28%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.28%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.23%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

* The leverage levels can vary significantly, influenced by market conditions and investment opportunities at any given moment. For instance, actively managing FX positions can lead to changes in leverage as positions are initiated, adjusted, or renewed. The average leverage level is expected to be 400%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global High Income Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities that are rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or have an equivalent rating (or, if unrated, are of equivalent quality) and are issued by companies. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, preferred shares, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may also invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 15% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. This may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including convertible preferred and common stock).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a particular credit. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index Hedged to USD. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the assets of the fund with other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in high yield bonds and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global High Income Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.15%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.15%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.45%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.545%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.545%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.45%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global High Yield Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities that are rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or have an equivalent rating (or, if unrated, are of equivalent quality) and are issued by companies. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, preferred shares, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type (including up to 10% in distressed and/or defaulted bonds). The fund may also invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. This may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity, equity related securities (including convertible preferred and common stock).

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a particular credit. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8 All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark J.P. Morgan Global High Yield Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in high yield bonds and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-100% (not guaranteed).

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global High Yield Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.15%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.15%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.45%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.545%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.545%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.45%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	USD10 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
Z	-	-	-	-	USD25 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Impact Credit Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst at the same time seeking to increase the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

The fund has sustainable investment as an objective that the fund aims to achieve through its commitment to only invest in sustainable investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction). The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: impact exclusions and positive impact inclusion. Details of how the fund aims to achieve its sustainable investment objective are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by companies, government agencies and/or derivatives of these debt securities. Securities will be rated B- and higher and typically, the average credit quality of the portfolio will be within the range BBB to A (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). The average credit quality of the portfolio may at times be higher or lower depending on market conditions. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same average quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, hybrids and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities and ESG-labelled bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisations purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, up to 15% in convertible bonds and up to 15% in contingent convertible bonds. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in emerging markets via securities denominated in USD or other hard currencies.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. This may include, up to a limit of 10%, equity and equity related securities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund's objective. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager will use T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary impact screening process to select issuers for its portfolio. Each issuer selected for inclusion in the fund's portfolio has current business activities that are expected to generate a material and measurable positive impact under one of the two impact pillars listed in the 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section. Such activities are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the investment manager will invest in ESG-labelled bonds that fund projects deemed to generate material and measurable impact, tied to one of the two impact pillars. ESG-labelled bonds will be analysed through T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary ESG-labelled bond model, which assess the security's ESG profile, adherence to industry accepted frameworks and standards, use of proceeds, and post-issuance reporting.

Impact Investment Framework The fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective through the investment manager's impact inclusion criteria and the application of its proprietary impact exclusion list which aims to avoid sectors and/or companies whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society.

Securities are screened first to exclude those whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the proprietary impact exclusion list. Securities are also screened with respect to conduct issues as determined through the investment manager's ESG assessment. The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and investee companies follow good governance practices. The investment manager's approach to these criteria is detailed in the fund's pre-contractual disclosure, annexed to this prospectus. For further details see the T. Rowe Price Impact Investment Strategy, T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections on page 128.

The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers. More information and the investment manager's engagement policy and other insights can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SFDR classification Article 9. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit USD Hedged Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

Global Impact Credit Fund – continued

- are interested in environmental and social impact
- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth, and
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing high yield bonds, emerging markets and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentrations
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200% (not guaranteed).

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.685%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.685%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.27%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.325%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.325%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.27%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst at the same time seeking to increase the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shorter maturity bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

The fund has sustainable investment as an objective that the fund aims to achieve through its commitment to only invest in sustainable investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction). The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: impact exclusions and positive impact inclusion. Details of how the fund aims to achieve its sustainable investment objective are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by companies, governments, and government agencies, including supranational issuers. The expected average duration of the portfolio will be below 5 years seeking to reduce the portfolios overall sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations over time. Typically, the average credit quality of the portfolio will be within the range A+ to AA- (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). The average credit quality of the portfolio may at times be higher or lower depending on market conditions. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same average quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, hybrids, ESG-labelled bonds and other transferable debt securities. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisations purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, up to 10% in convertible bonds and up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in emerging markets via securities denominated in USD or other hard currencies.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund's objective. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager will use T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary impact screening process to select issuers for its portfolio. Each issuer selected for inclusion in the fund's portfolio has current business activities that are expected to generate a material and measurable positive impact under one of the two impact pillars listed in the 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section. Such activities are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the investment manager will invest in ESG-labelled Bonds that fund projects deemed to generate material and measurable impact, tied to one of the two impact pillars. The proceeds of ESG-labelled bonds are dedicated to financing environmental or social projects. ESG-labelled bonds will be analysed through T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary ESG-labelled bond model, which assess the security's ESG profile, adherence to industry accepted frameworks and standards, use of proceeds, and post-issuance reporting.

Impact Investment Framework The fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective through the investment manager's impact inclusion criteria and the application of its proprietary impact exclusion list which aims to avoid sectors and/or companies whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society.

Securities are screened first to exclude those whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the proprietary impact exclusion list. Securities are also screened with respect to conduct issues as determined through the investment manager's ESG assessment. The investment manager then selects companies, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and investee companies follow good governance practices. The investment manager's approach to these criteria is detailed in the fund's pre-contractual disclosure, annexed to this prospectus. For further details see the T. Rowe Price Impact Investment Strategy, T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections on page 128. The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers. More information and the investment manager's engagement policy and other insights can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SFDR classification Article 9. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate 1-5 Year Index Hedged to USD. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund – continued

- are looking for short duration investment grade rated fixed income exposure
- are interested in environmental and social impact
- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth, and
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risk of investing in bonds and emerging markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentrations
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension

Risk management method Commitment

Expected level of leverage: N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.475%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.475%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.185%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.225%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.225%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.185%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of investment-grade corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities that are rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or have an equivalent rating (or, if unrated, are of equivalent quality) and are issued by companies. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated corporate debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high-yield securities. The fund may also invest in preferred shares, hybrids, as well as government securities. The fund may also invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. The fund may invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities and credit indices. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to be the most efficient instrument to express a view in a particular credit. Use of TRS is expected for efficient portfolio management and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through security selection and sector allocation. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile. The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate – Corporate Bond Index Hedged to USD. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global bond markets and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund – continued

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.685%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.685%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.27%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.325%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.325%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.27%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Aggregate Bond Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of US bonds.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars, which may include securities issued by governments, government agencies, supra-national organisations, companies and banks from developed and emerging markets. Portfolio debt securities can also include fixed and floating rate bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities. The fund may invest more than 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, and invest up to 25% in convertible bonds (including up to 10% in contingent convertible bonds).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. This may include, up to a limit of 10%, distressed and/or defaulted bonds, on an ancillary basis.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in debt securities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view. The impact is expected to be negligible. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is based on proprietary fundamental research and relative value analysis. The investment manager seeks to add value primarily through sector allocation, duration management and security selection. The investment process places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile.

The investment manager also assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus

Benchmark Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, collaborate on the management of the assets of the fund with other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in bonds and in derivatives

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Prepayment and extension
- Real estate investments
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-100%.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Aggregate Bond Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.585%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.585%	0.17%	0.50%	-	-	-
C	-	0.23%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.28%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.28%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.23%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	USD10 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Asia (excluding Japan).

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in any Asian country except Japan or conduct most of their business in such countries. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, equity units, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Employ fundamental analysis to identify companies with sustainable above-market earnings growth rates.
- Focus on franchise strength, management team quality, free cash flow, and financing/balance sheet structure.
- Verify relative valuation appeal versus both local market and region.
- Apply negative screening for macroeconomic and political factors to temper bottom-up enthusiasm for specific securities.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI All Country Asia Ex-Japan Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in emerging markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asian Opportunities Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Asia.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in any Asian country or conduct most of their business in such countries. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Seek to invest in companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow, or book value.
- Select those companies that have the most favourable combination of company fundamentals, earnings potential, and relative valuation.
- Apply negative screening for macroeconomic and political factors to temper bottom-up enthusiasm for specific securities.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI All Country Asia Ex-Japan Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in emerging markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Asian Opportunities Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

China Evolution Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of Chinese companies and may have significant exposure to smaller capitalisation companies.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in China, Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan, or conduct most of their business in China. The securities may be listed within and/or outside of China. Types of securities may include common shares (including A, B and H shares, Red-chips and P-chips), preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Chinese Depositary Receipts (CDRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs and the QFII program.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Seek attractive investment opportunities across Chinese companies listed both onshore and offshore.
- Employ fundamental research to identify change in business fundamentals or investor behaviour that will act as a catalyst to increase a company's value.
- Seek to purchase shares of companies at reasonable prices in relation to present or anticipated earnings, cash flow, or book value.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark MSCI China All Shares Index Net. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth.
- are looking to diversify their investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in China.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

China Evolution Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.70%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.70%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.67%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.81%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.81%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.67%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of emerging market companies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East or conduct most of their business in such countries. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Seek companies trading at discounted valuations that do not reflect their underlying fundamentals
- Emphasise companies that are supported by a secure dividend or strong balance sheet
- Employ fundamental research to identify change in a business that will act as a catalyst to re-rate the company.
- Employ a bottom up portfolio construction process
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index. The primary benchmark has been selected because it is similar to the investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate comparator overall.
2. MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index Net. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the value style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark indices and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- The fund's benchmark(s) is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark(s) index (indices) may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in emerging markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Country risk – Russia and Ukraine
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Initial investment/ balance	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Additional investment	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Redemption
A	5.00%	1.90%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.90%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.70%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.905%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.905%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.70%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of emerging market companies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in one of the economically emerging countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East or conduct most of their business in such countries. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, equity units, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Employ fundamental analysis to identify companies with sustainable above-market earnings growth rates.
- Focus on franchise strength, management team quality, free cash flow, and financing/balance sheet structure.
- Verify relative valuation appeal versus both the local market and broad sector opportunity set.
- Apply negative screening for macroeconomic and political factors to temper bottom-up enthusiasm for specific securities.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in emerging markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Emerging Markets Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.90%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.90%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.905%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.905%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	USD10 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of European companies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in Europe or conduct most of their business there. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

The fund may invest in Russia.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Use fundamental research to identify and assess long-term investment opportunities, looking for companies with high returns on capital and capable of providing sustainable earnings across the market cycle.
- Apply a style-agnostic, focus on quality, avoiding style constraints and investing in quality companies while maintaining a balanced portfolio through market cycles.
- Use a disciplined approach to valuation, seeking to buy companies at a clear discount to their intrinsic value.
- Use a risk management approach assisted by diversification and quantitative analysis.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI Europe Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European Select Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of European companies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in Europe or conduct a significant part of their business there. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

The fund may invest in Russia.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Use fundamental research to identify investment opportunities and create a high conviction portfolio of shares that may have the potential for positive excess returns.
- Focus on quality companies and companies that benefit from change, and can compound value over time.
- Use a valuation approach that tilts the portfolio towards companies with positive risk / reward.
- Use risk management tools to manage risk at a stock, sector and factor level.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI Europe Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European Select Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

European Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of smaller publicly traded European companies.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities issued by companies that are either incorporated in Europe or conduct most of their business there, and that, at the time of purchase, are no larger than those in the MSCI Europe Small Cap Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

The fund may invest in Russia.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Invest in European small and mid-sized companies capable of sustaining above-average, long-term earnings growth and selling at reasonable prices.
- Use a benchmark-unconstrained approach.
- Seek exposure to companies at different stages in the growth cycle.
- Adopt a long-term investment horizon emphasising bottom-up stock selection as the primary source of excess return.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. The sustainability indicators are explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI Europe Small Cap Index Net. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in the equities of smaller companies

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Liquidity
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

European Smaller Companies Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Frontier Markets Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of frontier markets companies.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in those countries that are included in the MSCI Frontier Emerging Markets Index as well as any other countries not covered by the MSCI AC World Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Invest across the entire frontier investment universe, including countries outside the MSCI Frontier Markets Index.
- Employ a rigorous, risk-aware approach to identify quality growing companies trading at attractive valuations.
- Employ fundamental analysis with a focus on returns, balance sheet structure, management team and corporate governance.
- Apply a disciplined approach to valuation. Verify relative valuation appeal versus peers and history.
- Consider macroeconomic and political factors to temper bottom-up enthusiasm.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark MSCI Frontier Markets 10/40 Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, in particular existing investments in developed markets
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in frontier markets

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Frontier markets
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Liquidity
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Frontier Markets Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	2.00%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	2.00%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.79%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.955%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.955%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.79%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Future of Finance Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in companies that create or use innovative financial technologies in products, services and/or their business operations. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of fintech-focused companies, such as common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Chinese Depositary Receipts (CDRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Investments in China may include A and H shares. Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs. The fund may invest up to 30% in emerging markets,

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Identify companies that enable, create or use innovative financial technologies in products, services and/or business operations.
- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis to select companies with sound fundamentals and growth prospects.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI All Country World Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are seeking the potential for capital growth through investment in financial and technology stocks
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk - China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

Future of Finance Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.62%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.64%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.775%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.775%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.64%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Focused Growth Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies that have the potential for above average and sustainable rates of earnings growth. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of listed companies. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Identify "best ideas" by assessing companies in a global sector context, using a bottom-up approach to create a focused high-conviction global portfolio of around 60 to 80 companies.
- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis to identify companies with improving fundamentals and growth prospects.
- Integrate macroeconomic and local market factors in stock selection decisions.
- Measure valuation appeal against the local market and broad sector opportunity set.
- Invest in a broad range of shares across all capitalisations, incorporating developed and emerging markets.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. MSCI All Country World Net Index. The primary benchmark has been selected because it is similar to the investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate comparator overall.
2. MSCI All Country World Growth Index Net. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the growth style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark indices and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- The fund's benchmark(s) is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark(s) index (indices) may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Liquidity
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Focused Growth Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Growth Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies that have the potential for above-average and sustainable rates of earnings growth. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of listed companies whose market capitalisation, at the time of purchase, falls within or above the range covered by the MSCI All Country World Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Identify "best ideas" by assessing companies in a global sector context, using a bottom-up approach to create a high-conviction global portfolio of around 150 to 200 companies.
- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis to identify companies with superior and sustainable growth prospects.
- Integrate macroeconomic and local market factors in stock selection decisions.
- Measure valuation appeal against the local market and broad sector opportunity set.
- Invest in a broad range of shares across all capitalisations, incorporating developed and emerging markets.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. MSCI All Country World Net Index. The primary benchmark has been selected because it is similar to the investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate comparator overall.
2. MSCI All Country World Growth Index Net. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the growth style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- The fund's benchmark(s) is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark(s) index (indices) may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Growth Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Impact Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing in sustainable investments, where the companies' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst at the same time seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies which may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The investment manager will focus on companies that it believes have the potential to create positive social or environmental impact through their products or services, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

The fund has sustainable investment as an objective that the fund aims to achieve through its commitment to only invest in sustainable investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction). The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: impact exclusions and positive impact inclusion. Details of how the fund aims to achieve its sustainable investment objective are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Investments in China may include A and H shares. Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund's objective. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager will use T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary impact screening process to select companies for its portfolio. Each company selected for inclusion in the fund's portfolio has current business activities that are expected to generate a material and measurable positive impact under one of the two impact pillars listed in the 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section. Such activities are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the investment process aims to select companies capable of achieving and sustaining above-average, long-term earnings and cash flow growth.

Impact Investment Framework The fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective through the investment manager's impact inclusion criteria and the application of its proprietary impact exclusion list which aims to avoid sectors and/or companies whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society.

Securities are screened first to exclude those whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the proprietary impact exclusion list. Securities are also screened with respect to conduct issues as determined through the investment manager's ESG assessment. The investment manager then selects companies, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and investee companies follow good governance practices. The investment manager's approach to these criteria is detailed in the fund's pre-contractual disclosure, annexed to this prospectus. For further details see the T. Rowe Price Impact Investment Strategy, T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections on page 128.

The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting. More information and the investment manager's engagement policy, proxy voting principles and other insights can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SFDR classification Article 9. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI All Country World Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in environmental and social impact
- want to make an environmental or social impact alongside a financial return
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Global Impact Equity Fund – continued

Expected level of leverage N/A.

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Initial investment/ balance	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Additional investment	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Natural Resources Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of natural resources or commodities-related companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that own or develop natural resources and other basic commodities, such as common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Focus on well-managed companies with attractive long-term supply-demand fundamentals.
- Invest in companies that operate "downstream" from these resources, such as refining, paper manufacturing, steel fabrication and petrochemicals.
- Assess resource/commodity cycles, industry valuations and company fundamentals.
- Broadly diversify holdings to manage portfolio risk profile relative to highly concentrated exposure to a single commodity.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark MSCI World Select Natural Resources Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments, especially in periods of accelerating inflation
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities and in commodities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Natural Resources Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Real Estate Securities Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares in the long term through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of securities issued by real-estate related companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that commit most of their assets to, or derive most of their revenues or profits from, real-estate related activities. These activities may include owning, operating, managing, financing, servicing, developing, acquiring or selling real estate. The portfolio may include investments in real estate operating companies (REOCs), real estate investment trusts (REITs) or similar entities. The fund may invest in common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis with a bottom-up approach.
- Assess the capability, strategy and management of companies.
- Evaluate the asset base potential.
- Understand the supply and demand dynamics by property and market.
- Analyse balance sheet strength and flexibility.
- Integrate a risk-adjusted perspective throughout its analysis.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Index Net. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities and in real estate securities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Real estate investments
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Real Estate Securities Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Select Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of companies anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Investment in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Use fundamental research and a proprietary global research platform to identify attractive investment opportunities and create a high conviction portfolio of shares that may have the potential for positive excess returns.
- Focus on 1) quality companies with good management teams which can compound value over time; 2) cyclical companies with solid business models trading at depressed valuations; and 3) turnaround situations.
- Use scenario analysis to assess valuation and buy when the stock price offers a favourable risk/return trade off.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI World Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method: Commitment.

Expected level of leverage: N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Select Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Structured Research Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of companies selected by T. Rowe Price's team of global research analysts under the supervision of the portfolio managers. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Investments in China may include A and H shares. Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis.
- Combine fundamental research with highly structured portfolio construction.
- Select companies within tightly controlled stock limits relative to the MSCI All Country World Net Index.*
- Assess environmental, social and governance factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'ESG Investment Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. The sustainability indicators are explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI All Country World Net Index*.

Benchmark use

- portfolio construction. The fund is managed with individual security limits relative to the benchmark index. The fund may deviate slightly from the targeted positions as a result of the application of the exclusion list. Although the investment manager has freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark, its ability to deviate from it is somewhat limited. By design of its investment strategy, the fund's performance may, at times, be relatively closely aligned with that of the benchmark.
- performance comparison. The benchmark, however, is a broad market index and, as such, not aligned with the sustainable characteristics of the fund.
- For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGERS

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Cut-Off: 16:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Valuation Point: 16:00 EST on a given business day.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method: Commitment.

Expected level of leverage: N/A.

* The benchmark used by this fund is provided by MSCI Limited, a benchmark administrator authorised by the UK FCA pursuant to the UK Benchmark Regulation and included in the FCA Financial Services Register. During the EU BMR transitional period (as defined in EU BMR Article 51) EU supervised entities can use third country benchmarks even if they are not included in the ESMA register until 31 December 2025. The investment manager maintains a written plan setting out the actions to be taken in the event that this benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided.

Global Structured Research Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Initial investment/ balance	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Additional investment	Minimum transaction and balance amounts: Redemption
A	5.00%	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.75%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.25%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.35%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.35%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.25%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Technology Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of technology development or utilisation companies, with a focus on leading global technology companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of technology-focused companies, such as common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Utilise a proprietary global research platform in the analysis of companies, sectors and industry trends.
- Invest primarily in medium- to large-sized companies with strong and/or increasing market share and product pipelines that appear to be strategically poised for long-term growth.
- Seek to avoid investing in overvalued shares by purchasing companies with strong business models and ensuring that multiples are reasonable relative to a company's history, its peers, and the market.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark MSCI AC World Information Technology 10/40 Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally and in commodities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Country risk – China
- Currency
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Technology Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.75%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.69%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.835%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.835%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.69%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Value Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of undervalued shares of companies anywhere in the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in undervalued equity and equity-related securities such as common shares, preferred shares, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). The fund may not invest more than 10% of its assets in China. Investments in China may include A, H and B shares. Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Emphasise attractively valued companies with prospects for improving earnings growth.
- Employ rigorous and comprehensive research to identify and assess investment opportunities.
- Allocate country and sector positions through the consideration of the attractiveness of individual investments as well as the macroeconomic environment.
- Assesses environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. MSCI World Net Index. The primary benchmark has been selected because it is similar to the investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate comparator overall.
2. MSCI World Value Index Net. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the value style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- The fund's benchmark(s) is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark(s) index (indices) may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities globally

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Value Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Japanese Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Japan.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in Japan or conduct most of their business there. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Consider macroeconomic factors in the implementation of a primarily bottom-up and research driven process.
- Seek growth opportunities across the market capitalisation and market sector spectrums.
- Manage risk at stock, sector, and market cap-range levels.
- Use portfolio rebalancing as an effective risk management tool.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark TOPIX Index Net. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency EUR.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- are looking to diversify their equity investments
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in the equities of smaller companies

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Currency
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Liquidity
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Japanese Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.55%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
E	-	0.55%	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	EUR1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares or related securities issued by companies in the United States of America.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily across the market cap spectrum in equity and equity-related securities of companies located in the United States of America. It has the flexibility to invest in a broad range of sectors and investment styles and capitalizations which enables the fund to opportunistically take positions in companies and allocate the portfolio. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, and American Depository Receipts (ADRs). The fund may also invest in companies that are incorporated in emerging markets.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Seek to invest in companies with favourable fundamentals, such as a strong balance sheet, sound business strategy, and promising competitive positioning.
- Select those companies that have the most favourable combination of company fundamentals, earnings potential, and relative valuation.
- Seek out opportunities where they exist in the market, having the flexibility to invest in a broad range of sectors, investment styles, and market capitalizations. While the fund generally takes a growth approach to security selection, the fund has the flexibility to opportunistically invest in companies with either growth or value characteristics.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Russell 3000 Net 30% Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid Cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.75%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Blue Chip Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of large and medium sized "blue chip" companies in the United States.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there, that have a market capitalisation equal to or greater than the companies in the Russell Mid-cap Index or S&P Mid-cap 400 Index, and that have a leading market position, seasoned management and strong financial fundamentals. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include eligible securities from other countries, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Identify high-quality companies with leading market positions in fertile growth fields.
- Integrate fundamental research with an emphasis on sustainable growth (as opposed to momentum growth).
- Focus on high-quality earnings, strong free cash flow growth, shareholder-oriented management, and rational competitive environments.
- Avoid overpaying for growth while broadly diversifying the portfolio.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax. The primary benchmark has been selected because it is similar to the investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate comparator overall.
2. Russell 1000 Growth Index Net 30% Withholding Tax. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the growth style of the fund and investors may use it as additional information to compare the fund's performance.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark indices and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmarks. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark indices.

Benchmark use

- The fund's benchmark(s) is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark(s) index (indices) may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Blue Chip Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in the United States.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there and that have a market capitalisation equal to or greater than the companies in the Russell 1000 Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include real estate investment trusts (REITs), to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Target attractive opportunities across the investable universe, irrespective of growth or value style.
- Utilise a proprietary global research platform using fundamental analysis with a bottom-up approach combined with an in-depth valuation assessment.
- Integrate an active risk management process throughout its analysis.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –
US Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Impact Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing in sustainable investments, where the companies' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst at the same time seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in the United States. The investment manager will focus on companies that it believes have the potential to create positive social or environmental impact through their products or services, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

The fund has sustainable investment as an objective that the fund aims to achieve through its commitment to only invest in sustainable investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction). The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: impact exclusions and positive impact inclusion. Details of how the fund aims to achieve its sustainable investment objective are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund's objective. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager will use T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary impact screening process to select companies for its portfolio. Each company selected for inclusion in the fund's portfolio has current business activities that are expected to generate a material and measurable positive impact under one of the two impact pillars listed in the 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section. Such activities are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the investment process aims to select companies capable of achieving and sustaining above-average, long-term growth in capital appreciation and in the value of the fund's investments.

Impact Investment Framework The fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective through the investment manager's impact inclusion criteria and the application of its proprietary impact exclusion list which aims to avoid sectors and/or companies whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society.

Securities are screened first to exclude those whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the proprietary impact exclusion list. Securities are also screened with respect to conduct issues as determined through the investment manager's ESG assessment. The investment manager then selects companies, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and investee companies follow good governance practices. The investment manager's approach to these criteria is detailed in the fund's pre-contractual disclosure, annexed to this prospectus. For further details see the T. Rowe Price Impact Investment Strategy, T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria and Towards Sustainability Label[1] sections on page 128.

The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting. More information and the investment manager's engagement policy, proxy voting principles and other insights can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SFDR classification Article 9. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in environmental and social impact
- want to make an environmental or social impact alongside a financial return
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in US equities

[1] The fund is seeking to obtain the Towards Sustainability Label.

US Impact Equity Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares from large capitalisation companies in the United States that have the potential for above-average and sustainable rates of earnings growth.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there and that have a market capitalisation equal to or greater than the companies in the Russell 1000 Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. The fund may invest in eligible securities from other countries, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Scrutinise both company- and industry-level fundamentals to identify companies with characteristics that support sustainable double-digit earnings growth.
- Focus on high-quality earnings, strong free cash flow growth, shareholder-oriented management, and rational competitive environments.
- Exploit differences between secular and cyclical trends.
- Limit portfolio holdings to the most attractive growth opportunities across industries.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Russell 1000 Growth Net 30% Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Sector concentration
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Large Cap Value Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares from large capitalisation companies in the United States that are selling at discounted valuations relative to their historical average and/or the average of their industries.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there and that have a market capitalisation equal to or greater than the companies in the Russell 1000 Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include real estate investment trusts (REITs) or eligible securities from other countries, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Focus on relative value relationships.
- Employ fundamental research to identify companies with improving financial outlook.
- Integrate qualitative inputs to assess potential for improved investor perception.
- Verify relative valuation anomalies through quantitative analysis.
- Balance valuation analysis and qualitative assessment.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Russell 1000 Value Net 30% Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Large Cap Value Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Select Value Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of companies in the United States that are selling at discounted valuations relative to their historical average and/or the average of their industries.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include eligible securities from other countries, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Focus on relative value relationships.
- Employ fundamental research to identify companies with improving financial outlook.
- Integrate qualitative inputs to assess potential for improved investor perception.
- Verify relative valuation anomalies through quantitative analysis.
- Balance valuation analysis and qualitative assessment.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Russell 1000 Value Net 30% Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Issuer concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Select Value Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.55%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.55%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.58%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.70%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.70%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.58%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares from smaller capitalisation companies in the United States.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies that are either incorporated in the United States of America or conduct most of their business there and that, at the time of purchase, have a market capitalisation that is equal to or smaller than the companies in the Russell 2500 Index. Types of securities may include common shares, preferred shares, warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. As at the date of this prospectus, this may include real estate investment trusts (REITs) or eligible securities from other countries, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Assess valuations using sector/industry metrics, such as absolute and relative price as compared to earnings, cash flow and assets.
- Integrate fundamental research, seeking to discover underfollowed companies possessing clear business plans, financial flexibility, and proven management teams.
- Identify potential "value creation" catalysts.
- Employ a patient trading strategy to promote full value realization.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark Russell 2500 Net 30% Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Investment Management Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in investment growth
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund – continued

Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
					Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.60%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.60%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.64%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.80%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.80%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.64%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Structured Research Equity Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in diversified portfolio of shares or related securities issued by companies in the United States of America, selected by T. Rowe Price's team of global research analysts under the supervision of the portfolio managers.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus. The fund invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities. Types of securities may include common shares and preferred shares. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Utilise a proprietary research platform using fundamental analysis.
- Combine fundamental research with highly structured portfolio construction.
- Select companies within tightly controlled stock limits relative to the S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax*.
- Assess environmental, social and governance factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. See the 'ESG Investment Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. The sustainability indicators are explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax.

Benchmark use

- portfolio construction. The fund is managed within individual security limits relative to the benchmark index. The fund may deviate slightly from the targeted positions as a result of the application of the exclusion list. Although the investment manager has freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark, its ability to deviate from it is somewhat limited. By design of its investment strategy, the fund's performance may, at times, be relatively closely aligned with that of the benchmark.
- performance comparison. The benchmark, however, is a broad market index and, as such, not aligned with the sustainable characteristics of the fund. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in capital appreciation
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities

Cut-Off: 16:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Valuation Point: 16:00 EST on a given business day.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Equity
- Geographic concentration
- Small/mid cap

Risk management method: Commitment.

Expected level of leverage: N/A.

* The benchmark used by this fund is provided by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a benchmark administrator based in the USA. The benchmark is endorsed by S&P DJI Netherlands B.V. based in Netherlands under Article 33 of the EU BMR and is included in the ESMA register as a third country benchmark (as defined in EU BMR). The investment manager maintains a written plan setting out the actions to be taken in the event that this benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

US Structured Research Equity Fund – continued

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	0.75%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	0.75%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.35%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.35%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.25%	0.05%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

Multi-Asset Funds

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Capital Allocation Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and income.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Employing a flexible asset allocation approach, the fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of equities and bonds, mainly from US issuers.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests in equity and equity related securities of companies across different sectors, including convertible, preferred and common stocks and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

The fund invests in debt securities such as fixed and floating rate bonds of any maturity and duration, Green bonds, corporate and government bonds, including high yield securities.

Investments in debt securities of below investment grade (i.e. BBB- or lower credit rating, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent) will typically not exceed 30% of the fund's net assets. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type.

The fund may invest up to a limit of 10% of net assets in convertible bonds (including contingent convertible bonds) as well as up to a limit of 5% of net assets in distressed and/or defaulted bonds.

The fund typically invests (i) 50-70% of its net assets in equity and equity related securities; and (ii) 30-50% of its net assets in fixed income and other debt instruments.

Asset allocation across security types is flexible and may change depending upon market conditions.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may write covered call options on equity securities.

Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Construct the portfolio using a bottom-up approach driven by fundamental and quantitative analysis.
- Select securities with a focus on companies that are expected to provide an attractive return relative to the company's associated risk.
- Assess environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the funds' portfolio. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. The fund may have exposure to certain asset classes or financial instruments where ESG factors are not considered as part of the investment decision-making process, as for example due to the type or nature of those financial instruments or asset classes. See the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' section on page 124 for more details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark

1. 60% S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax and 40% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The primary benchmark has been selected because it reflects the broad investment universe used by the investment manager and therefore acts as an appropriate performance comparator.
2. S&P 500 Net 30% Withholding Tax. The secondary benchmark has been selected to reflect the long-term market returns and risk profile of the US equity market and therefore acts as an appropriate performance comparator.

The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Investment Management, Inc.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of investment growth and income.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities, bonds and derivatives.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Capital Allocation Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Contingent convertible bonds
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Geographic Concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest Rate
- Issuer Concentration

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.50%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.50%	0.17%	0.75%	-	-	-
C	-	0.54%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.65%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.65%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.54%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Allocation Extended Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares, over the long term, through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds, shares and other investments, from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), as well as a wide range of debt securities of issuers across sectors and credit quality. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, convertible bonds (including, to a limited extent, contingent convertible bonds), warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities and to a limit of 10%, distressed and/or defaulted bonds. The fund may also make investments in collective investment schemes that pursue absolute return strategies and seek to generate returns that are positive in all market conditions and demonstrate a low correlation with equity and bond markets. The fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, and more than 10% of net assets in other collective investment schemes.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and is expected to do so on a continuous basis. Use of TRS is necessary to implement the investment strategy for shorting equities and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager employs an active asset allocation strategy to select sub-investment strategies, which undertake fundamental research to select individual investments. The investment manager seeks to add value through active portfolio management by allocating the fund's assets across various sub-investment strategies based on its assessment of global economic and market conditions, interest rate movements, industry and issuer conditions and business cycles and other relevant factors.

Through the implementation of the active asset allocation strategy, the investment manager places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile of the fund.

Each sub-investment strategy incorporates the assessment of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in each sub-investment strategy's portfolio. For certain types of investments an ESG analysis may not be relevant or possible. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decisions at the level of the selected sub-investment strategies. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. The fund may have exposure to certain asset classes or financial instruments where ESG factors are not considered as part of the investment decision-making process, as for example due to the type or nature of those financial instruments or asset classes. For more information on the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' for the sub-investment strategies managed by investment managers within the T. Rowe Price Group of companies, refer to page 124. For sub-investment strategies not managed by T. Rowe Price Group of companies, refer to that external investment manager's website for further details.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark 60% MSCI All Country World Net Index, 23% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond USD Hedged Index, 17% ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be different. The fund is actively managed and any share class reference benchmarks, as further disclosed in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the appropriate KID, are also for performance comparison only.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR)

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

Global Allocation Extended Fund – continued

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities, bonds and derivatives.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Credit (FI)
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.30%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.30%	0.17%	0.60%	-	-	-
C	-	0.515%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.515%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Allocation Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares, over the long term, through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds, shares and other investments from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), as well as a wide range of debt securities of issuers across sectors and credit quality. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, convertible bonds (including, to a limited extent, contingent convertible bonds), warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities and, to a limit of 10% , distressed and/or defaulted bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies and debt securities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and is expected to do so on a continuous basis. Use of TRS is necessary to implement the investment strategy for shorting equities and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager employs an active asset allocation strategy to select sub-investment strategies, which undertake fundamental research to select individual investments. The investment manager seeks to add value through active portfolio management by allocating the fund's assets across various sub-investment strategies based on its assessment of global economic and market conditions, interest rate movements, industry and issuer conditions and business cycles and other relevant factors.

Through the implementation of the active asset allocation strategy, the investment manager places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile of the fund.

Each sub-investment strategy incorporates the assessment of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in each sub-investment strategy's portfolio. For certain types of investments an ESG analysis may not be relevant or possible. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decisions at the level of the selected sub-investment strategies. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. The fund may have exposure to certain asset classes or financial instruments where ESG factors are not considered as part of the investment decision-making process, as for example due to the type or nature of those financial instruments or asset classes. For more information on the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' for the sub-investment strategies managed by investment managers within the T. Rowe Price Group of companies, refer to page 124.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark 60% MSCI All Country World Net Index, 28% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond USD Hedged Index, 12% ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be different. The fund is actively managed and any share class reference benchmarks, as further disclosed in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the appropriate KID, are also for performance comparison only.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR)

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities, bonds and derivatives.

Global Allocation Fund – continued

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Credit (FI)
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed and/or defaulted bonds
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension
- Small/mid cap
- Style

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.30%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.30%	0.17%	0.60%	-	-	-
C	-	0.515%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.62%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.62%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.515%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing in sustainable investments, where the companies' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst at the same time seeking to increase the value of its shares through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds, shares and other investments from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

The fund has sustainable investment as an objective that the fund aims to achieve through its commitment to only invest in sustainable investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction). The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: impact exclusions and positive impact inclusion. Details of how the fund aims to achieve its sustainable investment objective are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests in debt securities issued by companies, government agencies and/or derivatives of these debt securities. Securities will be rated B- and higher and typically, the average credit quality of the portfolio will be within the range BBB to A (as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). The average credit quality of the portfolio may at times be higher or lower depending on market conditions. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same average quality as the rated securities of the same type. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, convertible bonds up to 15% (including, up to 10%, contingent convertible bonds), and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities and ESG-labelled bonds. The fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation.

The fund invests in equity and equity related securities of companies including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Chinese Depositary Receipts (CDRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), as well as a wide range of debt securities of issuers across sectors and credit quality. Investments in China may include A and H shares. Investments in China A shares may be made through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs. The fund may invest up to 20% in close-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs).

The fund may invest up to 40% in emerging markets.

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS). Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund.* Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund's objective. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within the fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager employs an active asset allocation strategy to select sub-investment strategies, which undertake fundamental research to select individual investments. The investment manager seeks to add value through active portfolio management by allocating the fund's assets across various sub-investment strategies based on its assessment of global economic and market conditions, interest rate movements, industry and issuer conditions and business cycles and other relevant factors.

Through the implementation of the active asset allocation strategy, the investment manager places a strong emphasis on risk management practices and portfolio diversification to manage the overall risk profile of the fund.

Each sub-investment strategy incorporates the use of T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary impact screening process to select companies for their respective portfolios. Each company selected for inclusion in a portfolio has current business activities that are expected to generate a material and measurable positive impact under one of the two impact pillars listed in the 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section. Such activities are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Impact Investment Framework The fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective through the investment manager's impact inclusion criteria and the application of its proprietary impact exclusion list which aims to avoid sectors and/or companies whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society.

Securities are screened first to exclude those whose activities may be considered harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the proprietary impact exclusion list. Securities are also screened with respect to conduct issues as determined through the investment manager's ESG assessment. The investment manager then selects companies, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and investee companies follow good governance practices. The investment manager's approach to these criteria is detailed in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus. For further details see the T. Rowe Price Impact Investment Strategy, T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections on page 128. The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting. More information and the investment manager's engagement policy, proxy voting principles and other insights can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SFDR classification Article 9. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

* *Effective 1st July 2025*

Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund – continued

Benchmark 50% MSCI All Country World Index Net (ACWI), 50% Bloomberg Global Aggregate USD Hedged Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund (sleeve) to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- want to make an environmental or social impact alongside a financial return
- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth, and
- are interested in a single investment option combining equity and fixed income impact strategies

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS / MBS
- Contingent convertible bonds
- Country risk - China
- Credit
- Default
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Equity
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Liquidity
- Prepayment and extension
- Small / Mid-Cap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range 0-200% (not guaranteed).

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.15%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.15%	0.17%	0.60%	-	-	-
C	-	0.455%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.55%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.55%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.455%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See "Notes on Fund Costs" on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Multi-Asset Global Income Fund

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To provide income and long term capital appreciation through investment in a portfolio of income generating global securities.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Employing a flexible asset allocation approach, the fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of income generating equities, bonds and money market securities, from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments. The investment manager implements the following investment strategies: exclusion screen, sustainable investment exposure and active ownership. Details of how environmental and social characteristics are promoted are further explained in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

The fund invests primarily in equity and equity related securities of companies including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), as well as in a wide range of debt securities of issuers across sectors and credit quality. Asset allocation across security types is flexible and may change depending upon market conditions. Portfolio debt securities can include fixed and floating rate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, warrants and other transferable debt securities of any type, including high yield securities. Under most market conditions, the average credit quality of the debt securities within the portfolio will be of investment grade (i.e. BBB or higher credit rating as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent). However, on occasion, the investment manager may pursue opportunities to invest in debt securities such that the average credit quality of the debt securities falls below BBB. Investments in debt securities of below investment grade (i.e. BB- or lower credit rating, as rated by Standard & Poor's or equivalent) will not exceed 30% of the fund's net assets. In accordance with its own internal rating system, the investment manager will ensure that the unrated debt securities in which the fund invests are of the same quality as the rated securities of the same type. The fund may invest up to a limit of 20% of net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including for securitisation purposes under the Securitisation Regulation, up to a limit of 10% of net assets in convertible bonds (including contingent convertible bonds), up to a limit of 10% of net assets in distressed and/or defaulted bonds, and up to a limit of 10% of the fund's assets, in listed business development companies (BDCs).

In seeking to achieve the fund's objective, the fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122. However, as at the date of this prospectus, the fund does not expect to invest in any other eligible securities, on an ancillary basis, to more than a limited extent.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may also use derivatives to create synthetic short positions in currencies, debt securities, credit indices and equities. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and is expected to do so on a continuous basis. Use of TRS is necessary to implement the investment strategy for shorting equities and the impact is expected to be an increase in risk-adjusted returns. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives and the environmental and social characteristics described within the Sustainability annex of the fund. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to:

- Allocate across actively managed sub-investment strategies that seek to generate higher income
- Implement a tactical asset allocation to manage the fund through the market cycle
- Employ a disciplined risk aware approach

Allocate to sub-investment strategies that incorporate the assessment of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors with particular focus on those considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in each sub-investment strategy's portfolio. For certain types of investments an ESG analysis may not be relevant or possible. These ESG factors, which are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, are components of the investment decision. Consequently, ESG factors are not the sole driver of an investment decision but are instead one of several important inputs considered during investment analysis. The fund may have exposure to certain asset classes or financial instruments where ESG factors are not considered as part of the investment decision-making process, as for example due to the type or nature of those financial instruments or asset classes. For information on the 'Governance & Sustainability Policy' of the sub-investment strategies managed by investment managers within the T. Rowe Price Group of companies, refer to page 124.

SFDR classification Article 8. All the relevant ESG information is available in the fund's Sustainability annex to this prospectus.

Benchmark 50% Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) / 50% Equity MSCI All Country World Net Index. The investment manager is not constrained by any country, sector and/or individual security weightings relative to the benchmark index and has complete freedom to invest in securities that do not form part of the benchmark. However, at times, market conditions may result in the fund's performance being more closely aligned with that of the benchmark index.

Benchmark use

- performance comparison. For currency hedged share classes, the benchmark index may be hedged to the currency of that share class.
- reference portfolio for risk management method (relative VaR).

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Australia Limited

The sub-investment manager may further, at its absolute discretion, assign the management of a portion of the assets of the fund (sleeve) to other entities of T. Rowe Price group, already approved by the CSSF as investment managers.

Multi-Asset Global Income Fund – continued

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are interested in a combination of income and investment growth.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in equities, bonds and derivatives.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- ABS/MBS
- Contingent convertible bond
- Country risk – China
- Country risk - Russia and Ukraine
- Credit (FI)
- Currency
- Default
- Derivatives
- Distressed or defaulted debt securities
- Emerging markets
- Equities
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- High yield bond
- Interest rate
- Issuer concentration
- Prepayment and extension
- Sector concentration
- Small/mid cap
- Total return swap

Risk management method Relative VaR.

Leverage expected to be within the range: 0-300%.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.20%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
B	-	1.20%	0.17%	0.60%	-	-	-
C	-	0.47%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Q	-	0.57%	0.17%	-	-	-	-
I	-	0.57%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
E	-	0.47%	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-
S	-	-	0.10%	-	USD1 million	-	-

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares over long term, through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments, subject to changing risk profiles along the retirement journey.

Moreover, the fund seeks to support withdrawal over a long-term post-retirement horizon, while moderating the risk of principal loss.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed based on profile of clients who retired at or up to 10 years before the fund's inception date.

The fund is a fund-of-funds investing mainly in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The fund's asset allocation will change over time in relation to the years post retirement. The asset allocations are based on what the investment manager considers broadly appropriate to investors at specific stages of their retirement planning. The asset mix will be altered over time to meet increasingly conservative investment needs and allocations will continue to shift throughout the life of the fund, as indicated further below in the glide path.

By investing in other funds, the fund can have indirect exposures, among others but not limited to, shares and bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets, fixed and floating rate bonds, unrated securities, high-yield securities, asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, ETFs and other eligible securities, as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

On an ancillary basis, the fund may also invest directly in the instruments listed in the paragraph above (up to 10% in each instrument type) and in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

Over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the fund's asset mix becomes more conservative – both prior to and after retirement – as time elapses. The values are indicative and the fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	T	T+5	T+10	T+15	T+20	T+25
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	40-60%	35-60%	35-55%	30-50%	25-45%	20-40%

T = Launch year

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view and the impact is expected to be limited. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to pursue an asset allocation strategy that promotes asset accumulation prior to retirement and support regular withdrawals post retirement. After retirement, the fund is designed to balance longevity and inflation risks along with the need for some income, although it does not guarantee a particular level of income.

The fund's equity allocation in general will decline over time as investors move closer to or deeper into retirement. This decreasing equity allocation will be overlaid with tactical asset allocation decisions to overweight or underweight certain asset classes or sectors based on what the investment manager considers appropriate to the outlook for the global economy and market environment, seeking to mitigate risk and/or enhance return potential.

- Because the fund gains its exposure to various asset classes and investment styles through investments in its underlying funds, the fund's investment performance is directly tied to the investment performance of these underlying funds. Underlying funds may be sold for a variety of reasons, including to effect a change in asset allocation, realize gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. In pursuing their investment objectives and programs, each of the underlying funds is permitted to engage in a wide range of investment policies and practices. As a result, shareholders of the fund will be affected by an underlying fund's performance.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark N/A

Benchmark use N/A

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- anticipate retiring at the fund's inception date or have retired up to 10 years before, and who plan to withdraw the value of the account in the fund gradually after retirement.
- have a basic knowledge of and no or limited experience of investing in funds.
- are interested in a progressively conservative investment allocation over time consistent with their retirement horizon.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global equity and bond markets, including emerging markets.

Cut-Off: 11:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 1 – continued

Valuation Point: 16:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Equity
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.00%	0.27%	-	-	-	-

Investments in underlying T. Rowe Price funds will have no additional management fees collected but will incur pro rata Operating & Administrative costs which are each capped at 0.1%. Were the investment manager to invest in third party funds and ETFs, expenses including management fees will be considered within the Funds above stated Operating & Administrative expense limit of 0.27%.

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares over long term, through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments, subject to changing risk profiles along the retirement journey.

Moreover, the fund seeks to support accumulation prior to retirement and withdrawal over a long-term post-retirement horizon, while moderating the risk of principal loss.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed based on profile of clients who will retire within 10 years from the inception of the fund.

The fund is a fund-of-funds investing mainly in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The fund's asset allocation will change over time in relation to the years to retirement and post retirement. The asset allocations are based on what the investment manager considers broadly appropriate to investors at specific stages of their retirement planning. The asset mix will be altered over time to meet increasingly conservative investment needs and allocations will continue to shift post-retirement date.

By investing in other funds, the fund can have indirect exposures, among others but not limited to, shares and bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets, fixed and floating rate bonds, unrated securities, high-yield securities, asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, ETFs, and other eligible securities, as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

On an ancillary basis, the fund may also invest directly in the instruments listed in the paragraph above (up to 10% in each instrument type) and in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

Over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the fund's asset mix becomes more conservative – both prior to and after retirement – as time elapses. The values are indicative and the fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	T	T+5	T+10	T+15	T+20	T+25
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	55-75%	45-65%	40-60%	35-60%	35-55%	30-50%

T = Launch year

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view and the impact is expected to be limited. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

- The investment manager's approach is to pursue an asset allocation strategy that promotes asset accumulation prior to retirement and support regular withdrawals post retirement. After retirement, the fund is designed to balance longevity and inflation risks along with the need for some income, although it does not guarantee a particular level of income.
- The fund's equity allocation in general will decline over time as investors move closer to or deeper into retirement. This decreasing equity allocation will be overlaid with tactical asset allocation decisions to overweight or underweight certain asset classes or sectors based on what the investment manager considers appropriate to the outlook for the global economy and market environment, seeking to mitigate risk and/or enhance return potential.
- Because the fund gains its exposure to various asset classes and investment styles through investments in its underlying funds, the fund's investment performance is directly tied to the investment performance of these underlying funds. Underlying funds may be sold for a variety of reasons, including to effect a change in asset allocation, realize gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. In pursuing their investment objectives and programs, each of the underlying funds is permitted to engage in a wide range of investment policies and practices. As a result, shareholders of the fund will be affected by an underlying fund's performance.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark N/A

Benchmark use N/A

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- anticipate retiring within 10 years from the inception of the fund and who plan to withdraw the value of the account in the fund gradually after retirement.
- have a basic knowledge of and no or limited experience of investing in funds.
- are interested in a progressively conservative investment allocation over time consistent with their retirement horizon.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global equity and bond markets, including emerging markets.

Cut-Off: 11:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 2 – continued

Valuation Point: 16:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Equity
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.00%	0.27%	-	-	-	-

Investments in underlying T. Rowe Price funds will have no additional management fees collected but will incur pro rata Operating & Administrative costs which are each capped at 0.1%. Were the investment manager to invest in third party funds and ETFs, expenses including management fees will be considered within the Funds above stated Operating & Administrative expense limit of 0.27%.

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV –

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3

Objective and Investment Policy

OBJECTIVE

To maximise the value of its shares over long term, through both growth in the value of, and income from, its investments, subject to changing risk profiles along the retirement journey.

Moreover, the fund seeks to support accumulation prior to retirement and withdrawal over a long-term post-retirement horizon, while moderating the risk of principal loss.

PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund is actively managed based on profile of clients who will retire within 10-20 years from the inception of the fund.

The fund is a fund-of-funds investing mainly in T. Rowe Price bond and equity funds which provide exposure to various asset classes and sectors from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The fund's asset allocation will change over time in relation to the years to retirement and post retirement. The asset allocations are based on what the investment manager considers broadly appropriate to investors at specific stages of their retirement planning. The asset mix will be altered over time to meet increasingly conservative investment needs and allocations will continue to shift post-retirement date.

By investing in other funds, the fund can have indirect exposures, among others but not limited to, shares and bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets, fixed and floating rate bonds, unrated securities, high-yield securities, asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), convertible bonds, ETFs, and other eligible securities, as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

On an ancillary basis, the fund may also invest directly in the instruments listed in the paragraph above (up to 10% in each instrument type) and in other eligible securities as described in the 'General Investment Powers and Restrictions' section commencing on page 122.

Over time, the allocation to asset classes and underlying funds will change according to a predetermined "glide path" shown in the following table. The glide path represents the shifting of asset classes over time and shows how the fund's asset mix becomes more conservative – both prior to and after retirement – as time elapses. The values are indicative and the fund's exposure to equity might at times exceed or not reach the indicated intervals, depending on market conditions and the investment manager's discretion.

Timeline (in years)	T	T+5	T+10	T+15	T+20	T+25
Indicative Equity Allocation Range	80-100%	65-85%	55-75%	45-65%	40-60%	35-60%

T = Launch year

The investments underlying this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. The fund may use total return swaps (TRS) and any use is expected to be on a temporary basis and dependent on market conditions or when prevailing market conditions cause TRS to offer the most efficient or only way to express a view and the impact is expected to be limited. Investors should refer to the 'Total Return Swaps' section on page 137 for more details on the expected and maximum use of total return swaps by the fund. Any use of derivatives aims to be consistent with the fund objectives. For a summary of the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for, refer to the 'Fund Derivatives Usage' section on page 139.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The investment manager's approach is to pursue an asset allocation strategy that promotes asset accumulation prior to retirement and support regular withdrawals post retirement. After retirement, the fund is designed to balance longevity and inflation risks along with the need for some income, although it does not guarantee a particular level of income.

The fund's equity allocation in general will decline over time as investors move closer to or deeper into retirement. This decreasing equity allocation will be overlaid with tactical asset allocation decisions to overweight or underweight certain asset classes or sectors based on what the investment manager considers appropriate to the outlook for the global economy and market environment, seeking to mitigate risk and/or enhance return potential.

- Because the fund gains its exposure to various asset classes and investment styles through investments in its underlying funds, the fund's investment performance is directly tied to the investment performance of these underlying funds. Underlying funds may be sold for a variety of reasons, including to effect a change in asset allocation, realize gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. In pursuing their investment objectives and programs, each of the underlying funds is permitted to engage in a wide range of investment policies and practices. As a result, shareholders of the fund will be affected by an underlying fund's performance.

SFDR classification The fund is not classified under Article 8 or 9 but applies ESG integration into the investment process, in line with Article 6 of the SFDR.

Benchmark N/A

Benchmark use N/A

Portfolio reference currency USD.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price International Ltd

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd

Planning your Investment

Designed for Investors who plan to invest for the medium to long term.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- anticipate retiring within 10-20 years from the inception of the fund and who plan to withdraw the value of the account in the fund gradually after retirement.
- have a basic knowledge of and no or limited experience of investing in funds.
- are interested in a progressively conservative investment allocation over time consistent with their retirement horizon.
- understand and can accept the risks of the fund, including the risks of investing in global equity and bond markets, including emerging markets.

Cut-Off: 11:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Retirement Allocation Fund – 3 – continued

Valuation Point: 16:00 Luxembourg time on a given business day.

Main Risks

The main risks applicable to the fund are listed below (in no particular order). These risks are in addition to the generic risks applicable to all funds. Further details are set out in the Risk Descriptions section.

- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Emerging markets
- Equity
- Geographic concentration
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Sector concentration
- Total return swap

Risk management method Commitment.

Expected level of leverage N/A.

					Minimum transaction and balance amounts		
Class	Entry Charge (Max)	Management Co. Fee (Max)	Operating and Administrative expenses limit	Distribution fee	Initial investment/ balance	Additional investment	Redemption
A	5.00%	1.00%	0.27%	-	-	-	-

Investments in underlying T. Rowe Price funds will have no additional management fees collected but will incur pro rata Operating & Administrative costs which are each capped at 0.1%. Were the investment manager to invest in third party funds and ETFs, expenses including management fees will be considered within the Funds above stated Operating & Administrative expense limit of 0.27%.

See “Notes on Fund Costs” on page 116.

NOTES ON FUND COSTS

General The charges you pay as an investor in the fund go to cover fund operating costs, including the management company fee (see 'The Management Company' section on page 160) and the operating & administrative expenses (see 'Operating and Administrative Expenses' section on page 157). These ongoing charges reduce the performance of your investment.

For A, B, C, E, I, J, Q and S shares, the NAV of each class reflects its portion of the ongoing expenses attributable to that class, except that for J shares, the investment manager pays the shares' portion of the administration agent's fees. The investment manager pays all ongoing expenses attributable to Z shares.

For entry charges, you might be eligible to pay less than the maximum amounts shown. Consult a financial advisor.

RISK DESCRIPTIONS

The risk descriptions below correspond to the risk factors named in the information about the funds. To permit the risks to be read properly in connection with any fund's named risks, each risk is described as for an individual fund.

While the risk information in this prospectus is intended to give an idea of the main risks associated with each fund, any fund could be affected by other risks in this section as well as risks not named here, and the risk descriptions themselves are not intended as exhaustive.

Any of these risks could cause a fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments, to experience high volatility (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time.

In addition, unpredictable events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats may significantly affect the economy and the markets and issuers in which a fund invests. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including extreme volatility, significantly reduced liquidity, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and disruptions in the operations linked to the funds as well as in trading markets in general. Some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others, and exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, and economic risks. Legal, regulatory and tax changes could occur and may adversely affect the investments in which a fund invests. Different and sometimes conflicting legislation or regulations may exist between the country of incorporation/operation of investee companies and the country where the fund is incorporated. In such scenarios, the investment manager will follow defined internal procedures.

Generic Risks

The following risks apply to all funds within this prospectus, regardless of what type of security they invest in, or the investment strategy that is deployed. While each of these risks will apply to varying degrees of significance, they are inherently associated with an investment in financial instrument or security.

Conflicts of Interest risk The investment manager or its designees may at times find their obligations to a fund to be in conflict with their obligations to other investment portfolios they manage (although in such cases, all portfolios will be dealt with equitably).

Counterparty risk An entity with which the fund does business could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund.

Custody risk Assets of the funds are entrusted to the depositary for custody / safekeeping and investors are exposed to the risk of the depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute in a short time frame all the assets of the funds. The assets of the funds should normally be identified in the depositary's books as belonging to any individual fund and segregated from other assets of the depositary, in accordance with the applicable law and regulation, which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution.

However, cash held with the depositary cannot be segregated from the depositary's own cash and cash under custody for other clients of the depositary, which makes the fund an unsecured creditor of the depositary and as such increases the risk of partial or non-restitution.

The depositary does not keep all the assets of the funds itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not necessarily part of the same group of companies as the depositary. Investors are exposed to the sub-custodians in the same manner as they are to the depositary, particularly in case of bankruptcy, fraud or operational error, among other things, to the extent that the sub-custodians, or the depositary may face difficulties ensuring the restitution of the securities and cash to the fund in all or in part or a timely manner.

A fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed and is thus exposed to additional risks and circumstances where the depositary will have no liability.

Cybersecurity risks The funds may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) of the funds or their third-party service providers, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks. These breaches may, among other things, result in financial losses to the funds and their shareholders, cause the funds to lose proprietary information, disrupt business operations, or result in the unauthorized release of confidential information. Further, cybersecurity breaches involving third-party service providers, trading counterparties, or issuers in which the funds invest could subject the funds to many of the same risks associated with direct breaches.

Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") risk Environmental, social or governance event(s) or condition(s) may occur, which could have a material negative impact on the value of an investment and performance of the fund. Due to the variety of ways to identify and incorporate ESG factors into the investment process, as well as the lack of available, reliable and/or historical data on which to evaluate these factors, the assessment of ESG factors as part of the investment process may not be applied uniformly across funds or strategies. As a result, the fund's approach to incorporating ESG factors into its investment process may cause the fund to perform differently from a fund that uses a different methodology to identify and/or incorporate ESG factors or a fund that focuses solely on financial metrics. In addition, it may cause the fund to forego opportunities to buy certain securities that otherwise might be advantageous, or to sell securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to continue to hold these securities. For certain types of investments an ESG analysis may not be relevant or possible due to a lack of data. To the extent T. Rowe Price references third party research and analytics in conducting its proprietary analysis, there is no guarantee that the data will be accurate. These risks may vary over time as the framework continues to evolve.

Sustainability ("SU") risk Due to environmental changes, shifting societal views, and an evolving regulatory landscape related to sustainability issues, the earnings and/or profitability of investments that a fund is invested in may be impacted. Funds that have a sustainable investment objective or that seek to promote environmental and/or social characteristics may not or only partially succeed in doing so. The definitions of "sustainable investing" and "impact investing" may vary across countries and according to an investor's beliefs and values. There is no guarantee that these definitions will be aligned with the definition given by the regulations applicable to the fund and by the investment manager. Moreover, the investment manager's security selection criteria and investment judgment, may not reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. To the extent T. Rowe Price references third party research and analytics in conducting its proprietary analysis, there is no guarantee that the data will be accurate. These risks may vary over time as the framework continues to evolve.

Inflation risk Inflation reduces the purchasing power of money over time as the cost of purchasing goods and services increases. If the rate of inflation exceeds the rate of return on the fund you invest in, it will erode the value of the fund and its investments in real terms.

Investment fund risk As with any investment fund, investing in any of these funds (and, by implication, any subsequent funds that these funds may also invest in, in accordance with the general investment policies and restrictions) involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- the actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of cash, could interfere with orderly management of a fund and cause the fund's NAV to fall
- the investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in a fund
- a fund's buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor
- the funds are subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the funds decide to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit the fund's investment activities
- because the funds are based in Luxembourg, any protections that would have been provided by other regulators (including, for investors outside Luxembourg, those of their home regulator) may not apply
- because fund shares are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidation of shares is generally redemption, which could be subject to delays and any other redemption policies set by the fund

Market liquidity risk In extreme market conditions it may be difficult to sell the portfolio of securities owned by a fund and it may not be possible to redeem shares at short notice, particularly in large quantities. We may have to delay acting on your instructions to redeem or the price at which you redeem shares may be lower than you anticipated.

Market risk Prices of many securities change daily and can fall based on a wide variety of factors.

Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practices
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

Operational risk A fund may be subject to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting, and trading, among other things. In addition, in any market, but especially in emerging markets, there could be losses due to fraud, corruption, political or military actions, the seizure of assets, or other irregular events.

Fund Specific Risks

Each fund will also face a number of additional risks by virtue of the specific types of security in which it invests, as well as the investment strategy deployed to select and purchase those securities. Fund specific risks as listed on a fund page are not fixed and can change periodically upon review. Such lists are not exhaustive.

Asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) risks Asset-backed securities are bonds that represent an ownership interest in an underlying pool of mortgage-related and/or consumer receivables. Amortizing assets such as home equity loans, credit card debt, car loans, student loans, equipment leases, collateralised repo loans and EETCs (Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates) typically pass principal and interest payments directly to investors, while revolving assets (such as credit card receivables and home equity lines of credit) typically reinvest principal and interest payments in new collateral for a specified period of time. Mortgage-backed securities are securities representing an interest in a pool of mortgages and may include collateralised mortgage obligations, which are debt securities that are fully collateralised by a portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and stripped mortgage securities.

These securities may be subject to greater liquidity, credit, default and interest rate risk compared to other bonds. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risk.

Contingent convertible bond risk Contingent Convertible Bonds, also known as CoCos, are typically issued by financial institutions and have similar characteristics to convertible bonds with the main exception that their conversion is subject to predetermined conditions referred to as trigger events usually set to capital ratio and which vary from one issue to the other. As an example, when the capital ratio of the CoCo issuer falls under a certain level, which depends on the accounting rules currently applicable, the issuer needs to convert debt to equity and the CoCo holders receive common shares in exchange of the CoCo. This may happen at a time which is not ideal to buy the common shares and investors may also suffer a loss depending on the conversion ratio. The issuer's supervisory authority may intervene at any time in the conversion or written down process. Depending on the scenario, the principal amount invested may be lost permanently or temporarily, fully or partially. CoCos may be held for longer than expected and thus also expose investors to higher Interest Rate risk. Investments in CoCos can also be subject to additional risks such as: capital structure inversion risk (contrary to the classic capital hierarchy, it represents the risk for CoCo investors to suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not or at an earlier stage); trigger level risk (the risk of incurring a trigger event. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital or an increase in risk weighted assets of the issuer of the CoCos. Changes in accounting rules may also impact the calculation of the trigger event); coupon cancellation risk (coupon payments are entirely discretionary and it represents the risk of having the coupon cancelled by the issuer of the CoCos at any point, for any reason, and for any period of time); call extension risk (CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments and may not be called on the call date. It represents the risk that CoCos' principal will neither be returned at the call date nor at any given date); unknown risk (the structure of CoCos is innovative and additional risks, yet unknown, may appear in the future); yield/ valuation risk (CoCos offer comparatively high yield for quality bank

issuers but all their associated risks may be difficult to factor into their valuation); conversion risk (it represents the risk of having CoCos converted into equity at a non-favourable time with the investors that may suffer a loss depending on the conversion rate); write down risk (it represents the risk of incurring in a total loss of principal); industry concentration risk (this risk is related to the fact that CoCos are issued by bank institutions); liquidity risk (it represents the risk that CoCos may become difficult to sell and it is uncertain how the market will react in a stressed environment).

Convertible bond risk Convertible bonds are debt instruments which embed an option to convert the bond to shares of the issuer. They are most often issued by companies with a lower credit rating and higher growth potential. Until conversion, they have similar characteristics to bonds with the exception that their price will normally be also influenced by the underlying security market fluctuations and dividend changes. The market for convertible bonds is usually less liquid than it is for non-convertible debt securities.

Country risk – China Certain funds may invest in securities or instruments which are listed in the Chinese markets. These investments are subject to the risks described under "Emerging market risk" below as well as to the following risks.

QFII licence Some funds may invest in local Chinese securities ("China A shares") using a qualified foreign institutional investor ("QFII") licence. Chinese regulators require that the name of the QFII licence holder be used in connection with assets held on behalf of the relevant funds. The regulators acknowledge that the assets in a fund's account belong to that fund and not to the investment manager or a sub-investment manager, and the depositary has set up a sub-account in the name of each relevant fund (which is allowed under Chinese law). However, should creditors of the QFII assert that the assets in the accounts are owned by the QFII and not the relevant fund, and if a court should uphold this assertion, creditors of the QFII could seek payment from the assets of the relevant fund.

Internal and external renminbi In China, the government maintains two separate currencies: internal renminbi (CNY), which must remain within China and generally cannot be owned by foreigners, and external renminbi (CNH), which can be owned by any investor. The exchange rate between the two, and the extent to which currency exchanges involving CNH are allowed, are managed by the government, based on a combination of market and policy considerations. This effectively creates currency risk within a single nation's currency, as well as liquidity risk, since the conversion of CNY to CNH, and of CNH to other currencies, can be restricted, as can the removal of any currency from China or Hong Kong.

China Bond Connect ("Bond Connect") is a bond trading link between China and Hong Kong which allows foreign institutional investors to invest in onshore Chinese bonds and other debt instruments traded on the China Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM").

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in mainland China, an offshore custody agent recognised by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority must open omnibus nominee accounts with an onshore custody agent recognised by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC"). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of the offshore custody agent, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with the PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent and/or other third parties. As such, the funds are subject to the risks of default on the part of such third parties.

Investing in instruments traded on the CIBM via the Bond Connect is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations are subject to change which may potentially have retrospective effect. If the relevant mainland Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the CIBM, the funds' ability to invest in the CIBM will be adversely affected. In such event, the relevant fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may be negatively affected.

There is no specific written guidance from the mainland China tax authorities on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM by eligible foreign institutional investors via the Bond Connect. Tax may be withheld on a retroactive basis.

Trading through Bond Connect can only be undertaken on days when both the mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Accordingly, the funds may not be able to buy or sell at the desired time or price.

China Interbank Bond Market Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volumes of certain debt securities in the China Interbank Bond Market may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The funds investing in the China Interbank Bond Market are therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the funds may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that the funds transact in the China Interbank Bond Market, the funds may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the funds may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

Since the relevant filings and account opening for investment in the China Interbank Bond Market have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, the funds are subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the onshore settlement agent.

The China Interbank Bond Market is also subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on investment in the China Interbank Bond Market is subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant mainland Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading on the China Interbank Bond Market, the fund's ability to invest in the China Interbank Bond Market will be limited and, after exhausting other trading alternatives, the funds may suffer substantial losses as a result.

ChiNext Market ("ChiNext") and Science & Technology Innovation Board ("STAR board"). Certain funds may have exposure to stocks listed on ChiNext of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and/or the STAR board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE").

ChiNext is a board of the SZSE and aims to provide investors with access to new and fast-growing Chinese technology companies. STAR board is a government initiative that, by allowing professional trading and listing, aims to enhance the capability to serve technology innovation and to promote the high-quality development of China's economy. Any investment in shares listed on STAR Board will be limited to 20%, unless otherwise indicated in the fund description page of any fund.

Listed companies on ChiNext market and/or STAR board are subject to wider price fluctuation limits, and due to higher entry thresholds for investors, may have limited liquidity compared to other boards. The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on these markets are less stringent in terms of profitability and share capital than those in the main boards of the SZSE and/or the SSE.

Stock Connect The funds may invest in certain Shanghai-listed and Shenzhen-listed securities ("Stock Connect Securities") through the

Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect respectively ("Stock Connect"), a joint securities trading and clearing program designed to permit mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. Stock Connect is a joint project of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEC"), China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"), the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), a clearing house that in turn is operated by HKEC, acts as nominee for investors accessing Stock Connect Securities.

Risks of investing through Stock Connect include:

- The regulations governing the Stock Connect are untested, subject to change and may have potential retrospective effect. It is uncertain how they will be applied, and they could be changed.
- The Stock Connect Securities in respect of the funds are held by the depositary/ sub-custodian in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the HKSCC as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the Stock Connect Securities, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with ChinaClear for the Stock Connect. The precise nature and rights of the funds as the beneficial owners of the Stock Connect Securities through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under Chinese law. Therefore, the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the funds under Chinese law is uncertain.
- Should ChinaClear default, HKSCC's contractual liabilities will be limited to assisting participants with claims against ChinaClear. A fund's attempts to recover lost assets could involve considerable delays and expenses and may not be successful.
- The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. In particular, the Stock Connect is subject to a daily quota which does not belong to the SICAV or the funds and can only be utilised on a first-come-first-serve basis. Once the daily quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the relevant fund's ability to invest in the Stock Connect Securities on a timely basis, and the relevant fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy.
- When a share is recalled from the scope of eligible shares for trading via the Stock Connect, the shares can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the funds.
- Each of the HKEC, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange reserves the right to suspend trading. Where a suspension is effected, the relevant fund's ability to access the Chinese market will be adversely affected.
- Investment in Stock Connect Securities is conducted through brokers, and is subject to the risks of default by such brokers' in their obligations.
- Trading through Stock Connect can only be undertaken on days when both the mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. Accordingly, the funds may not be able to buy or sell at the desired time or price.
- The relevant rules and regulations on the Stock Connect are subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. Where a suspension in the trading through the programme is effected, the fund's ability to invest in China A shares or access the mainland China market through the programme will be adversely affected. In such event, the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective could be negatively affected.

Country risk – Russia and Ukraine In these countries, risks associated with custody and counterparties are higher than in developed countries. Russian custodial institutions observe their own rules, have significantly less responsibilities to investors, may be poorly regulated, or may otherwise be susceptible to fraud, negligence or error. The Russian securities market may also suffer from impaired efficiency and liquidity, which may worsen price volatility and market disruptions.

Direct investment in Russian securities that are not traded through Moscow Exchange is limited to 10% of fund assets. However, as the Moscow Exchange is recognised as a regulated market, securities that are listed or traded on this market are not subject to that 10% limit. This does not mean these securities are free from the risks mentioned in the previous paragraph, or from a generally higher degree of risk than, for example, comparable European or US securities.

Russia and Ukraine also can be subject to strong or sudden political risks, such as sanctions or military actions.

Country risk – Saudi Arabia It is necessary in Saudi Arabia to use a trading account to buy and sell securities. This trading account can be held directly with a broker or held with a custodian. Where the trading account is held at the custodian, this is known as the Independent Custody Model (ICM). The ICM approach is preferable because securities are under the safe keeping and control of the custodian and would be recoverable in the event of the bankruptcy of the custodian. Where investments are held in Saudi Arabia through the ICM, a broker Standing Instruction letter is in place to authorise the fund's sub-custodian to move securities to a trading account for settlement, based on the details supplied by the broker. At this stage an authorised broker could potentially either fraudulently or erroneously sell the securities (and whether the securities were held through the ICM or direct broker approach). Opportunities for a local broker to conduct fraudulent transactions on the market are limited due to short trading hours (e.g. trading hours are 10am to 3pm). This risk is further mitigated by a manual pre-matching process, which validates client settlement instructions with the local broker contract note and the transaction report from the depository. Similar risks also apply to using a broker trading account. In addition, where a broker trading account is used, the account is set up directly with the broker, in the fund's name, but in the event of the broker defaulting, although it is believed assets are ring-fenced, there may be a delay to recovering them and legal proceedings may need to be initiated in order to do so. All investments in Saudi Arabia are subject to the risks described under the section "Emerging markets risk" below.

Credit risk A bond or money market security could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates.

If the financial health of the issuer of a bond or money market security weakens, the value of the bond or money market security may fall. In extreme cases, the issuer may delay scheduled payments to investors, or may become unable to make its payments at all. The lower the credit quality of the debt security or money market security, the greater the credit risk.

Currency risk Changes in currency exchange rates could reduce investment gains or increase investment losses. Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably.

Default risk The issuers of certain bonds could become unable to make payments on their bonds.

Derivatives risk Certain derivatives could behave unexpectedly or could expose the fund to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative, in other words, they provide leverage.

Through derivatives, the fund may take long or short position in the underlying asset(s). Long positions are generally taken to gain exposure. Short positions may be taken to hedge long positions but

may also be fully or partially uncovered thus creating a synthetic short position.

Derivatives in general are highly volatile and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives (especially credit default swaps (CDS)) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s). In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives.

Exchange-traded derivatives

While exchange-traded derivatives are generally considered lower-risk than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for a fund to realize gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of shares. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded derivatives through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

Derivatives synthetic short positions

Some funds may take synthetic short positions in the expectation to realise gains when the position underperforms. This is not guaranteed. The possible loss from using derivatives to create synthetic short positions is theoretically unlimited, for some asset types, since there is no restriction on the price to which a position may rise. Unlike short sales of equities or other instruments, the potential for the price of certain fixed-income securities to rise may be limited as the fixed-income security will not exceed par at maturity.

OTC derivatives

Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than market-traded securities. OTC derivatives carry greater counterparty risk and liquidity risk, and it may be more difficult to force a counterparty to honour its obligations to a fund. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that a fund had been planning on using, the fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative.

Because it is generally impractical for the SICAV to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the SICAV, which could leave the SICAV unable to operate efficiently and competitively.

Distressed or defaulted debt securities risk Distressed (rated below CCC by Standard and Poor's or equivalent) or defaulted (rated below C by Standard and Poor's or equivalent) debt securities are the result of their issuer's inability to meet its financial obligations. This will be the case for issuers experiencing significant financial stress, including potentially defaulting and filing for bankruptcy protection or other reorganisation proceedings. These securities may bear substantially higher degree of risks and can be more difficult to price. An investment in such securities may lead to unrealised capital losses and/or losses that can adversely impact the net asset value of the fund. In some cases, the recovery of investments in Distressed or Defaulted Securities is subject to uncertainty related to court orderings and corporate reorganisations among other things. Because of the issuer's bankruptcy, reorganisation or liquidation process, the securities may lose their entire value, may be difficult to dispose of and may have to be held for an extended period of time with a high degree of uncertainty in the final level of recovery.

If a debt security is downgraded to a distressed or default credit rating, the investment manager will assess whether it should be sold or kept in the portfolio, in accordance with the investment strategy of the respective fund. In any case, holdings in distressed and/or defaulted debt securities (including both rated and unrated) will not exceed 10% of the net assets of any fund.

Emerging markets risk Emerging markets are less established than developed markets and therefore involve higher risks.

Reasons for this higher risk include:

- political, economic, or social instability
- unfavourable changes in regulations and laws
- failure to enforce laws or regulations, or to recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets
- excessive fees, trading costs or taxation, or outright seizure of assets
- rules or practices that place outside investors at a disadvantage
- incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities issuers
- lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards
- manipulation of market prices by large investors
- arbitrary delays and market closures
- fraud, corruption and error

For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries that have successful economies but whose investor protections are questionable, such as Russia, Ukraine and China.

Examples of developed markets are those of Western Europe, the US, and Japan.

Equity risk In general, equities involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments. Equities can lose value rapidly and can remain at low prices indefinitely. Equities of rapidly growing companies can be highly sensitive to bad news, because much of their value is based on high expectations for the future. Equities of companies that appear to be priced below their true value may continue to be undervalued. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

Feeder risk A feeder fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the relevant master fund, the performance of the feeder fund will be strongly affected by the performance of the master fund but without necessarily tracking it perfectly due to the maximum 15% of the feeder fund's assets that may be invested in derivatives and ancillary liquid assets. The feeder fund will also be indirectly subject to all the risks, charges and expenses of the master fund.

Frontier markets risk The securities markets of small nations that are at an earlier stage of economic and political development relative to more mature emerging markets typically have limited investability and liquidity.

Geographic concentration risk To the extent that a fund invests a large portion of its assets in a particular geographic area, its performance will be more strongly affected by any social, political, economic, environmental or market conditions within that area. This can mean higher volatility and risk of loss as compared to a fund that invests more broadly.

Hedging risk A fund's attempts to reduce or eliminate certain risks may not work as intended.

To the extent that a fund takes measures that are designed to offset specific risks (such as seeking to eliminate currency risks in a share class that is denominated in a different currency than the fund's portfolio), these measures may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. Hedging involves costs,

which reduce investment performance. To the extent that a hedge is successful, it generally eliminates opportunities for gain as well as risks of loss.

High yield bond risk A bond or debt security rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating, also termed 'below investment grade', is generally subject to higher yields but to greater risks too.

The higher yield is offered to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and the increased risk of default of the issuer to meet its payments obligations of income and principal. In some cases, the debt may be called by its issuer before maturity or it may be subject to the issuer's debt restructuring by which the fund will become the owner of another debt or a common share with, potentially, a partial or total loss of the invested capital and generated income. As a consequence of issuers being in bankruptcy, reorganisation or liquidation processes, a fund may hold distressed or defaulted bonds.

In addition, high yield bonds are usually more sensitive to market conditions and fluctuations. Their market is typically thinner and less active, creating a higher liquidity risk than for higher-rated bonds. This implies they may become hard to value or to sell at a desired price and/or time.

Interest rate risk Interest rates in the countries in which a fund's assets will be invested may be subject to fluctuations. Any such fluctuations may have a direct effect on the income received by the fund and its capital value. Bonds are particularly susceptible to interest rate changes and may experience significant price volatility. The prices of bonds generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Longer term bonds and higher credit quality bonds are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Investment in Participatory Notes The fund may gain exposure to investments through Participatory Notes (P-notes), which are issued by banks, broker-dealers or other counterparties. P-notes may carry illiquid securities risk and may trade at prices that are below the value of their underlying securities. Owners of P-notes may lack some of the rights (such as voting rights) they would have if they owned the underlying securities directly. If the issuer of a P-note becomes unable or unwilling to honour its obligations to the fund, the fund will lose money, irrespective of the value of the underlying securities.

Issuer concentration risk To the extent that a fund invests a large portion of its assets in securities from a relatively small number of issuers, its performance will be more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial or market conditions affecting those issuers. This can mean higher volatility and risk of loss as compared to a fund that invests more broadly.

Prepayment and extension risk With asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), or any other securities whose market prices typically reflect the assumption that the securities will be paid off before maturity, any unexpected behaviour in interest rates could hurt fund performance.

Receiving increasing prepayments when interest rates are falling causes the average maturity of the portfolio to shorten, reducing its potential for price gains. It also requires a fund to reinvest proceeds at lower interest rates, reducing the portfolio's total return and yield, and could result in a loss.

Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to extension risk. When interest rates are rising, a lack of refinancing opportunities will cause a fund's average maturity to lengthen due to a drop in expected prepayments of mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. This would increase a fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.

Real estate investments risk Real estate and related investments can be hurt by any factor that makes an area or individual property less valuable.

Specifically, investments in real estate holdings or related businesses or securities (including interests in mortgages) can be hurt by natural disasters, economic declines, overbuilding, zoning changes, tax increases, population or lifestyle trends, environmental contamination, defaults on mortgages, failures of management, and other factors that may affect the market value or cash flow of the investment.

Sector concentration risk To the extent that a fund invests a large portion of its assets in a particular economic sector (or, for bond funds, a particular market segment), its performance will be more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial or market conditions affecting that sector or segment of the fixed income market. This can mean higher volatility and risk of loss as compared to a fund that invests more broadly.

Security Liquidity risk Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.

Additionally, certain securities may, by nature, be hard to value, or hard to sell at a reasonable price or in large volumes. This includes securities that are labelled as illiquid, such as Rule 144A securities, as well as shares, bonds, and any other type of security that represents a small issue, trades infrequently, or is traded on markets that are comparatively small or that have long settlement times.

Small and mid-cap risk Shares of small and mid-size companies can be more volatile than shares of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

Style risk Different investment styles typically go in and out of favour depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. At any given time, for instance, a growth-style portfolio may underperform a value-style portfolio, or vice-versa, and either may at any time underperform the market as a whole.

Total return swap risk The use of total return swaps (TRS) may expose the fund to additional volatility in comparison to investing directly in bonds, equities, or other securities. As financial derivative instruments, these instruments may be subject to the risks outlined under "Derivatives risk", including leverage risk, meaning that small changes in the price of the underlying asset may produce disproportionate losses for the fund which could significantly impact the fund's overall performance. The use of these instruments also involves the risk that anticipated interest rate movements will not be accurately predicted or move in a direction that is unfavourable to the fund.

In addition, TRS are subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will fail to meet its obligations under the derivatives contract. Operational risk linked to the TRS may include risks linked to trade confirmation & settlement, pricing, reconciliation, and the use of third-party vendors. While all collateral posted or received must be in cash, operational risk and custody risks may remain (please also refer to the appropriate sections for more details) as well as legal risk linked to properly structuring the arrangements.

The risks outlined above, as well as other potentially unknown risks, might lead to losses which impact the fund's performance to a greater or lesser degree.

GENERAL INVESTMENT POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

This section describes the assets in which any UCITS may invest, the permitted types of transactions and investment techniques, and the limits and restrictions that all UCITS must follow. Most funds set limits that are more restrictive in one way or another, based on their investment objectives and strategy. In the case of any detected violation, the appropriate fund(s) must make compliance with the relevant policies a priority in its securities trades and management decisions, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders. Except where noted, all percentages and restrictions apply to each fund individually.

When a fund's objective and investment policy states that investments will be made "primarily", "principally" or "mainly" in a particular type of security or in a particular country, region or industry, it generally means that at least 70% of the fund's net assets (without taking into account ancillary liquid assets) shall be invested into such security, country, region or industry. In seeking to achieve its objective a fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other regions, countries, industries and/or types of eligible securities as described in this section. The fund description page of any fund which might, on an ancillary basis, invest in eligible security for more than a limited extent, will indicate this accordingly. In particular, ancillary investments in the following security types can be made under the following limits:

- asset-backed securities (ABS), mortgage-backed securities (MBS): 20% (including exposure through derivatives)
- contingent convertible bonds: 20%
- distressed or defaulted bonds: 10%
- equity and equity related securities: 10%, unless differently indicated in the relevant fund description page (applicable to 'Bond Funds' only)

As an exception to the above, on an ancillary basis, the funds may also invest in other eligible securities for more than a limited extent without indicating it in the fund description page. Examples of this exceptions include, but are not limited to, the following instruments:

- money market securities: 30%, unless where for temporary defensive purposes, investments in these instruments may exceed 30% of net assets
- collective investment schemes: 10%

Any investment in unrated securities (either on a primary or ancillary basis) will be limited to 20%, unless otherwise indicated in the fund description page of any fund.

PERMITTED SECURITIES AND TRANSACTIONS

Each fund's usage of a security or transaction must be consistent with its investment policies and restrictions and must comply with the 2010 Law and other applicable EU and Luxembourg laws, regulations, circulars, technical standards, etc. In addition, a fund may be subject to various requirements imposed by regulators in non-EU jurisdictions where a fund invests or is marketed. A fund does not need to comply with investment limits when exercising subscription rights attached to securities it owns provided any violations are corrected as noted above. No fund can acquire assets that come with unlimited liability attached, and no fund can underwrite securities of other issuers.

Security / Transaction	Requirements	
1. Transferable securities and money market instruments	Must be listed or dealt on an official stock exchange in an eligible state or must trade in a regulated market in an eligible state that operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public.	Recently issued securities must pledge to seek a listing on a stock exchange or regulated market in an eligible state and must receive it within 12 months of issue.
2. Money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in row 1.	Must be subject (either at the securities level or the issuer level) to investor protection and savings regulation and also must meet one of the following criteria: ■ issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or a central bank of a EU member, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the EU, an international authority to which at least one EU nation belongs, a sovereign nation, or in the case of a federation, a federal state ■ issued by an issuer or undertaking whose securities qualify under row 1. above ■ issued or guaranteed by an issuer that is subject to EU prudential supervision rules or to other prudential rules the CSSF accepts as equivalent	Can also qualify if issuer belongs to a category recognized by the CSSF, is subject to investor protections that are equivalent to those described directly at left, and meets one of the following criteria: ■ issued by a company with at least EUR 10 million in capital and reserves that publishes annual accounts consistent with fourth Directive 78/660/EEC ■ issued by an entity dedicated to financing a group of companies at least one of which is publicly listed ■ issued by an entity dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles that benefit from a banking liquidity line
3. Shares of UCITS or UCIs that are not linked to the SICAV[1]	Must be authorized by an EU member or by a state that the CSSF considers to have equivalent laws and adequate cooperation between authorities. Must issue annual and semi-annual financial reports. Must be limited by constitutional documents to investing no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or UCIs.	Must be subject either to EU regulatory supervision and investor protections for a UCITS or to equivalent of those outside the EU (especially regarding asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments).

Security / Transaction	Requirements	
4. Shares of UCITS or UCIs that are linked to the SICAV[1]	Must meet all requirements in row 3. The UCITS/UCI cannot charge any fund fees for buying or redeeming shares. The prospectus of any fund with substantial investments in other UCITS/UCIs must state maximum management fees for the fund itself and for UCITS/UCIs it intends to hold.	If the UCITS/UCI management fee is lower than the fund's management fee, the fund can charge the difference between the two management fees on assets invested in the UCITS/UCI. Otherwise, the fund must waive its management fee on assets invested in the UCITS/UCI.
5. Shares of other funds of the SICAV	Must meet all requirements in rows 3. and 4. The target fund cannot invest, in turn, in the acquiring fund (reciprocal ownership). At the time of investment, the target fund must not have more than 10% of its assets in any other fund.	The acquiring fund surrenders all voting rights in shares it acquires. The shares do not count as assets of the acquiring fund for purposes of minimum asset thresholds. Adhering to these requirements exempts the SICAV from the requirements of the Law of 10 August 1915.
6. Real estate, precious metals and commodities	Investment exposure is allowed only through transferable securities, derivatives, or other allowable types of investments.	The SICAV may directly purchase real estate or other tangible property that is directly necessary to its business. Ownership of precious metals or commodities, directly or through certificates, is prohibited.
7. Credit institution deposits	Must be able to be withdrawn on demand and must not have a maturity longer than 12 months.	Institutions either must be located in a EU Member State or, if not, subject to EU prudential rules or to other prudential rules the CSSF accepts as equivalent.
8. Ancillary liquid assets	Bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Limited to 20% of fund assets.	The 20% limit may only be breached, on a temporary basis, for a strictly necessary period of time when, as a result of exceptional and particularly serious unfavourable market conditions, circumstances require such action and it is justified considering the interests of shareholders.
9. Derivatives and equivalent cash-settled instruments	Underlying investments must be those described in rows 1., 2., 3., 4. and 7., underlying indices, interest rates, forex rates or currencies that are within scope for the fund's non-derivative investments. Total exposure cannot exceed 100% of fund assets. When used for efficient portfolio management, see row 12. below.	OTC derivatives (those that do not trade on an eligible market for transferable securities, as defined above) must meet all of the following criteria: ■ be in categories approved by the CSSF ■ have reliable daily valuations that are accurate and independent ■ be able to be sold, liquidated or otherwise closed at fair value at any time ■ be with counterparties that are subject to prudential supervision
10. Transferable securities and money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in rows 1., 2., 3., 7., 8. and 9.	Limited to 10% of fund assets.	Investments traded on Russian markets other than the Moscow Exchange are considered to fall within this category.
11. Securities lending, sales with right of repurchase, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements	The volume of transactions must not interfere with a fund's pursuit of its investment policy or its ability to meet redemptions.	The cash collateral from the transactions must be invested in high-quality, short term investments. Lending or guaranteeing loans to third parties for any other purposes is prohibited.
12. Techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management	Must relate to transferable securities or money market instruments.	This category includes derivatives. See "More about Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management" below.
13. Borrowing	Except for the use of back-to-back loans used for acquiring foreign currencies, all loans must be temporary and are limited to 10% of fund's net assets.	
14. Uncovered short sales	Uncovered short exposure is allowed only through derivatives.	Direct uncovered short sales are prohibited.

1 A UCITS/UCI is considered to be linked to the SICAV if both are managed or controlled by the same or affiliated management companies, or if the SICAV directly or indirectly holds more than 10% of capital or voting rights of the UCITS/UCI.

GOVERNANCE & SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

The investment manager uses fundamental analysis as the foundation of its investment decisions. Through its bottom-up approach, the investment manager endeavours to understand the long-term sustainability of a company's business model, and the factors that could cause it to change. The investment manager believes that environmental, social and governance issues can influence investment risk and return and, therefore, incorporates ESG risk considerations into its fundamental investment analysis. More information on the T. Rowe Price Governance & Sustainability Policy Statement can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

The investment manager considers and, where appropriate, incorporates into its investment and engagement processes the Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAI") of investment decisions. More information and the investment manager's PAI policy can be found on **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT METHODOLOGY

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, evaluates each issuer against three criteria: 1) whether the issuer's activities contribute to an environmental or social objective, 2) whether the issuer causes significant harm to any environmental or social objective (DNSH test), and 3) whether, if the issuer is a company, it follows good governance practices (good governance test).

When looking at a corporate issuer's contribution to an environmental or social objective, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager considers (i) whether more than 50% of its revenues are derived from activities contributing to an environmental or social objective; and (ii) whether the issuer is "Achieving" Net Zero emissions, according to the T. Rowe Price Net Zero Transition Framework (see below). If either or both of these conditions are satisfied, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager deems the issuer to contribute to an environmental or social objective.

When looking at whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager conducts proprietary research and analyses third-party data inputs, taking into account the mandatory corporate principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis. This includes assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards.

The investment manager and/or sub-investment manager also assesses whether a corporate issuer follows good governance practices. In particular, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager conducts both a quantitative and qualitative review of relevant governance data points, including sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

If each of the three criteria above are satisfied, the fund's entire investment in that issuer is considered a sustainable investment.

When looking at ESG-labelled bonds issued by a corporate issuer, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager assesses whether the project being financed by the ESG-labelled bond contributes to an environmental or social objective. If the project is determined to contribute to an E or S objective, and the issuer also passes the DNSH test and the good governance test, described above, then the fund's entire investment in the ESG-labelled bond is considered a sustainable investment. In the case of sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs), the test follows the corporate issuer methodology described above.

When looking at sovereign bonds, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager first determines whether the use of proceeds of the bond issuance will contribute to an environmental or social objective. This can encompass both ESG-labelled sovereign bonds and non-labelled sovereign bonds where proceeds can be directly linked to funding a project that contributes to an E or S objective. The investment manager and/or sub-investment manager next determines whether the sovereign issuer is causing harm to the environment or society by assessing the mandatory sovereign PAI indicators and whether the issuer is aligned with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. Following the issuer-level assessment, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager qualitatively assesses whether the project being financed by the sovereign bond causes significant harm to the environment or society. This is a qualitative assessment which may incorporate PAIs and other data points relevant to the project. Finally, the investment manager or sub-investment manager assesses the governance profile of the sovereign issuer to determine whether the issuer is exhibiting good governance practices.

If the project is determined to contribute to an E or S objective, and the issuer also passes the DNSH test and the good governance test, described above, then the fund's entire investment in the ESG-labelled sovereign bond is considered a sustainable investment. In the case of sovereign-issued SLBs, the investment manager determines whether at least 50% of the proceeds can be directly linked to funding a project that contributes to an E or S objective before progressing to the DNSH and good governance assessments.

When looking at municipal and securitized bonds, the investment manager and/or sub-investment manager first determines whether the use of proceeds of the bond issuance will contribute to an environmental or social objective. Second, the investment manager or sub-investment manager assesses whether the project being financed by the bond is causing significant harm to the environment or society and is aligned with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. In addition, since the mandatory corporate and sovereign PAIs do not typically apply to municipal and/or securitized bonds, other indicators for adverse impact on sustainability factors are utilized to complete the DNSH assessment. These indicators will vary depending on the subsector of the municipal and/or securitized bonds. Third, the investment manager or sub-investment manager assesses the municipal bond for good governance practices, where relevant and appropriate. The good governance assessment is qualitative in nature and takes account factors that are relevant to each subsector of municipal and/or securitized bonds issuers. If more than 50% of the use of proceeds of a municipal and/or securitized bonds contribute to an environmental or social objective, and the bond passes the DNSH test and good governance test, the fund's entire investment in the municipal and/or securitized bonds is considered sustainable.

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS

For the purpose of this section, the investment manager and the sub-investment managers, as appropriate, consider SU risks, as defined by SFDR, through the implementation of their proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (or RIIM). The RIIM utilises a selection of environmental, social and governance data points to construct a distinct ESG profile of each issuing entity, flagging any elevated SU risks

or positive/negative ESG characteristics. This process helps the investment manager or sub-investment manager to determine which ESG factors may materially impact the value of an investment. These SU risks and the ESG factors in general are incorporated into the investment process alongside financials, valuation, macro-economics and other factors, and are components of the investment decision.

As not all derivatives are assessed through RIIM, the investment manager or sub-investment manager may make a qualitative judgment as to whether they have any impact on the SU risk of the fund.

The tables below set out 1) the selection of environmental, social and governance data points considered in our assessment of SU risks, and 2) the latest assessed aggregate exposure level that each fund had to SU risk, as a point in time prior to the date of this prospectus, and the possible exposure based on the SFDR classification of each fund.

1) ESG factors and their underlying data points

ESG factors	Applicable to Sovereign Investments	Applicable to Corporate Investments
Environmental	■ Carbon intensity of energy ■ Policy for energy transition ■ Pollution ■ Baseline water stress ■ Population density ■ Sea level rise ■ Extreme weather ■ Ocean health ■ Biodiversity protection ■ Forest cover ■ Ecosystem vitality (including deforestation) ■ Agriculture ■ Tourism revenue ■ Natural resource rents ■ Resource depletion ■ Carbon cost	■ Supply chain ■ Raw materials ■ Energy and emissions ■ Land use ■ Water use ■ Waste ■ General operations ■ Product sustainability ■ Products and services environmental incidents
Social	■ Population growth ■ Labour force ■ Population health ■ Health infrastructure ■ Safety ■ Unemployment ■ Education ■ Employment opportunities ■ Development ■ Services ■ Income equality ■ Poverty ■ Gender equality	■ Supply chain (social) ■ Employee safety and treatment ■ Evidence of meritocracy ■ Society and community relations ■ Product sustainability ■ Product impact on human health and society ■ Product quality and customer incidents
Governance	■ Voice and accountability ■ Political stability ■ Government effectiveness ■ Regulatory quality ■ Rule of law ■ Control of corruption	■ Business ethics ■ Bribery and corruption ■ Lobbying and public policy ■ Accounting and taxation ■ Board and management conduct ■ ESG accountability

2) Fund aggregate assessed and possible exposure levels to each risks.

The lower a fund's aggregate exposure to SU risks, the less likely it is to experience a material negative impact on its returns as a consequence of the materialisation of SU risks.

	Assessed aggregate exposure level to SU risks	Possible aggregate exposure level to SU risks
Bond Funds		
Dynamic Credit Fund	Low	Medium
Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Dynamic Global Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global Government Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global High Income Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global High Yield Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global Impact Credit Fund	Low	Low
Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund	Low	Low
Asia Credit Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Diversified Income Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Euro Corporate Bond Fund	Low	Medium
European High Yield Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global Aggregate Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	Low	Medium
US Aggregate Bond Fund	Low	Medium
Equity Funds		
Asian Opportunities Equity Fund	Low	Medium
China Evolution Equity Fund	Low	High
Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Low	Medium
European Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Frontier Markets Equity Fund	Low	High
Future of Finance Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Global Focused Growth Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Global Growth Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Global Impact Equity Fund	Low	Low
Global Natural Resources Equity Fund	Low	High
Global Real Estate Securities Fund	Low	Medium
Global Select Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Global Technology Equity Fund	Low	Medium

	Assessed aggregate exposure level to SU risks	Possible aggregate exposure level to SU risks
Global Value Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Japanese Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund	Low	Medium
European Select Equity Fund	Low	Medium
European Smaller Companies Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Global Structured Research Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Blue Chip Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Impact Equity Fund	Low	Low
US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Large Cap Value Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Select Value Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Smaller Companies Equity Fund	Low	Medium
US Structured Research Equity Fund	Low	Medium
Multi-Assets Funds		
Capital Allocation Fund	Low	Medium
Global Allocation Fund	Low	Medium
Global Allocation Extended Fund	Low	Medium
Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	Low	High
Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	Low	High
Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	Low	High
Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund	Low	Low
Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	Low	Medium

There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to the SU risks. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. In such cases, this potential level of additional exposure would not be reflected in the table above. At the time an investment is made in a fund, that fund's actual exposure to SU risks may be different to the assessed exposures described in the table above.

The exposure levels in the table are periodically reviewed and updated on a regular basis and they can change over time.

T. ROWE PRICE RIIM RATING CRITERIA

Certain of the funds promote environmental and/or social characteristics, in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR, by committing to invest at least 50% of the value of their portfolios in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' in RIIM.

The investment manager and the sub-investment managers, as appropriate, utilise RIIM to score issuers and/or securities based on a range of ESG data points. Each ESG pillar within RIIM is comprised of underlying indicators that are relevant to determining how an issuer is performing against that pillar. Among these ESG indicators, the investment manager takes into account datapoints representing Principle Adverse Impacts (PAI), as described in the SFDR.

Each underlying indicator is assigned a numerical value between 0 and 1. Each pillar's underlying values are aggregated to give an overall rating for each pillar.

The investment manager believes that certain pillars and their underlying indicators vary in relevance in relation to certain industries or regions and therefore seeks to embed this consideration within RIIM. Therefore, the investment manager aggregates the overall pillar ratings by using a weighted average calculation. As a result, a security and/or issuer may score 'Orange' or 'Red' on a particular pillar whilst on a weighted average basis would be 'Green'.

The investment manager uses those scores to broadly classify issuers and securities into three categories: 0<0.50 (Green); 0.50<0.75 (Orange); 0.75-1.0 (Red). Each category reflects the investment manager's view on how that issuer or security is performing in relation to ESG criteria.

The model applies further materiality mapping at category level, to produce a weighted category score. This contributes to the overall ESG rating for each issuer, displayed in RIIM's output using a simple 'traffic light' system:

- Green representing positive ESG characteristics or very few negative ESG characteristics.
- Orange representing moderate level of negative ESG characteristics.
- Red representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics.

The funds that apply the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria in connection with their commitment to invest 50% of the value of their portfolios in securities and/or issuers that are rated 'Green' in RIIM may use derivatives to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics those funds promote.

The funds may use the following instruments to achieve their environmental and/or social characteristics: government, corporate, securitised and municipal bonds and swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer.

The funds may also utilise derivatives for other purposes (e.g. efficient portfolio management) and these derivatives do not contribute to the funds' promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics. The following derivatives are excluded from contributing to the funds' 50% commitment: interest rate derivatives, FX, futures and index-linked derivatives.

In calculating the total value of the portfolio, all funds classified as SFDR Article 8 use the market value of all instruments held (including derivatives) and cash.

T. ROWE PRICE RESPONSIBLE EXCLUSION LIST

The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List aims to exclude investments in sectors or companies that are harmful to the environment and/or society and incorporates both category and conduct based exclusions. The nature of categories chosen to be excluded may change over time as market demands and trends evolve. For more details, please refer to the T. Rowe Price Exclusion Policy that can be found here **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

T. ROWE PRICE IMPACT INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The investment manager will invest in securities that it believes have the potential to create positive social or environmental impact through their issuers' products; or services; or proceeds, and that appear to offer above average growth prospects and investment characteristics, as described below.

The investment manager collaborates with dedicated ESG specialists and fundamental analysts in order to produce a rounded view of potential investments. This view is essential as a fund pursues positive impact, in tandem with the financial aspects of its investment objective, the investment manager defines its target investments through the following elements:

1. Inclusionary screening as the investment manager applies a framework to quantify a company's alignment to one of its two impact pillars and 6 sub pillars (See 'T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria' section below).

   An impact fund's approach for identifying positive impact also includes a holistic five dimensions of impact analysis to embed robustness as the investment manager carries out further impact due diligence. The impact due diligence analysis helps to formalise an impact thesis, highlight negative externalities and risks and define key performance indicators (KPIs) for each security, to assist in the measurement of a company's impact in the present, and over longer term time periods. This analysis also gives the investment manager the opportunity to consider the engagement program to be undertaken for a given company.
2. Exclusionary screening of areas of the global economy that, either generate significant harm or do not offer potential to generate positive impact (See 'T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List' section below).
3. ESG integration in all stages of the research process with the aid of our proprietary RIIM tool.
4. Fundamental analysis, which is undertaken alongside the refinement of the impact thesis.

T. ROWE PRICE IMPACT EXCLUSION LIST

The T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List aims to exclude investments in sectors or companies that are harmful to the environment and/or society and incorporates both category and conduct based exclusions. For more details, please refer to the T. Rowe Price Exclusion Policy that can be found here **https://www.troweprice.com/esg.**

TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY LABEL

The Towards Sustainability Label, launched in 2019, is Belgium's quality standard for sustainable investment products, administered by the independent Central Labelling Agency (CLA), a not-for-profit association incorporated under Belgian law. Established under the initiative of Febelfin (The Belgian Financial Sector Federation), which represents Belgium's financial institutions, the label aligns with EU regulations, including the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Febelfin defines the label's technical criteria and governance framework, as outlined in its Quality Standard (latest version: 2023), which mandates strict investment exclusions, systematic ESG risk integration, and transparent reporting on sustainability outcomes. The CLA independently verifies compliance through annual audits, ensuring adherence to these requirements. More information on the Label can be found here: **https://towardssustainability.eu/.**

Funds holding or seeking the label must comply with the Quality Standard's label criteria and investment constraints for portfolio holdings and ongoing alignment with environmental objectives.

T. Rowe Price Funds holding or seeking to hold a label comply with the exclusions criteria as detailed in TRP Exclusions Policy that can be found here: **https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/exclusion-policy.pdf**

T. ROWE PRICE IMPACT INCLUSION CRITERIA

The investment manager selects investments for a fund's portfolio using a proprietary impact screening process. This screening process relies on the investment manager's independent analysis of each security. Selected investments are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are capable of generating a positive impact in at least one of the following two impact pillars:

Pillar	Climate and Resource Impact	Social Equity and Quality of Life
Sub-pillars	■ Reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs) ■ Promoting healthy ecosystems ■ Nurturing circular economies	■ Enabling social equity ■ Improving health ■ Improving safety and security

The nature of pillars and sub-pillars chosen has been informed by and aims to be broadly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) but may change over time as market demand and trends evolve.

The materiality of positive impact is assessed according to specific, proprietary metrics for every activity that aligns to at least one of the impact sub-pillars. At a minimum, potential investments must fall under one of the following criteria (as appropriate to the issuer or security type): (1) a majority of current revenues or profits tied to at least one impact sub-pillar; (2) a majority of proceeds received from debt issuance that are invested in projects tied to at least one impact sub-pillar, as determined by the investment manager.

T. ROWE PRICE NET ZERO TRANSITION FRAMEWORK

The investment manager and sub-investment manager, where appropriate, has developed a Net Zero Transition Framework to assess the extent to which corporate issuers have established and are implementing credible, scientifically based net zero transition plans that are compatible with the goal of limiting global temperature increases in this century to 1.5 degrees. Each security is assigned a net zero status based on the Paris Aligned Investor Initiative (PAII) Net Zero Investing Framework developed by the IIGCC (Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change).

There are 5 categories of net zero status dependent on whether corporate issuers have certain aspects transition planning in place, including ambition, targets, emission performance, disclosure, decarbonization strategy and capital allocation alignment.

- Achieving: Corporate issuer is already achieving or close to achieving net zero, has adequate GHG emissions disclosure and its capital allocation plan supports the achievement of net zero.
- Aligned: Corporate issuer has both a 2050 net zero target, and short and medium-term targets that align to the regional/sectoral 1.5C pathway, exhibits GHG emissions performance in line with these targets, has an adequate GHG emissions disclosure and has a credible decarbonisation plan supported by adequate capital allocation.
- Aligning: Corporate issuer has short and medium-term targets aligned to the regional/sectoral 1.5C pathway, has adequate GHG emissions disclosure and has a credible decarbonisation plan supported by adequate capital allocation.
- Committed: Corporate issuer has a 2050 net zero target aligned to the 1.5C pathway.
- Not Aligned: Corporate issuer does not have a net zero target or its net zero target does not meet the 1.5C pathway.

The T. Rowe Price Net Zero Transition Framework covers corporate issuers. Certain issuers and security types are deemed out of scope, for example: sovereign bonds, derivatives and cash. This is because the asset class is not covered by the Paris Aligned Investor Initiative (PAII) Net Zero Framework.

NET ZERO TRANSITION CONTRIBUTION

For Net Zero transition funds, a proprietary transition path indicator (named Net Zero Transition (NZT) Contribution) provides the investment manager and sub-investment manager with an additional method to identify holdings that are on a clear and measurable path to Net Zero. The proprietary indicator draws on underlying climate-related datapoints and qualitative assessments that determine whether an issuer is on a clear and measurable path to Net Zero. For the avoidance of doubt, companies in the "Not Aligned" category are, therefore, still capable of being on a clear and measurable path to Net Zero. More details are available in the relevant website disclosure[§].

§ **https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html** , tab „SFDR disclosure" of the relevant fund.

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT LIMITS

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS REQUIRED BY SPECIFIC JURISDICTIONS

Any fund will comply with any additional investment restrictions applicable in the countries in which it is registered for public distribution. A list of funds registered for public distribution in the below countries can be obtained from **www.troweprice.lu/luxfundregistrations**

The following is a list of additional restrictions applicable to the indicated funds:

Jurisdiction	Investment	Restriction	Funds affected
Taiwan	Securities traded in, or issued by the government of the People's Republic of China (including China A and B Shares and the China Interbank Bond Market)	Limited to 20% of net assets (direct exposure only).	Funds registered in Taiwan.
	Derivatives	Net exposure to derivatives (after netting and hedging arrangement) is, in general, expected to be up to 40% of net assets.	Funds registered in Taiwan.
	Equity securities	At least 70% of the net assets shall be continuously invested in equity securities (excluding equity related securities)	Equity funds registered in Taiwan.
	Securities issued by Taiwan issuers	Limited to 50% or 70% (for funds approved in Taiwan before 2016) respectively of net assets	Equity funds registered in Taiwan.
	Equity and equity related securities	Limited to 10% of net assets	Bond funds registered in Taiwan.
	Convertible corporate bonds, corporate bonds with warrants, and exchangeable corporate bonds	Limited to 10% of net assets	Bond funds registered in Taiwan.
	Maximum exposure to high yield bonds (except for high yield bond funds and emerging markets bond funds)	Limited to 20% of net assets	Bond funds registered in Taiwan (except for Global High Yield Bond Fund).
	High yield bond funds: Minimum investment in high yield bonds (below investment grade)	At least 60% or more of net assets	High yield bond funds registered in Taiwan.
	Maximum exposure to high yield bonds (below investment grade) if the fund invests 60% or more of total NAV in emerging markets bonds	Limited to 40% of net assets	Emerging markets bond funds registered in Taiwan (except for Global High Yield Bond Fund).

Jurisdiction	Investment	Restriction	Funds affected
Germany	Equity securities	At least 51% of the net assets shall be continuously invested in equities pursuant to German tax requirements.	Please refer to section ''GERMAN TAX – EQUITY FUNDS" on page 154 of this prospectus for further details on the funds in scope.
	Equity securities	At least 25% of the net assets shall be continuously invested in equities pursuant to German tax requirements.	Global Allocation Fund Global Allocation Extended Fund
	All Permitted Securities	VAG (*Gesetz über die Beaufsichtigung der Versicherungsunternehmen,* i.e. the German Law on the supervision of insurance companies of 1 April 2015, as amended from time to time). VAG-Investors shall not be obliged to make any supplementary contributions (keine Nachschusspflicht). Unless a higher standard is indicated in the applicable fund page in this prospectus, all investments will, at time of purchase, be rated as B- or above (except ABS which will be BBB- or above) by Standard & Poor's and/or equivalent if rated by other rating agencies. In this respect, if two different ratings are used, only the lesser will be considered and if three different ratings are used, then the lesser of the two better ratings will be considered. If unrated, securities must be declared to be of comparable quality by the investment manager. If at any time securities are downgraded below B- (or BBB- in case of ABS), they shall be sold within 6 months (unless upgraded during this period); however, should the downgraded securities in aggregate represent less than 3% of the value of the total assets, the investment manager may decide to keep holding some or all of the downgraded securities if it is in the best interest of the investors.	Euro Corporate Bond Fund Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund Global Aggregate Bond Fund Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund Global Impact Credit Fund Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund

Jurisdiction	Investment	Restriction	Funds affected
Hong Kong	Below investment grade securities issued or guaranteed by any one country (including any government body or public or local authority)	Limited to 10% of net assets.	Funds registered in Hong Kong (except for Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund and Emerging Markets Bond Fund).
	China A and B Shares	Limited to either 10%, 20% or 30% of net assets (direct and indirect exposure), as disclosed in the Hong Kong covering document.	Funds registered in Hong Kong.
	Derivatives	The expected maximum net derivative exposures ("NDE") of a fund may be either (i) up to 50%; (ii) more than 50% but up to 100%; or (iii) more than 100% of a its net assets. The NDE is calculated in accordance with the Securities and Futures Commission ('SFC')'s Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and the requirements and guidance issued by the SFC, which may be updated from time to time	All funds registered in Hong Kong apply an expected maximum NDE exposure limit of up to 50% of net assets except for: – Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund (NDE of more than 50% but up to 100%): and – Global Aggregate Bond Fund (NDE of more than 100%)
South Africa	Derivatives	Limited to hedging and efficient portfolio management only	Funds registered in South Africa.
South Korea	Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	Limited to 30% of net assets	Funds registered in South Korea.

LIMITS TO PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION

To help ensure diversification, a fund cannot invest more than a certain amount of its assets in one issuer or one category of securities. For purposes of this table and the next, companies that share consolidated accounts are considered a single body. These rules do not apply during the first six months of a fund's operation.

	Maximum investment, as a % of fund assets:		
Category of securities	In any one issuer or body	In aggregate	Other
A. Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member, a public local authority within the EU, an international body to which at least one EU member belongs, a non-EU nation.	35%, or up to 100% subject to the "Six Issue" rule†	35%	100% (see "Six Issue" rule below)
B. Bonds subject to certain legally defined investor protections‡ and issued by a credit institution domiciled in the EU	25%		80% in bonds from all issuers or bodies in whose bonds a fund has invested more than 5% of assets.
C. Any transferable securities and money market instruments other than those described in rows A and B above	10%§	20%	20% in all companies within a single body. 40%, in aggregate, in all issuers or bodies in which a fund has invested more than 5% of its assets.
D. Credit institution deposits	20%		
E. OTC derivatives with a counterparty that is a credit institution as defined in row 7. of the table under 'Permitted Securities and Transactions' section	10% exposure		
F. OTC derivatives with any other counterparty	5% exposure		
G. Units of UCITS or UCIs as defined in rows 3. and 4. of the table under 'Permitted Securities and Transactions' section	With no specific statement of policy, 10%; with a statement, 20%	By law, 30% in non-UCITS and 100% in UCITS, but SICAV imposes its own limit of 10% on both (unless otherwise specified in the fund's investment policy)	UCI compartments whose assets are segregated are each considered a separate UCI. Assets held by the UCITS/UCIs do not count for purposes of complying with rows A. - F. of this table.

Any fund may invest in as few as six issues if it is investing in accordance with the principle of risk spreading and meets both of the following criteria:

- the issues are transferable securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by one or more of EU member, public local authority within the EU, another OECD member or an international body to which at least one EU member belongs
- the fund invests no more than 30% in any one issue

† "Six Issue" rule: the SICAV can invest up to 100% of its assets in this category of securities with the condition that the SICAV holds securities from at least six different issues, and that securities from any single issue shall not account for more than 30 % of its total assets.

‡ Bonds must invest the proceeds from their offerings to maintain full liability coverage and to give priority to bond investor repayment in case of issuer bankruptcy.

§ For index-tracking funds, increases to 20%, so long as the index is a published, sufficiently diversified index that is adequate as a benchmark for its market and is recognized by the CSSF. This 20% increases to 35% (but for one issuer only) in exceptional circumstances, such as when the security is highly dominant in the regulated market in which it trades.

LIMITS TO PREVENT CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP

These limits, which apply on a fund level, with the exception of the first limit below which applies at the SICAV level, are intended to prevent the SICAV from the risks that could arise for it and the issuer if the SICAV were to own a significant percentage of a given security or issuer.

Category of securities	Maximum ownership, as a % of the total value of the securities issue
Securities carrying voting rights	Less than would enable the SICAV to exercise significant management influence.
Non-voting securities of any one issuer	10%
Debt securities of any one issuer	10%
Money market securities of any one issuer	10%
Shares of any one UCITS or UCI (per Article 2 (2) of the 2010 Law)	25%

These limits can be disregarded at purchase if not calculable at that time.

These rules do not apply to:

- securities described in the first row of the next table
- shares of non-EU funds that represent the only way a fund can invest in the non-EU fund's home country and that comply with articles 43, 46 and 48 (1) and (2) of the 2010 Law

FEEDER FUNDS

The SICAV can create funds that qualify as a master fund or a feeder fund. It can also convert existing funds into feeder funds or switch any feeder fund to a different master fund. The rules below apply to any fund that is a feeder fund.

Security	Investment Requirements	Other Terms and Requirements
Units of the master fund	At least 85% of assets.	In a multi-compartment unit where the assets of the compartments are segregated, all assets must be invested in a single compartment.
Derivatives and ancillary liquid assets	Up to 15% of assets.	Derivatives must only be used for hedging. In measuring derivatives exposure, the fund must combine its own direct exposure with either the actual or potential maximum global exposure of its holdings in the master fund.

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF OVERALL MARKET EXPOSURE

The management company uses a risk-management process, approved and supervised by its board, that enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of each derivative position and its contribution to the overall risk profile of each fund. Risk calculations are performed every trading day.

There are three possible risk measurement approaches, as described below. The management company chooses which approach each fund will use, based on the fund's investment strategy. Where a fund's use of derivatives is limited to hedging and efficient portfolio management, the commitment method is used. Where a fund may use derivatives to seek investment returns, a VaR approach is used.

The board can require a fund to use an additional approach (for reference only, however, not for purposes of determining compliance), and can change the approach if it believes the current method no longer adequately expresses the fund's overall market exposure. Further information about the risk management requirements and activities of each fund is available on request.

Approach	Description
Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR)	The fund seeks to estimate, with 99% confidence, the maximum loss it could experience in a month (meaning 20 trading days), and requires that 99% of the time, the fund's worst outcome does not exceed a 20% reduction in net asset value. Within this prospectus, strategies suited to the absolute VaR approach are those that use derivatives to a greater extent and that do not define the investment target in relation to a benchmark but rather as an absolute return target.
Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR)	The prescribed methodology suggests using a 99% confidence interval for calculating both the fund and benchmark VaRs. The ratio of the fund VaR to the benchmark VaR may not exceed 2x. Within this prospectus, strategies suited to the relative VaR approach are those that use derivatives to a greater extent and where a leverage free benchmark is defined that reflects the investment strategy which the UCITS is pursuing.
Commitment	The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. This approach allows the fund to factor in the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as positions taken for efficient portfolio management. A fund using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure from derivatives does not exceed 100% of total net assets. Within this prospectus, this approach is suited to strategies that use derivatives to a lesser extent.

Funds using the VaR approach are required to disclose their expected level of leverage; this is stated in the fund description pages of this prospectus. The expected level of leverage disclosed for each fund is an indicative level and is not a regulatory limit. The fund's actual level of leverage might exceed the expected level from time to time; however, the use of derivatives will remain consistent with the fund's investment objective and risk profile and will comply with its VaR limit. In this context, leverage is a measure of the aggregate derivative

usage and is calculated as the sum of the notional exposure of the financial derivative instruments used, without the use of netting arrangements. As the calculation neither takes into account whether a particular derivative increases or decreases investment risk, nor takes into account the varying sensitivities of the notional exposure of the derivatives to market movements, this may not be representative of the actual level of investment risk within a fund.

Additional risk requirements Risk exposure assessment for derivatives must consider numerous factors, including coverage for contingent liabilities created by derivative positions, counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate positions.

For purposes of compliance and risk monitoring, any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instrument count as derivatives, and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except for index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments.

TAXONOMY REGULATION

The investments underlying the funds that are classified as Art. 8 under the SFDR do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore each fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned to the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although these funds do not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the funds may hold Taxonomy-aligned investments if any securities held in the respective fund's portfolio satisfy the EU Taxonomy criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by each fund will be disclosed in the respective fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other Sustainable Investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

MORE ABOUT DERIVATIVES AND EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

DERIVATIVES THE FUNDS MAY USE

Although the funds do not rule out the use of any type of derivative, they generally expect to use the following types:

- financial futures
- options, such as options on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, commodity indices
- forwards, such as foreign exchange contracts (currency forwards)
- swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different assets, indices, or baskets of the same), such as foreign exchange, commodity index, interest rate, inflation linked, volatility and variance swaps
- total return swaps (contracts where one party transfers to another party the total performance of a reference obligation, including all interest, fee income, market gains or losses, and credit losses)
- credit derivatives, such as credit default derivatives, credit default swaps (contracts where a bankruptcy, default, or other "credit event" triggers a payment from one party to the other) and credit spread derivatives
- warrants
- derivatives linked to mortgage TBAs (securities based on a pool of mortgages that has not yet been finalised but whose overall characteristics are specified)
- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities
- derivatives linked to asset-backed and/or mortgage-backed securities

Futures are generally exchange-traded. All other types of derivatives are generally OTC. For any index-linked derivatives, the index provider determines the rebalancing frequency. There is no cost to a fund when an index is rebalanced.

In case derivatives are embedded in warrants, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Chinese Depositary Receipts (CDRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), the underlying of the derivatives will comply with articles 41.1.a-d of the 2010 law.

PURPOSES OF DERIVATIVES USE

As described in the "Fund Descriptions", each fund can use derivatives for hedging against various types of risk, for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management (for instance, maintaining 100% investment exposure while also keeping a portion of assets liquid to handle redemptions of shares and the buying and selling of investments).

Currency hedging For currency hedging the funds typically use forward currency contracts, currency options and futures. A fund's currency hedging transactions are limited to its base currency, the currencies of its share classes, and the currencies in which its investments are denominated.

The funds may also use the following currency hedging techniques with respect to currencies that are within the fund's investment policy or benchmark:

- hedging by proxy, meaning hedging a position in one currency by taking an opposite position in a second currency (which may or may not be within the fund's investment policy or benchmark) that is likely to fluctuate similarly to the first
- cross-hedging, meaning reducing the effective exposure to one currency while increasing the effective exposure to another; typically, neither of these currencies is the base currency of the fund, though the cross-hedge can only be used if it is an efficient method of gaining a currency or asset exposure that is desired as part of the fund's investment strategy
- anticipatory hedging, meaning taking a hedge position in advance of taking the position to be hedged

When a fund holds assets that are denominated in multiple currencies, there is a greater risk that currency fluctuations will in practice not be fully hedged.

If a fund chooses to manage its currency exposure with reference to a benchmark (meaning one or more appropriate, recognised indices) the benchmark is identified as such in the fund's "Objective and Investment Policy" section. A fund's actual exposure to any given currency may be different from that of its benchmark.

Currency hedging can be done at the fund level and at the share class level (for share classes that are hedged or de-hedged to a different currency than the fund's base currency).

The costs and related liabilities and benefits arising from instruments entered into for the purposes of hedging or de-hedging the currency exposure of any particular (de-)hedged share class of a fund shall be attributable exclusively to that share class.

The currency (de-)hedge ratio should not exceed 105%, nor fall below 95%, of the net asset value of a (de-)hedged share class.

All transactions will be clearly attributable to the relevant (de-) hedged share class and currency exposures of different share classes will not be combined or offset.

Investors invested in a currency hedged or de-hedged share class may have remaining exposure to currencies other than the currency against which assets are (de-)hedged. Investors should note that the (de-)hedging at the share class level is distinct from the various hedging strategies that the investment manager may use at the portfolio level. Accordingly, investors in (de-)hedged share class are subject to higher expected level of leverage than stated in the fund description pages for funds using the VaR approach.

Investors in (de-)hedged share classes should note the risks described in "Currency Risk" and "Hedging Risk" under "Risk Descriptions".

The management company has procedures in place to monitor hedged positions, to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not exceed or fall short of the permitted range and to rebalance the (de-)hedging arrangement on a regular basis.

While not the intention of the management company, overhedged or underhedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the management company.

The current list of share classes having contagion risk is available at **www.troweprice.com/listofshareclasseswithcontagionrisk** or may be obtained by investors free of charge and upon request from the SICAV.

Interest rate hedging For interest rate hedging, the funds typically use interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates.

Credit risk hedging The funds can use credit default swaps to hedge the credit risk of its assets. This includes hedges against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as hedges against securities or issuers to which the fund is not directly exposed.

Provided it is in its exclusive interest (and is within the scope of the investment objective), a fund can also sell a credit default swap as a way of gaining a specific credit exposure. Selling a credit default swap could generate large losses if the issuer or security on which the swap is based experiences a bankruptcy, default or other "credit event".

Investment gains The funds can use any allowable derivative to seek investment gains. This may involve the creation of leverage (a larger exposure to the gains and losses of an investment position than would be obtained through direct investment in that position).

Efficient portfolio management The funds can use any allowable derivative for reduction of risk (for instance, market and currency risk mitigation strategies), for cost reduction and for cash management.

In addition to derivatives, the funds are permitted to use securities lending and repurchase transactions for efficient portfolio management, but do not currently do so.

Any revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques will be returned to the applicable Sub-Fund and share class, minus direct and indirect operational costs.

COLLATERAL POLICIES

- Collateral received for OTC financial derivative transactions must be in cash, including inter alia currencies like EUR, USD, and/or JPY.
- Collateral received for OTC financial derivative transactions is not subject to a haircut (a discount applied if the value or liquidity of the collateral declines).
- Collateral received must be at least equal to the relevant counterparty exposure when received and must be adjusted when the change in exposure exceeds a minimal amount.
- Collateral received will not be reinvested.
- Collateral posted for OTC financial derivative transactions may be in cash or securities, including inter alia currencies like EUR, USD, and/or JPY.
- Cash collateral posted for OTC financial derivative transactions is not subject to a haircut (a discount applied if the value or liquidity of the collateral declines).
- Securities collateral posted for OTC financial derivative transactions will be subject to a haircut.
- Collateral posted for exchange-traded or cleared financial derivative transactions may be in cash or securities.

DISCLOSURE OF THE USE OF DERIVATIVES AND EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

A fund's customary use of derivatives, including information about the general extent, nature and conditions of the derivatives usage, is described in "Fund Descriptions". If a fund intends to change any aspect of its actual or contemplated use of derivatives (other than for hedging) or if a fund intends to make use of securities lending and repurchase transactions, a prospectus update with language describing the intended usage will be issued before any change in usage occurs.

The counterparties to any OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, such as total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, entered into by a fund, are selected from approved counterparty lists established by the T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. Approved counterparties must be: (i) an investment firm authorised in accordance with Directive 2004/39/EC; (ii) a credit institution authorised in accordance with Directive 2006/48/EC; (iii) an insurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 73/239/EEC; (iv) an assurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 2002/83/EC; (v) a reinsurance undertaking authorised in accordance with Directive 2005/68/EC; (vi) a UCITS and, where relevant, its management company, authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC; (vii) an institution for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Article 6(a) of Directive 2003/41/EC; (viii) an alternative investment fund managed by AIFMs authorised or registered in accordance with Directive 2011/61/EU; or (ix) a third country entity subject to a regulatory regime similar to any of the above and must be deemed creditworthy by the management company for the type of transaction entered into. Credit ratings are one of many factors considered when approving a counterparty for OTC financial derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques and counterparties are generally Investment Grade rated. There are no further restrictions with regards to credit ratings, legal status, or country of origin of the counterparties.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Investments into securities financing transactions as defined under EU Regulation 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR") are permitted to the extent described in the following section and is therefore currently limited to the usage of total return swaps.

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ("TRS")

A TRS is an agreement in which one party (total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to the other party (total return receiver).

Total economic performance includes income from interest and fees, gains or losses from market movements, and credit losses.

TRS entered into by a fund may be in the form of funded and/or unfunded swaps. An unfunded swap means a swap where no upfront payment is made by the total return receiver at inception. A funded swap means a swap where the total return receiver pays an upfront amount in return for the total return of the reference asset and can therefore be costlier due to the upfront payment requirement.

All funds listed in the below table may use total return swaps for any type of securities within the respective fund's portfolio (i.e. equity, fixed income and any other eligible security types).

All revenue arising from TRS, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the respective fund.

A fund may incur costs and fees in connection with total return swaps, upon entering into these instruments and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable.

If the fund engages in OTC derivatives, there is the risk – beyond the general counterparty risk – that the counterparty may default or not be able to meet its obligations in full.
TRS entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to TRS is limited to the net amount of the difference between the total rate of return of a reference investment, index or basket of investments and the fixed or floating payments. If the other party to a total return swap defaults, in normal circumstances the relevant fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of total return payments that the fund is contractually entitled to receive. See the "Risk Descriptions" section for more details on the risks associated with investing in TRS.
The following table lists the funds which may enter into total return swaps and the extent to which they may do so:

Fund	Expected Usual Range*	Maximum*	Funded and/or Unfunded
Dynamic Credit Fund	20-40%	75%	Unfunded
Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Funded and Unfunded

Dynamic Global Bond Fund	0-10%	40%	Unfunded
Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Government Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
Global High Income Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Funded and Unfunded
Global High Yield Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
Asia Credit Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
Diversified Income Bond Fund	0-10%	20%	Funded and Unfunded
Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
Euro Corporate Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
European High Yield Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Aggregate Bond Fund	0-10%	20%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	0-5%	10%	Unfunded
US Aggregate Bond Fund	0-10%	20%	Unfunded
Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Allocation Fund	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Allocation Extended Fund	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded
Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund	0-5%	10%	Funded and Unfunded
Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded
Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded
Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	0-20%	30%	Funded and Unfunded

FUND DERIVATIVES USAGE

The table below sets out the main types of derivatives that may be used within each fund and what they may be used for.

								Swaps				
	Investment Purposes	EPM	Hedging	Synthetic Short Positions	Forwards	Futures	Options	TRS	CDS	Interest Rate Swaps	Other Swaps*	Mortgage TBAs
Bond Funds												
Asia Credit Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Diversified Income Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic Credit Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Dynamic Global Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Euro Corporate Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
European High Yield Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Global Aggregate Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Government Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Global High Income Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Global High Yield Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Global Impact Credit Fund		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

								Swaps				
	Investment Purposes	EPM	Hedging	Synthetic Short Positions	Forwards	Futures	Options	TRS	CDS	Interest Rate Swaps	Other Swaps*	Mortgage TBAs
US Aggregate Bond Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equity Funds												
Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Asian Opportunities Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
China Evolution Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Emerging Markets Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
European Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
European Select Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
European Smaller Companies Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Frontier Markets Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Future of Finance Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Global Focused Growth Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Global Growth Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Global Impact Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Global Natural Resources Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Global Real Estate Securities Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Global Select Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Global Structured Research Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					

								Swaps				
	Investment Purposes	EPM	Hedging	Synthetic Short Positions	Forwards	Futures	Options	TRS	CDS	Interest Rate Swaps	Other Swaps*	Mortgage TBAs
Global Technology Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
Global Value Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Japanese Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
US Blue Chip Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US Impact Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US Large Cap Value Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US Select Value Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
US Smaller Companies Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓						
US Structured Research Equity Fund		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
Multi-Asset Funds												
Capital Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Global Allocation Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Allocation Extended Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		

* As identified in the “Derivatives the funds may use” section of this prospectus (p. 136).

The investment exposure gained through the use of derivatives must not cause a fund to deviate from its investment objective and policies and must comply with the limits set out in the ‘Portfolio Securities’ section of each fund.

Share classes

TYPES OF SHARE CLASSES

Within each fund, the SICAV can create and issue share classes with various characteristics and investor eligibility requirements. Each class represents a proportional share of the underlying portfolio of the fund.

Each share class is identified by a basic share class designation (A, B, C, E, I, J, Q, S or Z). Where appropriate, one or more suffixes (each defined below) may be added to indicate certain characteristics. (For instance, "Ih (USD)" would designate Class I shares that are currency hedged and denominated in US dollars.)

BASIC SHARE CLASS DESIGNATIONS

A, B: Shares available for all investors.

C, Q: Shares intended for (i) independent investment advisers, (ii) discretionary investment managers, (iii) intermediaries, in each case where the regulatory environment to which they are subject prohibits the receipt and/or retention of retrocessions, (iv) investors having a written, fee based advisory or discretionary arrangement with entities listed in (i), (ii) and (iii), or (v) clients of non-independent advisers or other intermediaries with whom they have a written, fee based agreement that prohibits the receipt and/or retention of retrocessions. Whilst C shares are strictly intended for investors not receiving rebates or retrocessions, there may be circumstances where Q shares may be available to investors receiving rebates or retrocessions.

E, I, J, S, Z: Shares available for institutional investors only, as defined on the last page of this prospectus. E shares are strictly intended for investors not receiving rebates or retrocessions. J, S and Z shares are restricted to investors who have a professional services agreement with the investment manager and/or the management company and/or any other entity of the group, as appropriate.

SHARE CLASS SUFFIXES

d: Indicates that the shares are net income distributing shares. Substantially all income earned by the class over the distribution period is distributed after the deduction of fees and expenses charged to the class. Unless otherwise stated, shares with a "d" suffix distribute income earned on an annual basis.

x, y, 4p, 6p, 8p: Indicates that the shares are gross income distributing shares. These share classes may distribute capital gains (both realised and unrealised) and capital (see 'Dividend Policy'). Substantially all income earned by the class over the distribution period is distributed prior to the deduction of fees and expenses charged to the class. In effect, fees and expenses will be deducted from capital. While this will increase the amount of income (which may be taxable) available for distribution to holders of the shares, investors should be aware that such charging to capital amounts to a return, or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment, or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment, this could erode capital and constrain future growth. Furthermore, where fees and expenses are deducted from capital and gross income is distributed, this may have tax implications for investors, especially those for whom income and capital gains are subject to different treatment and personal tax rates.

g: Indicates that the shares are gross income distributing shares. Unless otherwise stated, shares with a "g" suffix distribute income earned on an annual basis.

Share classes that do not carry a "d", "g", "x", "y", "4p", "6p" or "8p" suffix are accumulating shares.

m: Indicates that the income earned will be distributed on monthly basis.

q: Indicates that the income earned will be distributed on quarterly basis.

s: Indicates that the income earned will be distributed on semi-annual basis.

h: Indicates that the shares are 'portfolio hedged'. Such hedging is intended to reduce or eliminate the effects of changes in the exchange rate between the currency exposure(s) of a fund's portfolio and the share class currency. Although the hedging will seek to fully eliminate these effects, it is unlikely that the hedging will eliminate 100% of the difference, because fund cash flows, foreign exchange rates, and market prices are all in constant flux.

b: Indicates that shares are 'benchmark hedged'. Such shares will be hedged, with reference to a relevant index, with the intention to preserve currency exposure taken as part of the investment strategy.

n: Indicates that the shares are 'NAV hedged'. Such shares will be hedged with the intention to reduce or eliminate the effects of changes in the exchange rate between the fund's base currency (not the underlying currency exposures) and the share class currency.

u: Indicates that the shares are 'de-hedged.' Considering that the investment manager may use various currency hedging strategies at the portfolio level, such shares will seek to reintroduce the portfolio currency(ies) exposure for those shareholders that seek currency(ies) exposure.

Although the hedging will seek to reintroduce the currency(ies) exposure inherent of the fund's securities, it is unlikely that it will achieve this to 100%, because fund's cash flows, foreign exchange rates, and market prices are all in constant flux. Such "(de-) hedging" strategy will generate additional costs for the shareholder.

Hedged shares can be denominated in any currency shown in "currency abbreviations" on page 5, or in any other freely convertible currency.

The currency exposures of the hedged share classes (as indicated by the class designation suffix "n", "h" or "b") are systematically hedged back to the share class currency. Proxy currencies may also be used to hedge certain currency exposures to reduce costs. Where a suitable proxy currency cannot be determined, the exposure may remain unhedged. In all cases, the effective currency hedging for each hedged share class should range between 95% and 105% portion of the net asset value of the share class which is to be hedged against currency risk.

Currency hedging transactions, although potentially reducing the currency risks to which a fund would otherwise be exposed, involve certain other risks, including the risk of a default by a counterparty and contagion risks between share classes of the same fund. For more on currency hedging, see "More About Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management", page 136.

Brazilian Real (BRL) hedged share classes are reserved for selected feeder funds and fund of funds established in Brazil. It seeks to systematically convert the value of its net assets to BRL via the use of derivatives including non-deliverable forwards. As BRL is a restricted currency, BRL hedged share classes cannot be denominated in BRL but instead will be denominated in the base currency of the relevant fund. Due to the use of currency derivatives, the NAV per share will fluctuate in line with the fluctuation in exchange rate between the BRL and the base currency of the fund. The effects of this will be reflected in the

performance of the share class which therefore may differ significantly from the performance of other share classes within the fund. Any profit or loss as well as costs and expense resulting from these transactions will be reflected exclusively in the NAV of this share class.

Currency abbreviation: A three-letter abbreviation that indicates the share class currency (the currency in which the shares are issued) when it is different from the base currency of the fund.

The table below illustrates how the share class designation and suffix(es) work together to indicate the nature of a class. For example, class Q shares which distribute income (net of fees and expenses) monthly and are portfolio hedged to euro would be designated Qdmh (EUR).

Class designation	+	Distribution policy/type	Class suffix	+	Distribution frequency	Class suffix	+	Currency hedging policy	Class suffix	+	Class currency	Class suffix
A		Income Accumulated			Annually			Unhedged			Same as fund base currency	
B												
C												
Q												
E		Managed Income distributed on monthly basis (gross)	x, y, 4p, 6p, 8p					NAV hedged	n			
I												
J												
S		Income distributed (net)	d		Monthly	m		Portfolio hedged	h			
Z		Income distributed (gross)	g		Quarterly	q		Benchmark hedged	b		Any currency	(CUR*)
					Semi-annually	s						

* **Relevant** three letter currency abbreviation. **See list of available currencies on** page 5.

Number: Indicates that the shares are reserved shares. With the exception of "9", typically, these shares are limited to investors who have a specific arrangement with the investment manager or the management company permitting access to one or more reserved share classes. Reserved shares have the same characteristics as their corresponding non-reserved shares, except that reserved shares may seek income from additional sources, distribute it more frequently (if they are distributing shares), publish the NAV to more than 2 decimal places, the management company may waive more of its fees and/or their Operating and Administrative expenses can be capped or uncapped.

Foundation Share Classes

Certain funds may make available share classes with a reduced management company fee until the assets of those classes or the entire fund reach a predetermined level.

This is to encourage investors to buy shares while a fund is still small. This category of reserved share class is known as a foundation share class. Investors wishing to know which of the currently available foundation share classes are still open to new investors can contact the management company. Unlike other reserved share classes, foundation share classes do not require a separate agreement with the investment manager or the management company.

Once the assets of the share class(es)/sub-fund reach the predetermined level, investors who bought foundation share classes will be permitted to make additional investments in the class but new investors will no longer be permitted to buy these share classes. However, where an investor such as an intermediary or platform acts for or buys shares for underlying investors, only those underlying investors who held shares in the foundation class prior to the predetermined level being reached will be permitted to make additional investments. New underlying investors will no longer be permitted to buy these share classes, and it is the responsibility of the intermediary or platform to ensure that new underlying investors are restricted (operationally or otherwise) from buying a foundation share class when this predetermined asset level has been reached.

In the event the predetermined level is temporarily exceeded but then assets fall again below that level (as a result of market movements, redemptions or otherwise), new investors will generally still no longer be permitted to buy these share classes.

AVAILABLE CLASSES

Not all share classes are available in all funds, and some share classes and funds that are available in certain jurisdictions may not be available in others. For the most recent information on the currently issued share classes, go to **troweprice.com** or request a list free of charge from the registered office (see page 156).

DISTRIBUTION FEE

The distribution fee will be paid out of the assets of the relevant fund attributable to those share classes. The distribution fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to those shares held by the relevant shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the relevant share class and paid quarterly in arrears at the annual rates set out in each sub-fund page in the prospectus. The distribution fee is paid to intermediaries holding these share classes to compensate them for distribution and shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of these shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflict of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular fund, or share classes within a fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Distributing shares will distribute substantially all income received by the relevant share class, and, particularly in the case of share

classes with an “x” or “y” suffix (see ‘Share Class Suffixes’), may also distribute capital gains (both realised and unrealised) and capital. When a dividend is declared, the NAV of the relevant class is reduced by the amount of the dividend. Accumulating shares retain dividends in the share price and do not distribute them.

With distributing shares, any dividends will be declared at least annually. Dividends will be automatically reinvested unless you have requested us to pay them, in which case they will be paid in the currency of the share class. Additional dividends may also be declared as determined by the board. Note, however, that even with distribution shares, for distribution payments that amount to less than USD20, we may reinvest the amount in additional shares of the same fund, on your behalf, and you will not receive a distribution payment.

The distribution from some shares, carrying an “x” suffix and typically distributing monthly, may be managed with the intention to provide a stable payment, over the fiscal year, either through a fixed distribution rate per share or steady percentage yield, such that the amount distributed each month will be consistent regardless of the actual income earned during that month. In determining the level at which the stable distribution should be set, consideration will be given to the securities held in the portfolio and the gross yield that these are estimated to generate. It should be noted, however, in maintaining a stable distribution based upon such estimation, there is a possibility that the total payments over a fiscal year could exceed the actual gross income received and effectively result in a further distribution from capital. While it will be the intention to provide a stable payment over the fiscal year, the distribution rate will be reviewed at least semi-annually and, if necessary, an adjustment made.

The distribution from some shares, carrying a ”y” suffix and typically distributing monthly, may be managed with the intention to provide a payment, over the fiscal year, reflecting the actual income earned during the month, as well as a portion of realised/unrealised capital gains, if any, as well as capital in some circumstances. In determining the level of actual income earned by the portfolio, consideration will be given to the securities held in the portfolio and the gross yield that these are estimated to generate. In determining the level of realised/unrealised capital gains, consideration will be given to the difference between the NAV at the time of distribution and the initial NAV of the share class. It should be noted, however, in maintaining a distribution based upon such estimation, there is a possibility that the total payments over a fiscal year could exceed the actual gross income received and effectively result in a further distribution from capital. While it will be the intention to provide a payment over the fiscal year, the distribution rate will be reviewed at least quarterly and, if necessary, an adjustment made.

The distribution from some shares, carrying a ”4p”, “6p” or “8p” (annual percentage rates) suffix and typically distributing monthly, are managed with the intention to provide a stable cash payment over the fiscal year, based on the specified annual percentage rate of the respective share class’s net asset value per share, that is unrelated to the actual or expected income or returns of the share class. While the annual percentage rates remain fixed, the cash payment may vary due to changes in the relevant NAV. The cash payment will be adjusted and recalculated on a periodic basis with the consequence that it may vary over time and may not always correspond to the specific annual percentage rate. It should be noted, in maintaining a distribution based on such percentage rates, the total payments over a fiscal year could exceed the actual gross income received, and effectively result in a further and more significant distribution from capital. This could result in a return of part of an investor’s original investment and could erode capital in all or in part and constrain future growth. While it will be the intention to provide a stable cash payment, a fixed cash payment is not guaranteed. In addition, the fixed distribution percentage may be subject to amendments under exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to, a drastic drop of NAV due to market crash, material market shifts or major crisis).

In addition, the distribution from shares carrying a “g”, ”x” or ”y” suffix, that are also hedged, may take into consideration the interest rate differential between the base currency of the fund and the currency of the share class.

Income equalisation is applied in the case of all distributing shares. Income equalisation is intended to ensure that the income per share which is distributed in respect of a distribution period is not affected by changes in the number of shares in issue during that period.

Dividends from distributing shares are paid according to the bank account details we have on file for your account. You can have your dividends converted to a different currency, for which you will be charged all applicable costs. Contact the transfer agent for terms and fees and to set up this service (see page 162).

Unclaimed dividend payments will be returned to the fund after five years. Dividends are paid only on shares owned as at the record date.

No fund will make a dividend payment if the assets of the fund are below the minimum capital requirement, or if paying the dividend would cause that situation to occur.

OTHER SHARE CLASS POLICIES

Each share gets one vote in all matters brought before a general meeting of shareholders. A fund may issue fractional shares of as little as one ten thousandth of a share (four decimal places). Fractional shares do not have voting rights but do receive their pro rata portion of any dividends, reinvestments and liquidation proceeds.

For each share class whose reference currency is different from the reference currency of the fund, all costs associated with maintaining the separate reference currency (such as currency hedging and foreign exchange costs) will be charged to that share class.

We issue shares in registered form only, meaning that the owner’s name is recorded in the SICAV’s register of shareholders. We do not issue share certificates. Shares carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights. No fund is required to give existing shareholders any special rights or terms for buying new shares.

Buying, Switching, Redeeming and Transferring Shares

INFORMATION THAT APPLIES TO ALL TRANSACTIONS EXCEPT TRANSFERS

Business day Orders to buy, switch and redeem shares are ordinarily processed any day that is a full bank business day in Luxembourg except on days when markets, in which a substantial amount of the portfolio is traded, are closed or the day before. Please consult the following link, **https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html,** for the dealing calendar and any applicable exceptions.

Placing your request You can place requests to buy, switch or redeem (sell back to the SICAV) shares at any time by fax or letter to the transfer agent, a paying agent or a distributor (see page 153), or via the transfer agent’s online portal (TAP) at **https://tap.acctmanagement.com/.** Except for your initial subscription, always include your account number.

Unless otherwise indicated in the fund description page of any fund, orders that have been received and accepted by the transfer agent (meaning that they have arrived at the transfer agent and are considered complete and authentic) by 13:00 Luxembourg time on a business day (“Cut-Off”) will be processed at the price calculated on that day. Those received and accepted after that time will be

processed the next business day. A confirmation notice will normally be sent within 24 hours after the order is processed. When switching between funds with different Cut-Offs, the earlier Cut-Off ordinarily applies to the switch order. The switch order will be processed at the price calculated on that day if received and accepted by Cut-Off, except for switches from a sub-fund with a later Valuation Point where the price applicable for the shares being purchased will be calculated the next business day.

Once you have placed a request, you cannot normally withdraw it. If we receive written notice of the withdrawal well before the Cut-Off, or during a time when trading in shares is suspended, we will make reasonable efforts to withdraw your request.

When placing any request, you must include all necessary identifying information and instructions as to the fund, share class, account, and size and direction of transaction (buying or redeeming). You must promptly inform us of any changes in personal or bank information.

Currencies We can accept and make payments in most freely convertible currencies. However, transactions in any other currency than that of the share class must go through currency conversion (at the exchange rate in effect at the time), for which you will be charged all applicable costs. Currency conversion also could delay your investment or the receipt of your redemption proceeds. Contact the administrator (page 162) before requesting any transaction that involves a currency conversion. In some cases, you may be asked to make an earlier payment.

Payment The payment date for subscriptions and redemptions will normally be within three business days from the date on which the transaction is processed. If banks or interbank settlement systems in the country of the payment currency or the currency of the share class are closed or not operational on the day of payment, payment will be delayed until they are open and operating. Any day within the payment period that is not a business day for a sub-fund will be excluded when determining the payment date.

Charges and Costs Any transaction may involve fees, such as an entry charge or certain other fees or taxes. See "Fund Descriptions" for more information or ask a financial adviser. You are responsible for all costs and taxes associated with each request you place.

BUYING SHARES

To make an initial investment, submit a completed application form and all account opening documentation (such as all required tax and anti-money laundering information) to the transfer agent (see page 162). If you place your request by fax, you must follow up by mailing a paper copy to the administration agent (see page 162). Once an account has been opened, you can place additional orders by fax, letter or via the transfer agent's online portal (TAP).

Note that if we do not receive full payment for your shares within three business days of when we receive your request, we may cancel your transaction and return the payment to you, minus any investment losses and any incidental expenses incurred in cancelling the shares issued. Note also that we will not pay out any redemption proceeds until we have received all investor documentation from you that we consider necessary.

You may indicate requests to buy shares in a currency amount or a share amount. For optimal processing of investments, send money via bank transfer in the currency denomination of the shares you want to buy.

Under certain circumstances we may permit an extended settlement period for the purchases of shares.

SWITCHING SHARES

You can switch (convert) shares of any fund and class into shares of any other fund and class, subject to the following conditions:

- you must meet all eligibility requirements for the share class into which you are requesting to switch
- a switch must meet the minimum investment amount of the class being switched into, and if it is a partial switch, must not leave less than the minimum investment amount in the class being switched out of
- you can only switch into a fund and share class that is available in your country of residence
- the switch must not violate any particular restrictions of either fund involved (as stated in "Fund Descriptions")

We process all switches of shares on a value-for-value basis, based on the NAVs of the two investments (and, if applicable, any currency exchange rates) that are in effect as at the time we process the switch.

The funds do not charge any switch fees. However, you will be responsible for the costs of any necessary currency conversion. Note also that a distributor may apply a sales charge for the subscription side of your switch.

REDEEMING SHARES

You can place orders to redeem shares by fax, letter or via the transfer agent's online portal (TAP).

When redeeming shares, you can indicate either a share amount (including fractional shares) or a currency amount. All requests will be dealt with in the order in which they were received.

When you redeem shares, we will normally send out payment (in the reference currency of the share class) within three business days after the business day on which the transaction was processed.

You can have your redemption proceeds converted to a different currency, for which you will be charged all applicable costs. Contact the transfer agent for terms and fees prior to placing a redemption request (page 162).

We will pay redemption proceeds only to the shareholder(s) identified in the Register of Shareholders. Proceeds are paid according to the bank account details we have on file for your account. The SICAV does not pay interest on redemption proceeds whose transfer or receipt is delayed for any reason.

TRANSFERRING SHARES

As an alternative to switching or redemption, you may transfer ownership of your shares to another investor through the transfer agent (see page 162).

Note that all transfers are subject to any eligibility requirements and holding restrictions that may apply. For example, institutional shares cannot be transferred to non-institutional investors, and no shares of any type can be transferred to a US investor. If a transfer to an ineligible owner occurs, the board will either void the transfer, require a new transfer to an eligible owner, or liquidate the shares.

NET ASSET VALUE TIMING AND FORMULA

Unless otherwise indicated in the fund description page of any fund, we calculate the NAV for each share class of each fund every day that is a business day for that fund (as described in "Terms with specific meanings") at 16:00 Luxembourg time ("Valuation Point"). Each NAV is stated in the reference currency of the respective share class and is normally calculated to two decimal places but may be calculated up to four decimal places in certain circumstances. To calculate NAV for each share class of each fund, we use this formula:

$$\frac{\text{(assets − liabilities)}}{\text{number of outstanding shares}} = \text{NAV}$$

Appropriate provisions will be made to account for the costs, charges and fees attributable to each fund and class as well as accrued income on investments.

Should the board become aware, after a NAV has been calculated for the day, of material changes in prices of any fund's assets, it may order a new NAV to be calculated and to be used for all orders scheduled for processing that day (including any orders already processed).

ERROR CORRECTION

Any NAV that experiences a calculation error that exceeds a certain threshold (positive or negative) will be addressed according to the Management Company's NAV error policy.

Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of the fact that their rights to receive indemnification, in case of an NAV error, may be affected.

HOW WE VALUE ASSETS

Fund assets are defined as follows, along with how we generally determine their value:

- **Cash in hand or on deposit; bills, demand notes and accounts receivable (including proceeds of securities sold but not yet collected); prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received (not including interest that is built into principal).** Valued at full value, minus any appropriate discount we may apply based on its assessments of any circumstances that make the full payment unlikely or any adjustment to dividends and distributions due to trading practices (such as trading ex-dividend or ex-right).
- **Transferable securities, money market instruments and derivatives that are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or traded in any other regulated market.** Generally valued at the last price available on the principal market on which they are traded. For those that trade using separate bid and offer prices, we may apply mid-market valuations. We may also use an amortised cost method, which, because it may at times deviate from liquidation price, will from time to time be reviewed by the investment manager to ensure that its results are aligned with a fair value assessment.
- **Non-listed securities, or listed securities for which the price determined according to the above methods not representative of fair market value.** Valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their sales price.
- **Derivatives that are not listed on any official stock exchange or are traded over the counter.** Valued daily in a reliable and verifiable manner, consistent with market practice.
- **Shares of UCITS or other UCIs.** Valued at the most recent NAV reported by the UCITS/UCI.
- **Swaps.** Valued daily at fair value based on the underlying securities (at the close of business or intraday) and the terms of the swap.
- **Currencies.** Valued daily at the applicable foreign exchange rate (applies to currencies held as assets and when translating values of securities denominated in other currencies into the base currency of the fund).
- **Where any asset is derived from another asset**, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the SICAV to the same fund as the assets from which it was derived and on each valuation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value shall applied to the relevant fund.

In cases where a relevant external price is stale or unavailable or where the above rules cannot be followed (because of hidden credit risk, for example), the investments will be valued, prudently and in good faith, at a reasonably foreseeable sales price.

Trades made in a fund's portfolio will be reflected on the business day they are made to the extent practicable.

For purposes of NAV calculation, the liabilities of the SICAV include:

- all borrowings
- all amounts due or accrued (including those for the expenses paid out of fund assets as described in "Operating and Administrative Expenses")
- all redemption requests received but not processed, and all redemptions processed but not yet paid
- all other known liabilities (including those not yet due and those due but not yet collected, such as unclaimed dividends).

For complete information on how we value investments, see the SICAV's Articles of Incorporation.

PAYMENT OF RETROCESSIONS AND REBATES

Unless otherwise specified in a direct agreement with the management company:

– Any retrocessions or rebates calculated and paid by the management company and/or its agents shall be accrued on each calendar day to 2 decimal places of the major currency in which the retrocessions shall be paid.
– Any transactions in fund shares shall apply according to retrocession terms from the date of that transaction.

Taxes

TAXES PAID FROM FUND ASSETS

Taxe d'abonnement The SICAV is subject to a taxe d'abonnement at the following rates:

- **Classes A, B, C and Q (retail)** 0.05%
- **Classes E, I, J, S and Z (institutional)** 0.01%

This tax is calculated and payable quarterly, on the aggregate net asset value of the outstanding shares of the SICAV at the end of each quarter. The SICAV is not currently subject to any Luxembourg taxes on income or capital gains.

Note that an institutional share class of a fund may be subject to the rate for retail shares for any period during which an investor not entitled to hold institutional shares was found to have held such shares.

Other taxes Capital gains, dividends and interest on securities held by the SICAV may be subject to capital gains, withholding or other taxes imposed by the country of origin concerned and these taxes may not be recoverable by the SICAV or by shareholders.

TAXES YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING

Taxpayers in Luxembourg Shareholders who are not Luxembourg taxpayers are not currently subject to any Luxembourg capital gains, income, withholding, gift, estate, inheritance or other taxes. Shareholders whom Luxembourg considers to be residents or otherwise to have permanent establishment there, currently or in the past, may be subject to Luxembourg taxes.

Taxpayers in all countries As an investor, you should consult with a tax professional for information about the potential tax effects of an investment in the fund before you invest.

Automatic exchange of financial account information

OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and US Financial Account Tax Compliance ACT (FATCA) Luxembourg has adopted into law measures to facilitate automatic exchange of financial account information under both the OECD's CRS regime and the US FATCA regime. The CRS was adopted by the EU under Directive 2014/ 107/EU and implemented into Luxembourg law by the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation ("CRS Law"). CRS became effective among most member states of the European Union on 1 January 2016. On 28 March 2014, Luxembourg entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") with the USA and implemented the IGA into Luxembourg law in July 2015.

In order to fulfil its legal obligations under the FATCA and CRS regimes, the SICAV is required to obtain certain information from its investors so as to ascertain their tax status. Under the FATCA IGA referred to above, if the Investor is a specified person, such as a US owned non-US entity, non-participating Foreign Financial Institution or does not provide the requisite documentation, the SICAV will need to report information on these Investors to the Luxembourg tax authority, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, which will in turn report this to the IRS. Under CRS, if the investor is tax resident in a CRS participating country or does not provide the requisite documentation, the SICAV will need to report information on these Investors to the Luxembourg tax authority, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Provided that the SICAV acts in accordance with these provisions, it will not be subject to 30% FATCA withholding tax on any payment of US source income made to the SICAV.

Investors and intermediaries should note that it is the existing policy of the SICAV that Shares are not being offered or sold for the account of US Persons or investors who do not provide the appropriate CRS information. Subsequent transfers of Shares to US Persons are prohibited. If Shares are beneficially owned by any US Person or a person who has not provided the appropriate CRS information, the SICAV may in its discretion compulsorily redeem such Shares. Investors should moreover note that under the FATCA legislation, the definition of specified persons will include a wider range of investors compared to other legislation.

Other Policies Concerning Shares

RIGHTS WE RESERVE

We reserve the right to do any of the following at any time:

- **Reduce or waive any stated minimum initial investment or account balance** for any fund, especially for investors who invest using straight-through processing or who are committing to invest a certain amount over time.
- **Reject any request to buy shares,** whether for an initial or additional investment, for any reason. If your request is rejected, we will return your purchase money within five business days, by banker's draft or electronic transfer, at your expense. The SICAV will not be held liable for any gain or loss associated with a rejected request.
- **Close any fund or share class to further investment,** either from new investors or all investors, for an indefinite period without advance notice, so long as it is consistent with the interests of shareholders. For information on the status of any fund or share class, contact the registered office.
- **Redeem your shares and send you the proceeds if your balance is drawn down below any stated minimum value.** We will give you 30 calendar days' notice before doing so, to allow you time to buy more shares, switch to another class or redeem the shares. (If a balance falls below the minimum because of fund performance, we will not close the account.)

  If the proceeds are worth more than USD20, we will send them to the registered shareholder(s) and close the account. If they are worth less than USD20, they will be returned to the fund for the benefit of its shareholders.

- **Redeem your shares and send you the proceeds or switch your holding to another class if you do not, or if you no longer, meet the qualifying criteria for the share class you hold.** We will give you 30 calendar days' notice before doing so, to allow you time to switch to another class or redeem the shares.
- **Redeem your shares and send you the proceeds or switch your holding to another suitable class if the share class you hold is no longer operationally or economically viable, or we otherwise deem it to be in your best interests.** We will give you 30 calendar days' notice before doing so.
- **Switch to a more appropriate class of shares or redeem your shares and send you the proceeds when we deem it is in the best interests of the investors, for example, if market timing, late trading or excessive trading are suspected.**
- **Compel an ineligible shareholder to relinquish ownership of fund shares.** If we become aware that shares are owned by an ineligible owner (such as a US investor), are being held in violation of any law or regulation, or the circumstances of ownership may have adverse effects for the SICAV or shareholders, we will either void the acquiring transaction, require a new transfer to an eligible owner, or liquidate the shares. The SICAV will not be held liable for any gain or loss associated with such actions.
- **Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs and/or transactions in a fund's shares** when any of the following is true:
  - the principal stock exchanges or markets associated with a substantial portion of the fund's investments are closed during a time when they normally would be open, or their trading is restricted or suspended
  - one or more other funds in which the fund has invested material assets has suspended its NAV calculations or share transactions
  - a disruption of communication systems or other emergency has made it impractical to reliably value or to trade fund assets
  - notice has been given of a shareholder meeting at which it will be decided whether or not to liquidate the fund or the SICAV
  - the CSSF has approved the suspension
  - any other circumstance exists that would justify the suspension for the protection of shareholders

  A suspension could apply to any share class and fund (or to all), and to any type of request (buy, switch, redeem). We can also refuse to accept requests to buy shares. We will not refuse requests to switch or redeem shares, but these requests may be held and placed in line for processing on the next business day.

  If your order is delayed in processing because of a suspension, you will be notified of the suspension within 7 days of your request, and of its termination. If a suspension lasts for more than 7 days, all investors will be notified.

- **Limit how many shares are redeemed on a single business day.** On any business day, no fund will be obligated to process redemptions that, in total, are equal to more than 10% of its net assets. Redemption orders in excess of the 10% limit may be delayed for processing at the next business day in priority to later redemptions received by us. A fund will only limit redemptions when necessary to preserve the interests of all shareholders.
- **Extend the redemption payment period, in exceptional circumstances and/or when the liquidity of a fund does not permit payment within the normal timeframe.** Under such circumstances, payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 15 calendar days (unless shorter periods apply due to local rules and regulations in particular jurisdictions).
- **Accept securities as payment for shares, or fulfil redemption payments with securities (in-kind payments).** In cases where you wish to request a purchase or redemption in-kind, you must get advance approval from us. In-kind payments will be subject to a special report of the SICAV's auditor. Normally, you will be responsible for the payment of all costs associated with the in-kind nature of the transaction (valuation of the securities, broker fees, compulsory audit report, etc.).

  If you receive approval for an in-kind redemption, we will seek to provide you with a selection of securities that closely or fully matches the overall composition of the fund's portfolio at the

time the transaction is processed. However, a non-pro-rated portion of the securities in the fund's portfolio may be transferred to you provided this is in the best interests of the remaining shareholders and as long as you agree.

In cases where the request to make a redemption in kind originates with us, we will seek your consent before making the in-kind redemption.

SWING PRICING (DILUTION ADJUSTMENT)

Swing pricing is intended to protect the interests of all shareholders by mitigating the negative impact of dilution on the fund's returns.

The actual total cost of purchasing or selling the underlying securities in a fund may be higher or lower than the latest available value used in calculating the NAV. The difference can be attributed to a variety of factors including dealing charges, commissions, taxes and dealing spreads as well as other market and trading considerations and can, over time, have a materially disadvantageous effect on a shareholder's interest in a fund if not otherwise accounted for in the calculation of the NAV.

To prevent this effect, known as "dilution", on business days when the amount of trading in a fund's shares will precipitate significant purchases or sales of underlying securities, we will adjust the fund's NAV by an amount estimated to more closely reflect the actual prices and costs of the underlying transactions. This is often referred to as "swing pricing". These adjustment amounts, called swing factors, can vary with market conditions and transaction volumes and this means that the amount of dilution adjustment applied can change at any time.

Ordinarily, we apply the swing pricing process on a systematic basis across all funds. However, we periodically review the principles on which the process is based, including the operational application, the net subscription / redemption related trigger points and the swing factor calculation methodology.

It is not possible to predict accurately whether a price swing will occur at any point in time. In general, the NAV per share applied to all subscription and redemption requests, in the relevant fund on that day, will be adjusted upward when we consider that the demand to buy fund shares is material and downward when we consider that the demand to redeem fund shares is material.

Typically, on any business day, any adjustment is limited to a maximum of 2% of a fund's NAV except in the case of the Frontier Markets Equity Fund for which the maximum adjustment is 4% of the fund's NAV. However, in the event of extreme or exceptional market conditions and on a temporary basis, it may be necessary for any swing factor to be set at a level which exceeds this maximum. The estimated swing factors, based on the securities held and market conditions as at the date of this prospectus, are set out below. We review these estimates on a regular basis and they can change at any time. Consequently, the swing factors in this table should be seen only as indicative.

	Indicative swing factor applicable to purchases	Indicative swing factor applicable to redemptions
Bond Funds		
Asia Credit Bond Fund	0.25%	0.25%
Diversified Income Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Dynamic Credit Fund	0.45%	0.45%
Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund	0.30%	0.30%
Dynamic Global Bond Fund	0.15%	0.15%
Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	0.35%	0.35%
Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	0.25%	0.25%
Euro Corporate Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
European High Yield Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global Aggregate Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global Government Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global High Income Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global High Yield Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global Impact Credit Fund	0.20%	0.20%
Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund	0.15%	0.15%
Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	0.20%	0.20%
US Aggregate Bond Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Equity Funds		
Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund	0.25%	0.35%
Asian Opportunities Equity Fund	0.25%	0.35%
China Evolution Equity Fund	0.30%	0.30%
Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund	0.25%	0.35%
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	0.25%	0.35%
European Equity Fund	0.25%	0.10%
European Select Equity Fund	0.20%	0.10%
European Smaller Companies Equity Fund	0.35%	0.15%
Frontier Markets Equity Fund	0.55%	0.55%
Future of Finance Equity Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Focused Growth Equity Fund	0.15%	0.10%
Global Growth Equity Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Impact Equity Fund	0.15%	0.10%
Global Natural Resources Equity Fund	0.15%	0.10%
Global Real Estate Securities Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Select Equity Fund	0.10%	0.05%
Global Structured Research Equity Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Technology Equity Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Value Equity Fund	0.15%	0.10%
Japanese Equity Fund	0.15%	0.15%
US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Blue Chip Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Impact Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Large Cap Value Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Select Value Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
US Smaller Companies Equity Fund	0.10%	0.10%
US Structured Research Equity Fund	0.05%	0.05%
Multi-Asset Funds		
Capital Allocation Fund	To Be Confirmed	To Be Confirmed
Global Allocation Extended Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Allocation Fund	0.10%	0.10%
Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund	0.15%	0.15%
Multi-Asset Global Income Fund	0.15%	0.15%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 1	0.00%	0.00%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 2	0.00%	0.00%
Retirement Allocation Fund – 3	0.00%	0.00%

FAIR MARKET VALUATION

When a fund has significant investments that trade mainly on a market that is not in the Luxembourg time zone, the board may direct the fund to adjust its NAV to reflect fair market values for its holdings. The board will only do this when it believes such a step is warranted in light of unusual market volatility or other circumstances. Any fair value adjustments will be applied consistently to all share classes within a fund.

Measures to Protect Shareholders and Prevent Crime and Terrorism

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION

Before being approved for opening an account, each investor must provide, at a minimum, the following identification:

- **Natural persons** An identity card or passport duly certified by a public authority (such as a notary, police official or ambassador) in his or her country of residence.
- **Corporations and other entities** A certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents, published accounts, or other official statutory document, plus, for the entity's owners or other economic beneficiaries, the identification described above for natural persons.

We will ask you for additional documentation as well (either before opening an account or at any time afterward), and we may delay or deny your investment. If you are a returning former investor in any of the funds but you have had a zero balance for 13 months or longer, you may be required to supply updated account opening documentation. For more details, contact the SICAV.

MARKET TIMING AND LATE TRADING

We do not knowingly allow any transactions that may constitute market timing, and we may take any measures that, at our discretion, we consider appropriate to protect shareholder interests, including, but not limited to, rejecting, suspending or cancelling any trading request we believe may be linked to an investor, group of investors, or trading pattern associated with market timing. We may also take appropriate measures to ensure that requests to buy, switch, or redeem shares, or to change accepted trading orders that are received after Cut-Off will not be processed on that business day.

EXCESSIVE TRADING

Buying and redeeming fund shares for short-term profits can disrupt portfolio management and drive up fund expenses, to the detriment of other shareholders. We may take any measures that, at our discretion, we consider appropriate to protect shareholder interests, including but not limited to rejecting, suspending or cancelling or switching your investment (into more appropriate share classes). Moreover, we may also decide to charge an excessive trading levy of up to 2% of the redemption amount to investors that, in our reasonable opinion, are suspected of excessive trading.* This charge will be made for the benefit of the relevant fund. Affected investors will be notified in their contract notes if such a fee has been charged. We may also forcibly redeem your investment, at your sole cost and risk. Please also refer to the "rights we reserve" section above.

We recognise that certain transactions are not motivated by short-term trading considerations and therefore may be exempt from the policy of restricting certain transactions. Intermediary trading per se, is assumed to involve certain volumes and frequencies and is generally assessed in light of market norms, historical patterns and the intermediary's asset levels. Normally this activity will not be considered as excessive trading unless we believe the activity becomes too frequent or appears to follow a trading pattern that we consider as constituting excessive trading.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER-TERRORIST FINANCING

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 relating to money laundering and counter terrorist financing (as amended) (the AML Law), the law of 13 February 2018 enhancing the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legal framework and the CSSF Regulation No. 12-02 of 14 December 2012 as amended (CSSFR 12-02) implementing a legally binding reinforcement of the regulatory framework, as well as to the others applicable circulars of the CSSF (including but not limited to CSSF circulars 11/529, 17/650 (as amended by 20/744), 18/698, 19/732 and 21/782), obligations have been imposed on the SICAV and its management company to take measures to prevent the use of investment funds for money laundering and terrorist financing purposes and to fulfill the requirements in respect of applicable sanctions regimes. The SICAV retains ultimate responsibility for its compliance with the aforementioned applicable obligations.

Accordingly, the management company has established a procedure to collect Know Your Customer ("KYC") information and documentation on all the SICAV's potential investors, their proxies and the economic beneficiaries of the investments (the "Beneficial Owner"). The management company has delegated verifying KYC on the SICAV's investors to the administrative agent.

To comply with all the relevant laws and regulations, the SICAV's potential investors should submit any necessary identification documents together with the application form.

The identification obligation may be satisfied:

- for natural persons: by providing a passport or similar government issued identity card copy duly certified by an independent notary, independent accountant or independent solicitor (must be a non-family member and/ or employee of company) to be a true copy of such a document issued by an authorised body in their resident country, and similar documents, as applicable, where Beneficial Owners differ from the natural person;
- for legal persons: by providing documents such as a current certificate of incorporation, company articles of incorporation/by-laws or other constitutive documents as applicable and, for the entity's owner or other Beneficial Owners, the documents required for a natural person. In addition, this information can be supported with membership to a recognised stock exchange.

The identification of the Beneficial Owner will occur either in case of direct purchase of the shares of the SICAV or in case of indirect purchase via an intermediary.

The investors will also be required to periodically supply updated or renewed (where corporate events occurred) information and documentation to ensure that the KYC records we are obliged to retain remain current and up to date.

The management company and/or any of its delegates reserve the right to ask for additional KYC information and documentation, such as verifying source of wealth and source of funds, and submitting the original version of KYC documents, as may be required in higher risk scenarios or to comply with any applicable laws and regulations.

By investing in the SICAV the investors agree to provide the requested KYC documents.

Failure to provide the requested documentation may result in rejection of an account opening request, a delay in investment or the withholding of sale proceeds.

Such information provided to the management company or its delegates is collected and processed for anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing compliance purposes.

The investments held by the SICAV are subject to initial and ongoing due diligence controls to mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risk.

The identification obligation may, in certain scenarios and subject to certain conditions, be undertaken by an intermediary instead of by the SICAV, the management company or its delegates, for example in the following circumstances:

* Effective 1st February 2026.

- when a subscription is placed via a financial intermediary supervised by a regulatory authority imposing investors identification obligations equivalent to those required under the applicable Luxembourg law for the prevention of money laundering and to which the financial intermediary is subject;
- when a subscription is placed via a financial intermediary whose parent company is supervised by a regulatory authority imposing investor or transferee identification obligations equivalent to those required under the applicable Luxembourg law for the prevention of money laundering and where the law applicable to the parent company or the group policy imposes equivalent obligations on its subsidiaries or branches.

In these situations, financial intermediaries will be subject to enhanced due diligence in line with article 3-2 of the AML Law and article 3 of the CSSFR 12/02.

- To ensure the SICAV is in full compliance with applicable sanctions regimes (including but not limited to European Union, the United Nations and the United State of America), we do not accept investment of investors if such transactions would lead to breaches to the applicable sanctions laws and regulations. The SICAV will enact a freeze of holdings to individuals or entities designated in applicable sanctions lists where required by regulation. All investors are expected to act in accordance with these sanctions regimes.

PRIVACY, USE AND DISCLOSURE OF INVESTOR INFORMATION

In connection with an account (or prospective account) we will obtain information about actual or prospective investors and associated persons of investors, such as beneficial owners, advisers, contact persons, and individuals who act on behalf of entities, such as employees, officers or directors (collectively, "Investor Information"). Investor Information can contain data concerning entities as well as personal data of individuals. If Investor Information is not supplied as requested, you may not be able to open or maintain an account.

The management company and its affiliates have implemented technical and organisational security measures in an effort to safeguard Investor Information in their custody and control. Such measures include limiting access to Investor Information to those who need to know such information for the purposes described in this section and elsewhere in this prospectus, training for employees and contractors, as well as other technical, administrative, and physical safeguards. When we engage third party services providers, such as the depositary/transfer agent, the providers are required to take similar measures.

Investor Information may be gathered, stored, and used in physical or electronic form (including making recordings of telephone calls or other electronic communications to or from investors or their associated persons). Investor Information, whether provided to us or developed in relation to an account, is used for various purposes, such as account administration and shareholder services, operation of the fund, development and maintenance of business relationships with investors, guarding against unauthorised account access, offering investment products and services that may be of interest to investors (as permitted by law and, as applicable, except where you have asked us not to do so), internal and external analysis and research, exercising and defending legal rights, prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, tax and other legal reporting purposes, to comply with various laws and regulations, and as otherwise specified in this prospectus.

In relation to such purposes we may transfer Investor Information to third parties that may or may not be affiliates of the management company and to countries located outside of the European Economic Area (the 'EEA'), for example, when processing centres, agents, other third parties, and/or our affiliates are based outside of the EEA.

A Privacy Notice for individuals relating to their personal data processed in connection with the application process or subsequent investments or activities can be found at **www.troweprice.com/PrivacyNoticeEMEA.** This will also be provided as part of the application form.

Holding, processing and disclosure of investor data by the transfer agent

By subscribing for the shares and/or being invested in the SICAV, in respect of which J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is the transfer agent, the shareholder mandates, authorises and instructs J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch to hold, process and disclose certain investor data (see below) to authorised entities (see below), and to use communications and computing systems, as well as web portals or gateways operated by J.P. Morgan Luxembourg or the authorised entities for the permitted purposes (see below), including where such authorised entities and their personnel, communications and computing systems are present in a jurisdiction outside of Luxembourg where confidentiality and data protection laws might be of a lower standard than in Luxembourg.

A more detailed description relating to investor data, authorised entities and permitted purposes for which J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch may disclose confidential information can be found on **www.troweprice.lu/investor-data-transfer-agent** and is provided as part of the SICAV's New Account Registration form.

INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

FACILITIES SERVICE ACCORDING TO ART. 92 OF EU DIRECTIVE 2019/1160

Information in relation to facilities for investors located in the following countries, is available at **www.eifs.lu/troweprice:**

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden

Austria

TAX REPRESENTATIVE

Deloitte Tax Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
Renngasse 1 / Freyung
A-1013 Vienna, Austria

Facilities according to Art. 92(1) a) of the Directive 2009/ 65/EC, as amended by the Directive (EU) 2019/1160 are available from:

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch (the "Transfer Agent")
European Bank & Business Center
6h, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Luxembourg
E-Mail: ta.is.registration@jpmorgan.com
ta.is.cash@jpmorgan.com
ta.is.dealing@jpmorgan.com

Applications for the redemption and repurchase of shares may be sent to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg at the address above. All payments to shareholders, including redemption proceeds, potential distributions and other payments, may, upon request, be paid through the Transfer Agent.

The prospectus, the key investor information documents, the articles of incorporation of the SICAV and the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained, free of charge and in hardcopy, at the registered office of the management company T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l., 35, Boulevard Prince Henri, L-1724 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and are also available on the SICAV´s website.

The issue, redemption, and conversion prices can be obtained free of charge and in printed form at the registered office of the management company as well on the SICAV´s website and on **www.fundinfo.com.**

Shareholder notices and any other information to the shareholders, to which shareholders are entitled at the registered office of the SICAV can be obtained at the registered office of the SICAV and **troweprice.com.**

Denmark

Marketing plan It is the SICAV's intention to market the shares of the SICAV to retail and institutional investors in Denmark, such as banks and pension funds. The distribution of the fund is being done by meeting potential investors directly.

France

CENTRALISING CORRESPONDENT

Société Générale
29, boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris, France

Italy

PAYING AGENTS

Société Générale Securities Services S.p.A
Via Benigno Crespi, 19/A MAC2
Milan, Italy

Allfunds Bank – Milan Branch
Via Santa Margherita, 7 – 20121
Milan, Italy

CACEIS Bank - Italy Branch
Piazza Cavour, 2 - 20121
Milan - Italy

Ireland

IRISH TAXATION

The board of directors of the SICAV is informed of the following taxation consequences for investors in Ireland.

On a transfer or redemption of shares (other than by way of a conversion) a chargeable gain or allowable loss may arise for the purposes of Irish taxation. In addition, dividends received by investors may also be subject to income tax/corporation tax.

Investors should, however, seek their own professional advice as to the tax consequences before buying shares of the SICAV. Taxation law and practice, and the levels of taxation, may change from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS

The SICAV publishes the current prospectus accompanied by the latest annual report and semi-annual report, if published after the latest annual report, as well as the key investor information documents which may be obtained free of charge at the registered office of the SICAV.

Information on the net asset value, the subscription price (if any) and the redemption price may be obtained at the registered office of the SICAV. Details concerning the net asset value are also published on SICAV's website at **troweprice.com.**

The SICAV may arrange for the publication of this information in the Reference Currency and any other currency in leading financial newspapers, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Notices to shareholders will be communicated by mail.

Jersey

The consent of the Jersey Financial Services Commission (the commission) under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order, 1958 as amended is not required and has not been obtained to the circulation in Jersey of an offer for subscription, sale or exchange of

Shares in the company. It must be distinctly understood that the commission does not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. The commission is protected by the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Law, 1947, against liability arising from the discharge of its functions under that law.

Germany

Facilities according to Art. 92(1) a) of the Directive 2009/ 65/EC, as amended by the Directive (EU) 2019/1160 are available from:

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch (the "Transfer Agent")
European Bank & Business Center
6h, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Luxembourg
E-Mail: ta.is.registration@jpmorgan.com
ta.is.cash@jpmorgan.com
ta.is.dealing@jpmorgan.com

Applications for the redemption and repurchase of shares may be made to the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg at the address above. All payments to shareholders, including redemption proceeds, potential distributions and other payments, may, upon request, be paid through the Transfer Agent.

1. Further information, as required under applicable law, including the documents listed in "Notices and Publications", under "The SICAV" section of this prospectus, is available to shareholders or potential investors, free of charge at **www.troweprice.com** or at the registered office of the management company T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l., 35, Boulevard Prince Henri, L-1724 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Notices to shareholders will be communicated by mail.
2. The subscription, conversion and redemption prices together with the interim profit and total profit value, which are calculated for the holders of the foreign investment shares after 31st December 1993, are published on every day the stock exchange is open on the website "**www.fundinfo.com**".
3. In addition, shareholders in the Federal Republic of Germany will be informed by an additional publication on the SICAV's website **troweprice.com** in any of the following cases:
   - suspension of the redemption of shares
   - termination of the management of the fund or its liquidation
   - any amendments to the articles of incorporation that are inconsistent with the previous investment principles, that affect material shareholder rights or that relate to remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that may be paid or made out of the asset pool
   - merger of the fund with one or more other funds
   - the change of the fund into a feeder fund or the modification to a master fund

GERMAN TAX – EQUITY FUNDS
It is the intention that the funds listed below will be managed in accordance with the so-called partial exemption regime for equity funds under Sec. 20 para 1 of the German Investment Tax Act. Accordingly, as of the date of this prospectus, and notwithstanding any other provision in this prospectus, each of these funds invests at least 51% of its net assets, on a continuous basis, directly into equities of companies admitted for trading on a recognised stock exchange or are listed on an organised market.

Asian Opportunities Equity Fund	Japanese Equity Fund
China Evolution Equity Fund	Global Structured Research Equity Fund
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Asian ex-Japan Equity Fund
Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund	European Select Equity Fund
European Equity Fund	European Smaller Companies Equity Fund
Frontier Markets Equity Fund	US Blue Chip Equity Fund
Global Focused Growth Equity Fund	US Equity Fund
Global Growth Equity Fund	US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund
Global Impact Equity Fund	US Large Cap Value Equity Fund
Global Natural Resources Equity Fund	US Select Value Equity Fund
Global Select Equity Fund	US Smaller Companies Equity Fund
Global Technology Equity Fund	US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund
Future of Finance Equity Fund	US Impact Equity Fund
Global Value Equity Fund	US Structured Research Equity Fund

GERMAN TAX – MIXED FUNDS
It is the intention that the funds listed below will be managed in accordance with the so-called partial exemption regime for mixed funds under Sec. 20 para 2 of the German Investment Tax Act. Accordingly, as of the date of this prospectus, and notwithstanding any other provision in this prospectus, each of these funds invests at least 25% of its net assets, on a continuous basis, directly into equities of companies admitted for trading on a recognised stock exchange or are listed on an organised market.

Capital Allocation Fund	Global Allocation Extended Fund
Global Allocation Fund	Multi-Asset Global Income Fund
Global Impact Multi-Asset Fund	

VAG-INVESTOR
With reference to the 'Transferring Shares' section, on page 146, VAG-Investors are not required to obtain the consent of the management company or any other third party prior to transferring their shares. VAG-Investors may freely transfer their shares to any institutional investor who is not an US investor.

Transparency – The management company informs any VAG-Investor quarterly (within three months after the end of the relevant quarter) about the assets of the relevant Funds held by German VAG investors.

Switzerland

REPRESENTATIVE

First Independent Fund Services Ltd
Feldeggstrasse 12
CH-8008 Zurich, Switzerland

PAYING AGENT

Helvetische Bank AG
Seefeldstrasse 215
CH-8008 Zurich, Switzerland

LOCATION WHERE THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS MAY BE OBTAINED
The prospectus, the key investor information documents or the key information documents respectively, articles of incorporation as well

as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications concerning the SICAV are made in Switzerland on **www.fundinfo.com.**

The net asset value together with the reference stating "excluding commissions" shall be published daily on the **fundinfo.com** website.

PLACE OF PERFORMANCE AND PLACE OF JURISDICTION

In respect of the shares offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is the registered office of the Representative. The place of jurisdiction is at the registered office of the Representative or at the registered office or place of residence of the investor.

PAYMENT OF RETROCESSIONS AND REBATES

The management company and/or its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of fund shares in Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular: Any activity aimed at promoting the distribution of fund shares.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is based on the applicable provisions of Federal Act on Financial Services.

In the case of distribution activity in Switzerland, the management company and/or its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor in question. Rebates are permitted provided that:

- they are paid from fees received by the management company or the investment manager and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets; and
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria; and
- all investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the management company and/or its agents are as follows:

- Agree to the terms and conditions set out in a written agreement to be entered into between the investor and the management company or the investment manager.
- Amount invested
- Investment behaviour shown by the investor
- Investment period
- Share class purchased

At the request of the investor, the investment manager must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

LANGUAGE

The English text of this prospectus is the legal and binding version except to the extent (and only to the extent) that the law of Switzerland requires that the legal relationship between the SICAV and its shareholders in Switzerland shall be governed by the German version of the prospectus as filed with the Swiss regulator.

United Kingdom

SCHEME FACILITIES OFFICE

T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

The SICAV is an open-ended investment company created under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, established as a société d'investissement à capital variable ("SICAV") on 5 June 2001; and is authorised under part 1 of the 2010 Law relating to collective investment undertakings. The SICAV has appointed T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l., 35, Boulevard Prince Henri, L-1724 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as its management company, responsible for management, administration and distribution of the SICAV.

SCHEME FACILITIES

Any complaints about the operation of the scheme should be directed to the Scheme Facilities Office and be marked for the attention of the compliance officer.

Copies of the articles of incorporation of the SICAV can be inspected free of charge at the Scheme Facilities Office.

Copies of the most recent prospectus, key investor information documents and the most recently prepared annual and semi-annual reports are available free of charge from the Scheme Facilities Office.

UK resident investors should seek their own professional advice as to tax matters and other relevant considerations. Please note that investors making investments in the SICAV may not receive their entire investment back.

REPORTING STATUS

The Operator of the SICAV intends to seek Reporting Status in the UK for certain classes of share of certain funds, which will be managed with a view to them qualifying as reporting funds for taxation purposes. A full list of reporting share classes is available from the management company on request. A list of reporting funds and their certification dates is published on the HMRC website **https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds.**

Under the offshore fund rules, investors in reporting funds are subject to tax on their share of the reporting fund's income for an accounting period, whether or not the income is distributed to them. UK resident holders of accumulation share classes should be aware that they will be required to account for and pay tax on income which has been reported to them in respect of their holdings on an annual basis through their tax return, even though such income has not been distributed to them. Any capital gain on disposal of shares in classes that are reporting funds should not be reclassified as an income gain under the UK's offshore fund rules, and UK resident holders will be taxes on those shared under capital gains tax rules.

In accordance with the offshore funds legislation, reportable income attributable to each fund share will be published no later than 10 months after the end of the reporting period at **troweprice.com.**

DEALING PRICES

The most recently published dealing price per share for the purchase, conversion and redemption of each class of shares of each fund can be obtained from the Administration Agent as described in the prospectus. Dealing prices are also available at **troweprice.com/sicavfunds.**

Dealing prices can also be obtained from the Scheme Facilities Office and on Reuters and Bloomberg.

COMPENSATION RIGHTS

Potential investors should be aware that the SICAV is not subject to the rules and regulations made under FSMA for the protection of investors. Investors will not have any protection under the United Kingdom Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

CANCELLATION RIGHTS

Please note that the investors have no rights of cancellation.

Operations and Business Structure

SICAV name T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV.

Registered office

European Bank & Business Center
6c, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Luxembourg

Other contact information

Tel +352 46 26 85 162
Fax +352 22 74 43
troweprice.com

Legal structure Société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV); open-ended.

Incorporated 5 June 2001.

Duration Indefinite.

Articles of incorporation Last modified on 2 June 2020 and published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations on 26 June 2020.

Legal jurisdiction Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Regulatory authority

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
283, route d'Arlon
L-1150 Luxembourg

Registration number B 82218.

Financial year 1 January – 31 December.

Capital Sum of the net assets of all the funds.

Minimum capital at incorporation USD35,000.

Par value of shares None.

Structure and Governing Law

The SICAV functions as an "umbrella fund" under which the funds are created and operate. The assets and liabilities of each fund are segregated from those of other funds; there is no cross-liability between funds. The SICAV qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) under Part 1 of the 2010 Law and is registered on the official list of collective investment undertakings maintained by the CSSF.

The SICAV is not registered under the US Investment Company Act of 1940. The SICAV's disclosure documents and shareholder reports are exempt from the requirements of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) because the management company, investment manager, and sub-investment managers rely on exemptions from registering with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") regarding the SICAV, including CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3).

While Rule 4.13(a)(3) does not require a CPO to deliver a CFTC Disclosure Document to prospective shareholders, or to provide shareholders with certified annual reports, prospective shareholders and shareholders should nonetheless receive this Prospectus and such annual report, pursuant to other regulations applicable to the SICAV.

Each relevant fund qualifies for the exemption under CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3) on the basis that, among other things, (i) each shareholder is a not a U.S. person, (ii) the SICAV shares are exempt from registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, (iii) participations in the SICAV are not marketed as or in a vehicle for trading the commodity futures or commodity options markets, and (iv) each relevant fund limits its trading activity in commodity interests and security futures positions (each as defined by the CFTC) such that it meets one of the following tests when it enters into each such position: (1) the aggregate initial margin deposits and premium required to establish such positions do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of such fund's portfolio; or (2) the aggregate net notional value of such positions does not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of such fund's portfolio.

Any legal disputes involving the SICAV, the depositary or any shareholder will be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent Luxembourg court, although the SICAV may submit itself to the competent court of other jurisdictions in disputes that concern activities or shareholders in that jurisdiction. The ability for a shareholder to bring a claim against the SICAV expires five years after the event on which the claim would be based (30 years in the case of claims concerning entitlement to the proceeds of a liquidation).

Board of Directors of the SICAV

Chairman: Scott Keller
Head of Americas, APAC and EMEA Distribution
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Caron Ditchburn (Carter)
Head of EMEA COO Enablement, Governance & Control
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Maria Elena Rigby (Drew)
Director of Research, Responsible Investing
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Helen Ford
Head of Investment Specialist Group
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Nicholas Trueman
Head of EMEA Distribution
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Alfred Brausch
Independent Director, Honorary Member of the Luxembourg Bar
35, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Kirchberg
Luxembourg

Tracey Mc Dermott Darlington
Independent Director
8 An Der Uecht
5371 Schuttrange
Luxembourg

The board is responsible for the overall management and administration of the SICAV and has broad powers to act on its behalf, including:

- appointing and supervising the management company

- setting investment policy and approving the appointment of any investment manager or sub-investment manager
- making all determinations regarding the launch, modification, merger or discontinuation of funds and share classes, including such matters as timing, pricing, fees, dividend policy, liquidation of the SICAV, and other conditions
- determining when and in what manner the SICAV will exercise any of the rights reserved in this prospectus or by statute and making any associated shareholder communications
- ensuring that the management company and the depositary are adequately capitalised and that their appointment is consistent with the 2010 Law and any applicable contracts of the SICAV
- determining the availability of any share class to any investor or distributor or in any jurisdiction

The board is responsible for the information in this prospectus and has taken all reasonable care to ensure that it is materially accurate and complete.

Directors serve until their term ends, they resign, or they are revoked, in accordance with the articles of incorporation. Any additional directors will be appointed in accordance with the articles of incorporation and Luxembourg law. Directors may be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the performance of their duties as directors.

Service Providers Engaged by the SICAV

DEPOSITARY

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch
European Bank and Business Centre
6 route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Luxembourg

The depositary has been appointed by the SICAV under an agreement and is responsible for ensuring that:

- the sale, issue, repurchase and cancellation of shares is done according to the law applicable to UCITS and the articles of incorporation
- the value of the shares is calculated in accordance with the law applicable to UCITS and the articles of incorporation
- instructions of the SICAV or the management company are carried out unless they conflict with the law applicable to UCITS and the articles of incorporation
- income produced by the SICAV is applied as specified in the articles
- in transactions involving assets of the SICAV, all monies due to the SICAV arrive within the customary market period

The depositary is also responsible for the safekeeping and ownership verification of the assets of the SICAV, cash flow monitoring and oversight in accordance with the law applicable to UCITS

In order to provide depositary services according to the types of assets and the geographical regions the SICAV plans to invest in, the depositary may entrust assets held by the SICAV to sub-custodians. When selecting sub-custodians, the depositary shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence required under law applicable to UCITS, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment, as the depositary may from time to time have entered into arrangements with other clients, funds or other third parties for the provision of safekeeping and related services. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise within a multi-service banking group such as JPMorgan Chase Group during the normal course of business (for example, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to a fund and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for other related custodial products or services it provides to the funds, for instance foreign exchange, securities lending, pricing or valuation services or fund administration and transfer agency services), the depositary will at all times have regard to its obligations under the law applicable to UCITS.

Up-to-date information regarding the identity of the depositary and its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise will be made available to investors on request.

The current list of sub-custodians used by the depositary is available at **www.troweprice.com/trpfundssicav-listofdelegatesandsubdelegatesofthedepositary** or may be obtained by investors free of charge and upon request from the SICAV.

The depositary is liable to the SICAV for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the depositary or any of its sub-custodians. The depositary shall; however, not be liable if it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The depositary is also liable to the SICAV for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with the applicable law.

Shareholder Meetings

The annual general meeting is held in Luxembourg within six months of the SICAV's accounting year end. Other shareholder meetings can be held at other places and times; if any are scheduled, notices will be distributed to you and will be published as required by law.

Resolutions concerning the interests of all shareholders generally will be taken in a general meeting; those concerning the rights of the shareholders of a specific fund will be discussed in a meeting of that fund's shareholders. The meeting notice will indicate any applicable quorum requirements. When no quorum is required, decisions will be taken if approved by a majority of those shares that actually vote on the matter, whether in person or by proxy.

To fully exercise all of your rights as a shareholder, including voting rights, your shares must be registered in your name, not that of an intermediary.

The board may suspend the voting rights attached to all shares held by a shareholder who is in breach of any law, regulation, or requirement or any jurisdiction or otherwise adversely affects or prejudices the tax status, residence, good standing or general reputation of the SICAV or who could in the board's judgement, otherwise cause the SICAV or any fund to suffer material or legal disadvantage.

A shareholder may individually undertake not to exercise, permanently or temporarily, all or part of their voting rights. Such a waiver binds the relevant shareholder and the SICAV as from its notification to the SICAV.

Operating and Administrative Expenses

The SICAV pays the following expenses out of the assets of the funds:

- fees of all service providers including the fees of the depositary, administration agent, registrar, transfer agent, domiciliary agent, and auditor
- taxes on the assets and income
- all fees, government duties and expenses chargeable to it
- government, regulatory, and cross-border distribution registration expenses

- costs of providing information to you, such as the costs of creating, printing and distributing shareholder reports, prospectuses, KIDs and other shareholder communications that the board considers important
- any fees that the board agrees the SICAV should pay to independent board members for their service on the board
- all other costs associated with operation and distribution, including expenses incurred by the management company, depositary and all service providers in the course of discharging their responsibilities to the SICAV

A fund may amortise its own launch expenses over the first five years of its existence.

Each fund and/or class pays all costs it incurs directly and also pays its pro rata share (based on net asset value) of costs not attributable to a specific fund or class.

Except as noted, funds are subject to the following annual fees, which are calculated and accrued each business day and paid monthly in arrears (or otherwise as allowed by the board):

- administration agent fee, which varies with the SICAV's net assets: maximum fee 0.01%, minimum fee 0.003% of SICAV assets or USD27,000 per fund, whichever is higher
- custodial fee, which varies with the amount of assets in custody: maximum 0.017%, minimum 0.0005%. Certain other out-of-pocket expenses borne by the custodian may also be charged to the funds.

Except for those share classes carrying a 'x' suffix, all expenses will be charged first against current income, then against realised capital gains, and lastly against capital. If deductions are made from capital, this will result in capital erosion and will constrain growth.

In order to mitigate the impact of these expenses on shareholders, the management company has agreed to limit the total amount to be borne by some share classes to the levels set out in "Fund Descriptions". Operating and administrative expenses will be calculated and accrued daily and deducted, up to the indicated limit, from each share class. Should the actual operating and administrative costs attributable to a share class exceed the expense limit, the management company will bear the excess. However, if at any time the expenses actually incurred fall below the limit, only those actual expenses will be deducted and thus the benefit of any reduction in these costs will be to the advantage of the shareholders.

The operating and administrative expense limits for each class will be reviewed should there be a material change in the fees charged by service providers to the SICAV or in the other expenses it incurs. In any event, expense limits for each class will be reviewed annually to ensure that they remain appropriate and fair to shareholders. Any decision to increase the operating and administrative expense limits will be notified to shareholders at least 30 days before the change is implemented.

In addition to the fees and expenses described above, each fund bears transaction fees and expenses associated with buying and selling fund assets, including brokerage, interest, taxes, governmental duties, charges and levies.

Line of Credit

As at the date of this prospectus, in order to help meet short-term redemptions and liquidity needs during normal and stressed market conditions, the SICAV has in place a line of credit. Although expected to be renewed on an ongoing basis, there can be no guarantee that it will be. Confirmation that the line of credit is in place can be obtained at the registered office of the management company. All loans must be temporary and are limited to 10% of fund's net assets.

Dealing Commissions and Investment Research

In choosing broker-dealers to execute trades involving portfolio securities, the investment manager and the SICAV have fiduciary and regulatory requirements to seek broker-dealers that offer "best execution".

Because price is not the only factor to be assessed when determining which firm offers "best execution", the investment manager may choose a broker-dealer who charges a higher commission on trades if the investment manager determines, in good faith, that the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services provided.

The investment manager and sub-investment managers may acquire equity and fixed income research designed to assist in the investment decision-making process from independent providers and broker-dealers (i.e. "third party research").

Third party research utilised by the equity and fixed income investment staff of the investment manager and sub-investment managers will be borne by the investment manager or the relevant sub-investment manager. The funds will not pay for third party research.

For more details on dealing commissions and investment research, please contact the SICAV.

Notices and Publications

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

Notice of any material change to the SICAV or its funds will be mailed to you at the address of record. If applicable, the prospectus will also be revised and made available.

Notices to you may be published in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations (RESA), in the "Luxemburger Wort" in Luxembourg and in other media outlets in jurisdictions where the SICAV is registered.

NAVs and notices of dividends for all existing share classes of all funds are available at **troweprice.com, fundsquare.net,** from the registered office, and through Reuters, Bloomberg, and other financial and media outlets in jurisdictions where the SICAV is registered.

Information on past performance appears in the relevant link of the section "Other relevant information" contained in the KID for each fund, by share class, and in the shareholder reports. Audited annual reports are issued within four months of the end of the financial year. Unaudited semi-annual reports are issued within two months of the end of the period they cover. Shareholder reports are available at **troweprice.com, fundsquare.net** and at the registered office.

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

You can access various documents about the SICAV at **https://www.troweprice.com/sicavfunds, fundsquare.net** or at the registered office, including:

- KIDs
- shareholder reports
- notices to shareholders
- application form
- the prospectus

Also at the registered office, you can read or get copies of all of the above documents. In addition, you can read or get copies of the polices in relation to proxy voting, best execution, handling of complaints and conflict of interests as well as the articles of incorporation and certain key agreements between the SICAV and the management company, investment manager and service providers.

You can also read or get copies of the articles of incorporation at the Trades and Companies Register's office in Luxembourg.

Liquidation or Merger

LIQUIDATION

The board may decide to liquidate any fund or share class, or may propose to shareholders the liquidation of the SICAV, if any of the following is true:

- the total value of all shares of the SICAV is less than USD30 million, or the total value of any fund or share class is less than USD20 million, (with other currencies being converted to USD at current market rates)
- the board believes that continued operation of the SICAV, fund or share class is not economically efficient
- the liquidation is justified by a change in economic or political situations
- the liquidation is part of an economic rationalisation (such as an overall adjustment of fund offerings)
- the board believes the liquidation would be in the best interests of shareholders

Generally, shareholders of the relevant fund or share class may continue to redeem or switch their shares, free of any redemption and switching charges (except disinvestment costs) up to the liquidation date. The prices at which these redemptions and switches are executed will reflect any costs relating to the liquidation. The Board can suspend or refuse these redemptions and switches if it believes it is in the best interests of shareholders or is necessary to ensure shareholder equality.

Between the date of notification to shareholders that a fund is to be liquidated, and the completion of the liquidation, the portfolio of the fund may diverge from its investment limitations as described in this prospectus.

Only the liquidation of the last remaining fund will result in the liquidation of the SICAV. In such a case, once liquidation is decided upon, the SICAV and all funds must cease issuing new shares except for the purpose of liquidation.

Should the SICAV need to liquidate, one or more liquidators appointed by the shareholder meeting will liquidate the SICAV's assets in the best interest of shareholders and will distribute the net proceeds (after deduction of any costs relating to the liquidation) to shareholders.

Amounts from any liquidations that are not claimed promptly by shareholders will be deposited in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation. Amounts still unclaimed after 30 years will be forfeited according to Luxembourg law.

MERGERS

Within the limits of the 2010 Law, any fund may merge with any other (whether within the SICAV or in a different SICAV), and the SICAV may merge with another UCITS, wherever domiciled. The board will approve the merger, which must then be approved by a majority of the shares casting a vote on the matter and will set the effective date of any merger.

Shareholders whose investments are involved in any merger will receive at least 30 days' advance notice of the merger, during which they will be able to redeem or switch their shares free of any redemption and switching charges (except disinvestment costs).

Operations and Business Structure

Management company name T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.

Registered office

35, Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724, Luxembourg

Other contact information

Tel +352 27 47 251
Fax +352 27 47 25 32

Legal form of company Société à responsabilité limitée.

Incorporated 5 April 1990, in Luxembourg.

Articles of incorporation Last modified on 1 March 2019 and published in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations (RESA) on 13 March 2019.

Regulatory authority

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
283, route d'Arlon
L-1150 Luxembourg

Registration number B 33 422.

Authorised and issued share capital USD2,669.400.

The management company has responsibility for investment management services, administrative services and distribution services. The activities of the management company are supervised and coordinated by the conducting officers. The management company is subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 law.

The management company has the option of delegating to third parties some or all of its responsibilities, subject to applicable laws and the consent and supervision of the board. For example, so long as it retains control and supervision, the management company can appoint one or more investment managers to handle the day-to-day management of fund assets, or one or more advisers to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments. The management company can also appoint various service providers, including those listed below.

The management company is entitled to receive a management company fee, out of the assets of the funds, as indicated for each fund in "Fund Descriptions". This fee is calculated based on each fund's daily net assets and is paid monthly in arrears. The management company pays the investment manager out of the management company fee. The management company may decide to waive some or all of its fee in order to reduce the impact on performance. Such waivers may be applied to any fund or share class, for any amount of time and to any extent, as determined by the management company.

The investment manager, sub-investment managers, and all service providers typically serve for an indefinite period and the management company can replace them periodically. The investment manager can be terminated immediately upon a decision of the management company and can resign effective 30 days from when the management company receives a notice of resignation. Any other service provider can resign or be replaced upon 90 days' notice.

The management company has established a remuneration policy statement which sets out the policies, practices and procedures followed by the management company in order to comply with applicable law.

The remuneration policy statement is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the UCITS that the management company manages.

The remuneration policy statement is further in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the management company and the UCITS that it manages. In order to educate associates, protect the firm's reputation, and ensure that the firm's integrity remains as a principle by which business is conducted, the management has adopted the Code of Ethics and Conduct ("Code") of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. The Code establishes standards of conduct which the management company expects each associate to fully understand and agree to adopt, including the appropriate management of conflicts of interest. Any identified regulatory or Code breaches by an associate are reported to the associate's line manager and are be taken into consideration when assessing an individual associate's performance, and ultimately therefore impacting their compensation.

The assessment of an individual's performance covers progress on both short and long term goals and is evaluated through a range of financial and non-financial factors, including risk reduction/ mitigation, customer satisfaction, operational effectiveness, process enhancements, levels of cooperation, developments to the firm's reputation and the individual's compliance with business policies and procedures, including but not limited to the Code.

The compensation programs of the management company are designed to reward executives and other officers for building and strengthening the very core of the company's long-term viability, which contributes to long-term value creation for all clients, including the SICAV and its shareholders. This is accomplished through a balance of short-term fixed and variable cash compensation, and long-term equity-based incentives. The fixed element of each associate's compensation is sufficiently high to allow for a fully flexible policy on the variable component.

The details of the up-to-date remuneration policy statement setting out the key remuneration elements, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee, are available on the website **www.troweprice.com/ trpluxembourgmanagementsarlremunerationpolicy.** A paper copy of the remuneration policy statement is available free of charge at the registered office of the management company.

Complaints

The details of the up-to-date complaints handling procedure including information about how to file a complaint, are available on the website **www.troweprice.com/complainthandlingprocedure.**

Board of Managers

Chairman: Scott Keller
Head of Americas, APAC and EMEA Distribution
T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Denise Thomas
Regional Chief Operating Officer – EMEA
T. Rowe Price International Ltd

Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

Dr. Tim Koslowski
Managing Legal Counsel – Country Head
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Christine Morgan
Deputy General Counsel
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
1307 Point Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
USA

Florian Schneider
Head of International (ex-Japan) Commercial and Vehicle Product
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Conducting Officers

Giorgio Costanzo
Managing Legal Counsel
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Steve Gohier
Director, Regulatory Advisory Compliance
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Marie Lerin
Director, Delegated Portfolio Management Oversight
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Antoine Madelpech
Director, Fund Administration & Accounting
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Thierry Pagano
Head of Business Management Luxembourg
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Benoit Philippe
Director, Regulatory Risk EMEA
T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l.
35 Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Managers

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR[2]

T. Rowe Price International Ltd
Warwick Court, 5 Paternoster Square
London, EC4M 7DX, UK

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGERS

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
1307 Point Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231, USA

T. Rowe Price Investment Management, Inc.
1307 Point Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231, USA

T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited
6/F Chater House
8 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd
501 Orchard Road,
#10-02 Wheelock Place,
238880, Singapore

T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc.
1-9-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Japan

T. Rowe Price Australia Limited
Governor Phillip Tower, Level 28, 1 Farrer Place, Sydney
NSW 2000, Australia

The investment manager is responsible for day-to-day management of the funds. The investment manager is regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority.

Upon request of the board, the investment manager may provide advice and assistance to the board in setting investment policy and in determining related matters for the SICAV or for any fund. The investment manager has also been appointed to handle the SICAV's promotional, marketing and distribution activities, including the appointment of distributors (meaning sales agents, marketing agents, distribution agents and other financial intermediaries).

The investment manager has the option of delegating to sub-investment managers, at its own expense and responsibility and with the approval of the board and the CSSF, any or all of its investment management and advisory duties.

For example, so long as it retains control and supervision, the investment manager can appoint one or more sub-investment managers to handle the day-to-day management of fund assets, or one or more advisers to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments.

The investment manager also has the option of making, as allowed by the FCA rules and other applicable law and regulation and at its own expense, so-called retrocession payments to intermediaries, platforms and other investors, including its own staff and its affiliates.

The investment manager or its affiliates may further, at its own initiative and expense, organise client events or host conferences and pay for transportation, accommodation, meals, beverages and entertainment in respect of the invited intermediaries, distributors or other clients.

The investment manager or its affiliate may, from time to time, invest corporate money to seed certain proprietary funds. Such entity's ownership percentage may be significant for an unspecified period. A fund may, from time to time, invest in such proprietary funds. The investment manager or its affiliate may elect to redeem all or a portion of its investment at any time.

[2] the distributor is authorized to distribute the SICAV in the jurisdictions agreed from time to time with the management company

Service Providers Engaged by the Management Company

UCI ADMINISTRATOR (ADMINISTRATION AGENT, REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT, AND DOMICILIARY AGENT)

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch
European Bank and Business Centre
6 route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Luxembourg

The UCI administrator is responsible for (i) the administration agent function, (ii) the registrar and transfer agent functions including client communication, (iii) the domiciliation agent function.

The administration agent is responsible for fund accounting, including calculating NAVs.

The registrar and transfer agent is responsible for processing requests to buy and redeem fund shares, for maintaining the register of shareholders, the distribution of income (including the liquidation proceeds) and the client communication function, which is comprised of the production and delivery of the confidential documents intended for investors.

The domiciliary agent is responsible for the administrative work required by law and the articles of incorporation, and for keeping the books and records of the funds and the SICAV.

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers, société cooperative
2, rue Gerhard Mercator,
B.P. 1443
L-1014 Luxembourg

The auditor provides independent review of the financial statements of the SICAV and all funds once a year.

LOCAL AGENTS

The SICAV may engage local agents to handle transactions in fund shares in certain countries or markets. In some countries, use of an agent is mandatory, and the agent may not merely facilitate transactions but may hold shares in its own name on behalf of investors. In other countries, investors have the option of investing through the agent or directly with the fund; in these countries, investors have a direct claim on shares held in their name by an agent, and may choose to stop investing through an agent at any time. For information on the local agents in various countries, see page 153.

TERMS WITH SPECIFIC MEANINGS

The following terms have these specific meanings within this document. All references to laws and documents apply to those laws and documents as they may be amended from time to time.

2010 Law The Luxembourg law of December 17, 2010 on undertakings for collective investment. Words and expressions that are not defined in the prospectus but are defined in the 2010 Law have the same meaning as in the 2010 Law.

Actively managed In an actively managed fund, the investment manager has complete discretion over the composition of its portfolio, subject to the stated investment objectives and policy, and has freedom to deviate from the constituent holdings, country or sector weightings of any benchmark index.

Asset backed security A security whose income payments and capital value are derived from and secured against a specified pool of underlying assets.

Articles of incorporation The Articles of Incorporation of the SICAV.

Blue chip company A company with a national reputation for quality, reliability and the expected ability to operate profitably in all economic conditions.

The board The board of directors of the SICAV.

Business Development Companies (BDCs) A special type of closed-end fund created by the US Congress in 1980 in order to provide small and medium sized companies access to capital. A BDC is regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and must invest at least 70% of its capital in "qualifying" assets, principally loans to US private companies. Additionally, BDCs must distribute at least 90% of net taxable income.

Business day Orders to buy, switch and redeem shares are ordinarily processed any day that is a full bank business day in Luxembourg except on days when markets, in which a substantial amount of the portfolio is traded, are closed or the day before. Please consult the following link, **https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html,** for the dealing calendar and any applicable exceptions.

China A shares Shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and/or the Shenzhen Stock exchange.

China B shares Shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and/or the Shenzhen Stock exchange and that are denominated in United States Dollar (USD) or the Hong Kong Dollar (HKD).

China H shares Shares of companies incorporated in mainland China that are listed on the Hong Kong Stock exchange and denominated in the Hong Kong Dollar (HKD).

Commodity A basic good or material, for example oil or gold.

Common shares Shares representing ownership in a company, often entitling the holder to a variable dividend.

Convertible bond A bond issued by a company that can be converted into shares in the issuing company at the option of the holder.

Credit index An index made up of credit securities issued by companies.

Cut-Off The deadline on a given business day by which orders to buy, switch and redeem shares are received and accepted by the transfer agent and processed at the price calculated on that day.

EU Cross-Border Distribution Directive Article 92 (b-f) of the Directive 2009/65/EC.

Debt security A financial instrument, such as a government or corporate bond, that can be bought and sold between two parties and has basic terms defined, such as amount borrowed, interest rate and maturity.

Defensive A conservative method of investment allocation that emphases capital preservation, for example by holding more cash or money market securities.

Depository receipt A negotiable certificate issued by a bank traded on a local stock exchange representing shares in a foreign company.

Distressed/defaulted bond A bond issued by a company that is near to or currently going through bankruptcy or is otherwise in financial difficulty.

Eligible state Any member state of the EU and any other country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents and Africa.

Emerging markets Countries with less established financial markets and investor protections. Examples include most countries in Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Equity Ownership in a company via common shares or preferred shares.

ESG-labelled bonds Any bond labelled as, but not limited to, Green bond, Social bond, Sustainability bond or Sustainability-Linked bond.

Floating rate bond A bond providing variable income, usually tied to a reference benchmark.

Fractional shares Smaller denomination shares of a fund.

Fund Any sub-fund of the SICAV.

Green bonds are any type of bond instrument where the proceeds will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance, in part or in full, new and/or existing eligible green projects (which should be appropriately described in the legal documentation of the security). All designated eligible green projects should provide clear environmental benefits, which will be assessed and, where feasible, quantified by the issuer.

Institutional investor Any investor who is an institutional investor within the meaning of Article 174 of the 2010 Law. Specifically, this means any of the following:

- Banks and other professionals of the financial sector, insurance and reinsurance companies, social security institutions and pension funds, industrial, commercial and financial group companies, all subscribing on their own behalf, and the structures which such institutional investors put into place for the management of their own assets.
- Credit institutions and other professionals of the financial sector investing in their own name but on behalf of institutional investors as defined in the bullet above.
- Credit institutions or other professionals of the financial sector established in Luxembourg or abroad which invest in their own name but on behalf of their clients on the basis of a discretionary management mandate.
- Collective investment schemes established in Luxembourg or abroad.
- Holding companies or similar entities, whether Luxembourg based or not, whose shareholders are institutional investors as described in the foregoing paragraphs.
- Holding companies or similar entities, whether Luxembourg based or not, whose shareholder/beneficial owners are individual person (s) who are extremely wealthy and may reasonably be regarded as sophisticated investors and where the purpose of the holding company is to hold important financial interests/investments for an individual or a family.
- A holding company or similar entity, whether Luxembourg based or not, which as a result of its structure, activity and substance constitutes an institutional investor in its own right.

Internal rating system Credit ratings devised by the investment manager using its own proprietary models, in cases where bonds are not rated by external credit ratings agencies.

KID Key information document.

Listed company A company whose shares are listed (quoted) on a stock exchange for public trading.

Limited extent Up to 5%

Market capitalisation The total combined market value of a publicly traded company's outstanding shares.

Money market security A short term investment, typically a bond, lasting one year or less.

Mortgage backed security A type of asset backed security that is secured against a mortgage or collection of mortgages.

NAV Net asset value per share.

Preferred shares Shares representing ownership in a company, often entitling the holder to a fixed dividend whose payment takes priority over common stock.

The prospectus This document.

Red-chips Shares of state-owned companies that are based in mainland China but incorporated internationally and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

P-chips Shares of non-state-owned companies that are based in mainland China but incorporated internationally and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

REIT A real estate investment trust (REIT) is a company that owns, and in most cases operates, income-producing real estate.

Sector An area of the economy that relates to similar products or services.

Securitisation Regulation Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

Security A tradeable financial asset such as an equity (or share) or a bond.

SFDR Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

Shares Except where specifically indicated otherwise, shares of any fund.

Shareholder Any beneficial owner of shares of a fund.

Shareholder reports Annual and semi-annual reports of the SICAV.

Short sale The sale of a financial instrument that the seller does not own, usually in the belief the instrument will depreciate in value.

Social bonds Any type of bond instrument where the proceeds, will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance in part or in full new and/or existing eligible social projects (which should be appropriately described in the legal documentation of the security). All designated eligible social projects should provide clear social benefits, which will be assessed and, where feasible, quantified by the issuer. It is understood that certain eligible social projects may also have environmental co-benefits, and that the classification of a ESG-labelled bond as a Social Bond should be determined by the issuer based on its primary objectives for the underlying projects.

Sustainability bonds Bonds where the proceeds will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance a combination of both green and social projects.

Sustainability-Linked bonds Any type of bond instrument for which the financial and/or structural characteristics can vary depending on whether the issuer achieves predefined sustainability/ESG objectives. In that sense, issuers are thereby committing explicitly (including in the bond documentation) to future improvements in sustainability outcome(s) within a predefined timeline.

Sustainable Investments As defined in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

Taxonomy / Taxonomy Regulation Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The SICAV T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV.

UCI/UCITS Undertaking for Collective Investments / Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities

US person Any of the following:

- a "United States person" per the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986
- a "U.S. person" per Rule 902 under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933
- a person who is not a "Non-United States person" per Section 4.7 of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act
- a "U.S. Person" per the CFTC's "Interpretive Guidance and Policy Statement Regarding Compliance with Certain Swap Regulations," July 26, 2013

VAG-Investor Any investor who is (i) a German insurance company, pension fund (*Pensionsfonds*), pensions scheme (*Pensionskasse*), death benefit funds (*Sterbekasse*) or another entity to which the German Insurance Supervision Act (*VAG*), any VAG-based regulation or the German investment ordinances (*Anlageverordnung* und *Pensionsfonds-Aufsichtsverordnung*), applies directly or indirectly, and holds the Interests in its restricted assets (*Sicherungsvermögen*) or/ in its assets within the meaning of section 124 German Insurance Supervision Act (*VAG*), or (ii) an investment vehicle which is held directly or indirectly in the restricted assets exclusively by the investors mentioned under (i). For the purpose of this Prospectus, VAG Investor also refers to pension funds and other investors who are subject to a similar German state supervision (*Landesaufsicht*) or who voluntarily submit to the VAG or German investment ordinance for example by way of internal investment guidelines.

Valuation Point The hour when the NAV for each share class of a fund is calculated every day that is a business day for that fund.

We, us The SICAV, acting through the board or through its service providers.

You Any past, current or prospective shareholder, or an agent for the same.

Sustainability Annexes

Article 8 products

Asia Credit Bond Fund 166
Diversified Income Bond Fund 171
Dynamic Credit Fund 176
Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund 181
Dynamic Global Bond Fund 185
Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund 189
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Asia Credit Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300E5E32GP9WFNS87

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5% to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of transferable U.S. dollar denominated fixed income securities of issuers domiciled, or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity, in Asian countries including emerging markets, excluding Japan. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

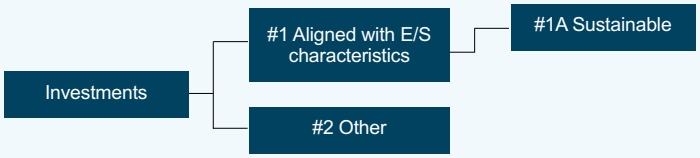
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

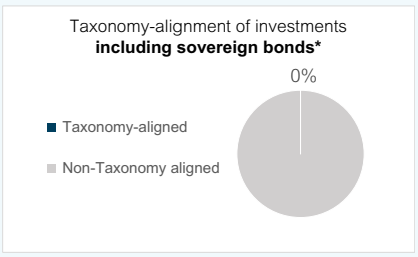
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

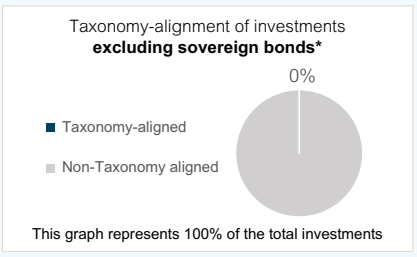
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Diversified Income Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493000PDBTYOTRWEK23

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5% to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

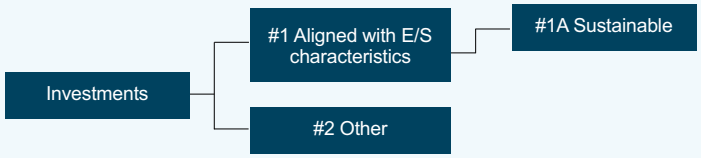
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

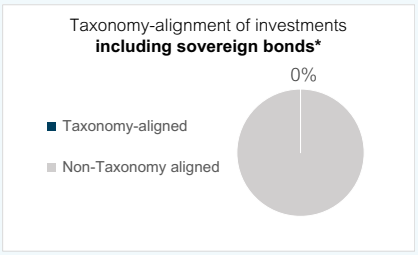
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

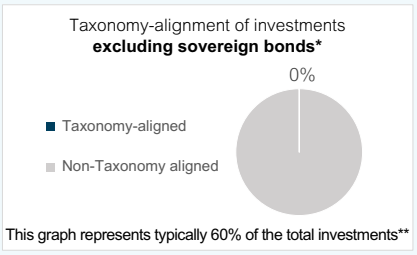
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Dynamic Credit Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493008PD6AN3V1SQH41

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5% to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

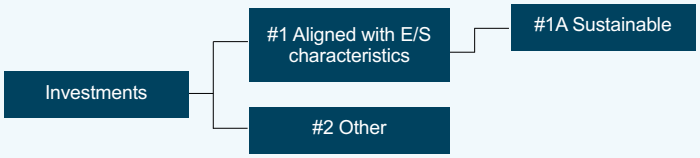
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

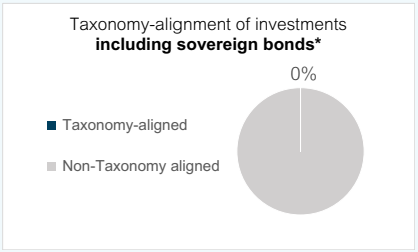
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

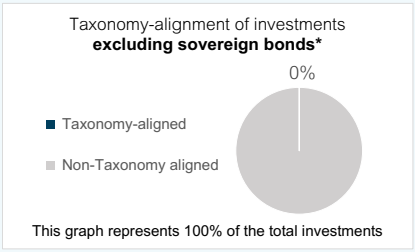
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493005U7O3JWQIKTC27

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' by RIIM. The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. Refer to page 128 of the prospectus for further details.

In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account the following E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology and an overall issuer/security profile score is assigned on a weighted average basis. This means that not all E/S factors described below may positively contribute to an issuer's green profile score and any E/S factors that do positively contribute may change over time.

E/S factors

Sovereign investments	
Environmental	Energy and emissions
	Freshwater
	Climate risk
	Biodiversity
	Use of natural capital
Social	Demographics
	Safety
	Health
	Education and employment
	Infrastructure
	Equality

Corporate investments	
Environmental	Operations
	Environment end product
Social	Human capital
	Society
	Social end product

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- the percentage of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- investee countries subject to social violations (PAI #16)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI data of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the fund's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[1].

Information regarding the fund's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging markets issuers. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Commitment to 'Green' rated issuers** The fund's issuers and/or securities are scored based on a range of ESG data points using the RIIM framework, including the assessment of indicators representing PAI. The process produces an overall ESG rating for each issuer on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents most positive and 1 represents most negative. These ratings are reflected using a simple 'traffic light' system:
   - Green corresponds to scores < 0.5, representing positive ESG characteristics, or very few negative ESG characteristics
   - Orange corresponds to scores 0.5 to 0.75, representing a moderate level of negative ESG characteristics
   - Red corresponds to scores 0.75 to 1, representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics

   A minimum of 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in issuers and/or securities that have a weighted average rating of 'Green'. For further information, refer to T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria on page 128 of the prospectus.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids issuers whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

   The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy.
3. **Monitoring and governance** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process. For its sovereign investments, the fund quantitatively assesses governance using World Bank governance indicators in RIIM such as political stability, government effectiveness, regulation and corruption. Sovereign analysts also visit policymakers from their respective countries, periodically making trips to the country under review. During these due diligence trips, analysts may meet with central bank officials, government leaders and representatives from large government-owned enterprises. For its corporate investments, the fund engages in active ownership, monitoring and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

[1] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager

At the investment manager's discretion, the remaining portion of the fund may be invested in issuers and/or securities rated 'Orange' (moderate ESG risk), or Red (high ESG risk), provided they are screened by the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The funds may hold a combination of sovereign and corporate-issued securities, as described in the funds' prospectus. For any corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Similar to RIIM, a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

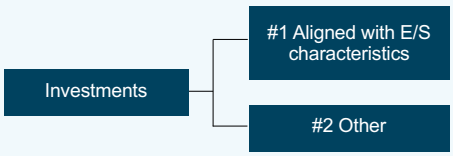
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

***#1** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM, except as described in #2, below.*

***#2** – All other investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund may use derivatives to achieve the E/S characteristics it promotes. These may include instruments such as swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer. They are screened by RIIM to promote the fund's E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

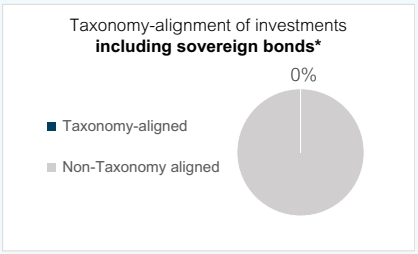
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

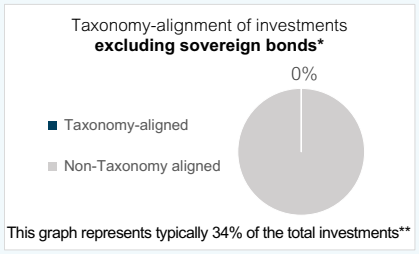
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These include investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments may include cash positions and derivatives used for hedging and efficient portfolio management which do not contribute to the fund's promotion of E/S characteristics and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Dynamic Global Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300EZGJHY7GNVPY28

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' by RIIM. The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. Refer to page 128 of the prospectus for further details.

In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account the following E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology and an overall issuer/security profile score is assigned on a weighted average basis. This means that not all E/S factors described below may positively contribute to an issuer's green profile score and any E/S factors that do positively contribute may change over time.

E/S factors

Sovereign investments	
Environmental	Energy and emissions
	Freshwater
	Climate risk
	Biodiversity
	Use of natural capital
Social	Demographics
	Safety
	Health
	Education and employment
	Infrastructure
	Equality

Corporate investments	
Environmental	Operations
	Environment end product
Social	Human capital
	Society
	Social end product

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- the percentage of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- investee countries subject to social violations (PAI #16)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI data of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the fund's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[1].

Information regarding the fund's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Commitment to 'Green' rated issuers** The fund's issuers and/or securities are scored based on a range of ESG data points using the RIIM framework, including the assessment of indicators representing PAI. The process produces an overall ESG rating for each issuer on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents most positive and 1 represents most negative. These ratings are reflected using a simple 'traffic light' system:
   - Green corresponds to scores < 0.5, representing positive ESG characteristics, or very few negative ESG characteristics
   - Orange corresponds to scores 0.5 to 0.75, representing a moderate level of negative ESG characteristics
   - Red corresponds to scores 0.75 to 1, representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics

   A minimum of 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in issuers and/or securities that have a weighted average rating of 'Green'. For further information, refer to T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria on page 128 of the prospectus.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids issuers whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

   The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy.
3. **Monitoring and governance** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process. For its sovereign investments, the fund quantitatively assesses governance using World Bank governance indicators in RIIM such as political stability, government effectiveness, regulation and corruption. Sovereign analysts also visit policymakers from their respective countries, periodically making trips to the country under review. During these due diligence trips, analysts may meet with central bank officials, government leaders and representatives from large government-owned enterprises. For its corporate investments, the fund engages in active ownership, monitoring and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

[1] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager

At the investment manager's discretion, the remaining portion of the fund may be invested in issuers and/or securities rated 'Orange' (moderate ESG risk), or Red (high ESG risk), provided they are screened by the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The funds may hold a combination of sovereign and corporate-issued securities, as described in the funds' prospectus. For any corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Similar to RIIM, a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

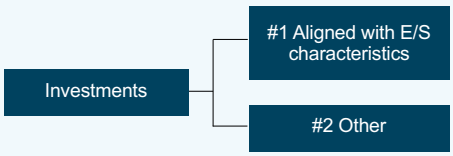
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

***#1** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM, except as described in #2, below.*

***#2** – All other investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund may use derivatives to achieve the E/S characteristics it promotes. These may include instruments such as swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer. They are screened by RIIM to promote the fund's E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

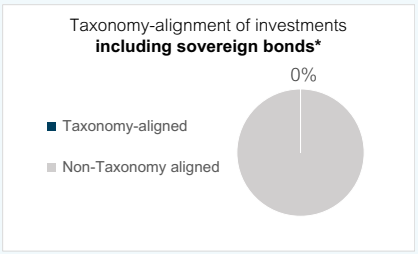
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

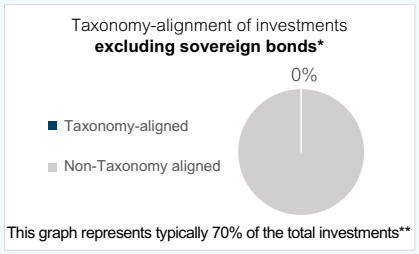
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These include investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments may include cash positions and derivatives used for hedging and efficient portfolio management which do not contribute to the fund's promotion of E/S characteristics and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Emerging Local Markets Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: DJB3PCFT6PFYZIC4YF15

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' by RIIM. The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. Refer to page 128 of the prospectus for further details.

In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account the following E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology and an overall issuer/security profile score is assigned on a weighted average basis. This means that not all E/S factors described below may positively contribute to an issuer's green profile score and any E/S factors that do positively contribute may change over time.

E/S factors

Sovereign investments	
Environmental	Energy and emissions
	Freshwater
	Climate risk
	Biodiversity
	Use of natural capital
Social	Demographics
	Safety
	Health
	Education and employment
	Infrastructure
	Equality

Corporate investments	
Environmental	Operations
	Environment end product
Social	Human capital
	Society
	Social end product

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- the percentage of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- investee countries subject to social violations (PAI #16)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI data of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the fund's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[1].

Information regarding the fund's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging market issuers, with a focus on bonds that are denominated in the local currency. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Commitment to 'Green' rated issuers** The fund's issuers and/or securities are scored based on a range of ESG data points using the RIIM framework, including the assessment of indicators representing PAI. The process produces an overall ESG rating for each issuer on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents most positive and 1 represents most negative. These ratings are reflected using a simple 'traffic light' system:
   - Green corresponds to scores < 0.5, representing positive ESG characteristics, or very few negative ESG characteristics
   - Orange corresponds to scores 0.5 to 0.75, representing a moderate level of negative ESG characteristics
   - Red corresponds to scores 0.75 to 1, representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics

   A minimum of 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in issuers and/or securities that have a weighted average rating of 'Green'. For further information, refer to T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria on page 128 of the prospectus.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids issuers whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

   The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy.
3. **Monitoring and governance** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process. For its sovereign investments, the fund quantitatively assesses governance using World Bank governance indicators in RIIM such as political stability, government effectiveness, regulation and corruption. Sovereign analysts also visit policymakers from their respective countries, periodically making trips to the country under review. During these due diligence trips, analysts may meet with central bank officials, government leaders and representatives from large government-owned enterprises. For its corporate investments, the fund engages in active ownership, monitoring and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

[1] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager

At the investment manager's discretion, the remaining portion of the fund may be invested in issuers and/or securities rated 'Orange' (moderate ESG risk), or Red (high ESG risk), provided they are screened by the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The funds may hold a combination of sovereign and corporate-issued securities, as described in the funds' prospectus. For any corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Similar to RIIM, a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

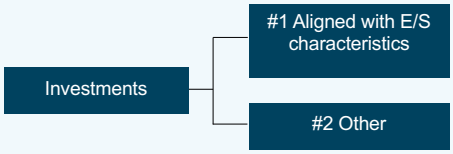
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

***#1** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM, except as described in #2, below.*

***#2** – All other investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund may use derivatives to achieve the E/S characteristics it promotes. These may include instruments such as swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer. They are screened by RIIM to promote the fund's E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

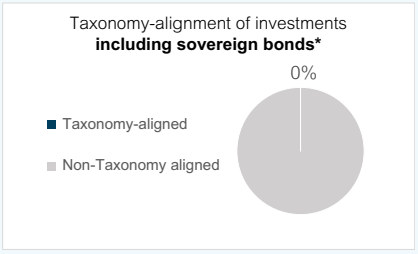
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

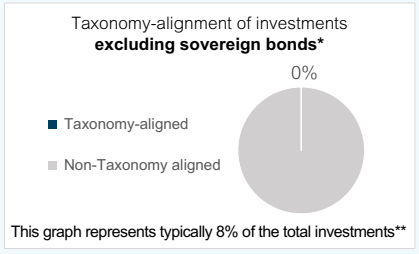
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These include investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments may include cash positions and derivatives used for hedging and efficient portfolio management which do not contribute to the fund's promotion of E/S characteristics and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Emerging Markets Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: YOY1KZQLT8P3VEQJID86

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' by RIIM. The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. Refer to page 128 of the prospectus for further details.

In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account the following E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology and an overall issuer/security profile score is assigned on a weighted average basis. This means that not all E/S factors described below may positively contribute to an issuer's green profile score and any E/S factors that do positively contribute may change over time.

E/S factors

Sovereign investments	
Environmental	Energy and emissions
	Freshwater
	Climate risk
	Biodiversity
	Use of natural capital
Social	Demographics
	Safety
	Health
	Education and employment
	Infrastructure
	Equality

Corporate investments	
Environmental	Operations
	Environment end product
Social	Human capital
	Society
	Social end product

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- the percentage of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- investee countries subject to social violations (PAI #16)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI data of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the fund's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[1].

Information regarding the fund's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from emerging market issuers. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Commitment to 'Green' rated issuers** The fund's issuers and/or securities are scored based on a range of ESG data points using the RIIM framework, including the assessment of indicators representing PAI. The process produces an overall ESG rating for each issuer on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents most positive and 1 represents most negative. These ratings are reflected using a simple 'traffic light' system:
   - Green corresponds to scores < 0.5, representing positive ESG characteristics, or very few negative ESG characteristics
   - Orange corresponds to scores 0.5 to 0.75, representing a moderate level of negative ESG characteristics
   - Red corresponds to scores 0.75 to 1, representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics

   A minimum of 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in issuers and/or securities that have a weighted average rating of 'Green'. For further information, refer to T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria on page 128 of the prospectus.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids issuers whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

   The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy.
3. **Monitoring and governance** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process. For its sovereign investments, the fund quantitatively assesses governance using World Bank governance indicators in RIIM such as political stability, government effectiveness, regulation and corruption. Sovereign analysts also visit policymakers from their respective countries, periodically making trips to the country under review. During these due diligence trips, analysts may meet with central bank officials, government leaders and representatives from large government-owned enterprises. For its corporate investments, the fund engages in active ownership, monitoring and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

[1] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager

At the investment manager's discretion, the remaining portion of the fund may be invested in issuers and/or securities rated 'Orange' (moderate ESG risk), or Red (high ESG risk), provided they are screened by the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The funds may hold a combination of sovereign and corporate-issued securities, as described in the funds' prospectus. For any corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Similar to RIIM, a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

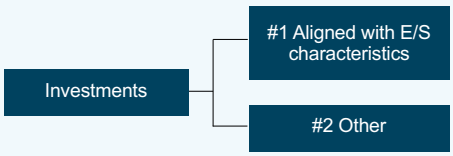
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

***#1** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM, except as described in #2, below.*

***#2** – All other investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund may use derivatives to achieve the E/S characteristics it promotes. These may include instruments such as swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer. They are screened by RIIM to promote the fund's E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

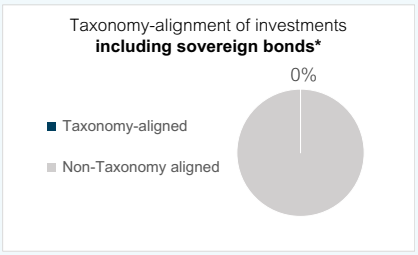
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

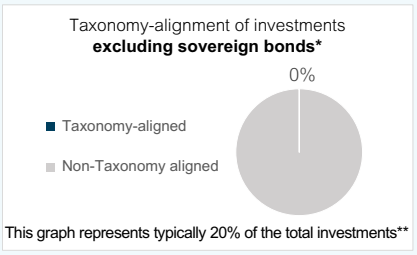
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These include investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments may include cash positions and derivatives used for hedging and efficient portfolio management which do not contribute to the fund's promotion of E/S characteristics and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: XSLTMTK3UV0FWSU0ME37

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5% to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds from emerging market issuers. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

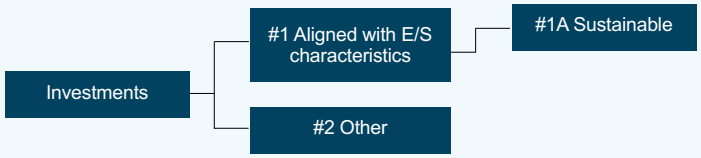
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

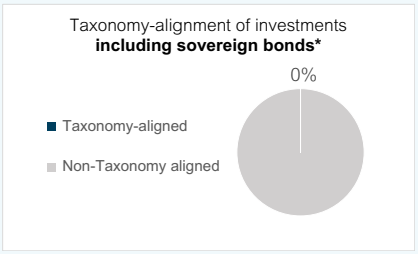
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

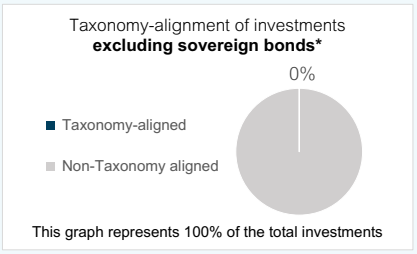
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Euro Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 7J7UPS7WEDHQV7BM1K89

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds that are denominated in euro. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

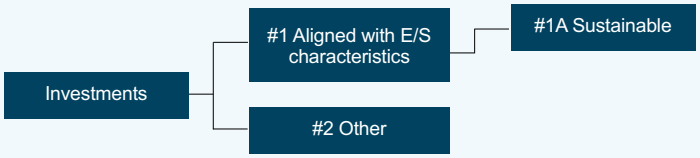
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

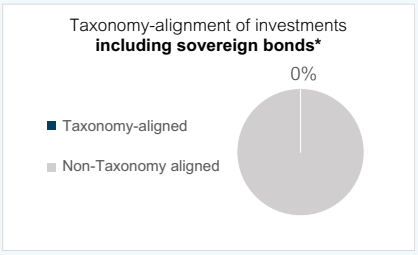
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

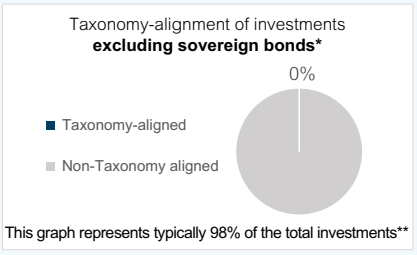
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents typically 98% of the total investments**

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

European High Yield Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: D6CRYMMPK4VCN6ZMXG43

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds that are denominated in European currencies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf f

Step 2: Qualitative review

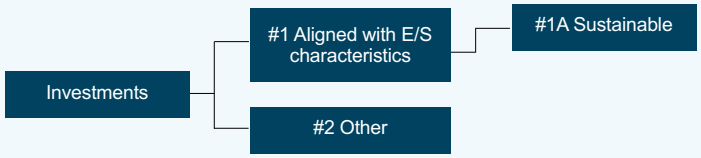
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

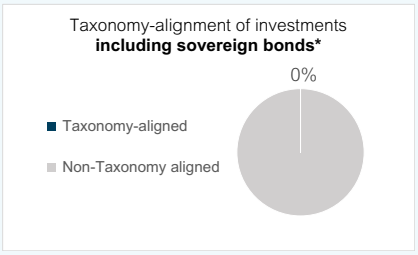
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

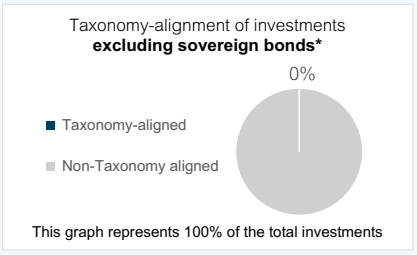
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Aggregate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: B8Y2IXMS2SEKE8RMXS79

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds of all types from issuers around the world including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

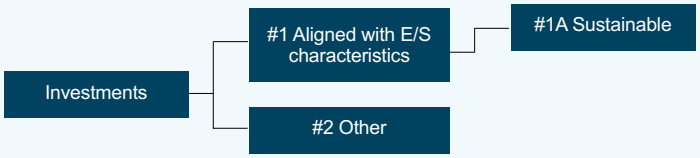
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

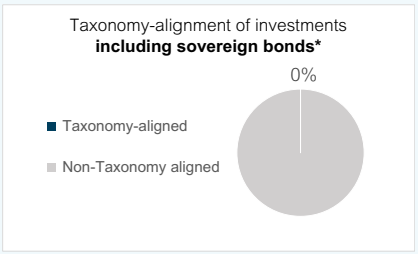
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

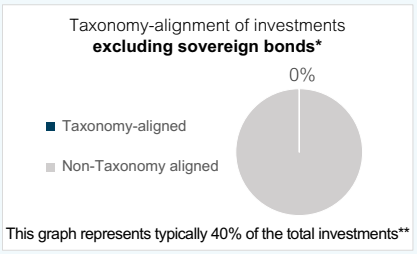
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Government Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493001NNN68E4V4SV18

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated 'Green' by RIIM. The fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. Refer to page 128 of the prospectus for further details.

In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account the following E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology and an overall issuer/security profile score is assigned on a weighted average basis. This means that not all E/S factors described below may positively contribute to an issuer's green profile score and any E/S factors that do positively contribute may change over time.

E/S factors

Sovereign investments	
Environmental	Energy and emissions
	Freshwater
	Climate risk
	Biodiversity
	Use of natural capital
Social	Demographics
	Safety
	Health
	Education and employment
	Infrastructure
	Equality

Corporate investments	
Environmental	Operations
	Environment end product
Social	Human capital
	Society
	Social end product

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- the percentage of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- investee countries subject to social violations (PAI #16)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI data of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the fund's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[1].

Information regarding the fund's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a portfolio of bonds issued by governments, government-related entities and government agencies around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Commitment to 'Green' rated issuers** The fund's issuers and/or securities are scored based on a range of ESG data points using the RIIM framework, including the assessment of indicators representing PAI. The process produces an overall ESG rating for each issuer on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents most positive and 1 represents most negative. These ratings are reflected using a simple 'traffic light' system:
   - Green corresponds to scores < 0.5, representing positive ESG characteristics, or very few negative ESG characteristics
   - Orange corresponds to scores 0.5 to 0.75, representing a moderate level of negative ESG characteristics
   - Red corresponds to scores 0.75 to 1, representing a high level of negative ESG characteristics

   A minimum of 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in issuers and/or securities that have a weighted average rating of 'Green'. For further information, refer to T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria on page 128 of the prospectus.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids issuers whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

   The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy.
3. **Monitoring and governance** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process. For its sovereign investments, the fund quantitatively assesses governance using World Bank governance indicators in RIIM such as political stability, government effectiveness, regulation and corruption. Sovereign analysts also visit policymakers from their respective countries, periodically making trips to the country under review. During these due diligence trips, analysts may meet with central bank officials, government leaders and representatives from large government-owned enterprises. For its corporate investments, the fund engages in active ownership, monitoring and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

[1] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 50% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager

At the investment manager's discretion, the remaining portion of the fund may be invested in issuers and/or securities rated 'Orange' (moderate ESG risk), or Red (high ESG risk), provided they are screened by the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The funds may hold a combination of sovereign and corporate-issued securities, as described in the funds' prospectus. For any corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Similar to RIIM, a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

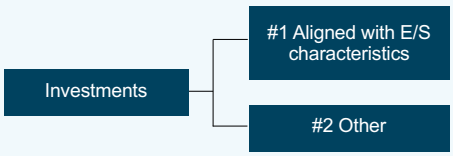
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

***#1** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain at least 50% of the value of its portfolio invested in issuers and/or securities that are rated as 'Green' by RIIM, except as described in #2, below.*

***#2** – All other investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund may use derivatives to achieve the E/S characteristics it promotes. These may include instruments such as swaps with an underlying asset which is an individual issuer. They are screened by RIIM to promote the fund's E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy- aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

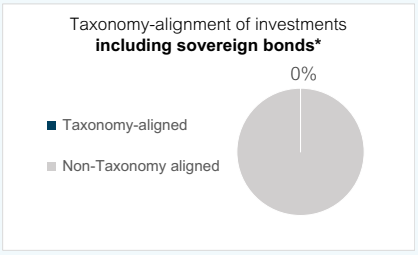
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

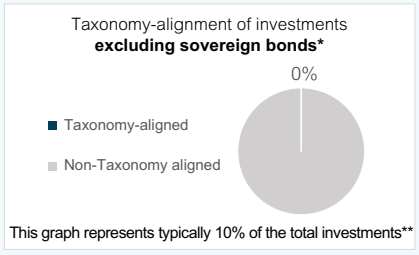
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These include investments not rated 'Green' by RIIM. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments may include cash positions and derivatives used for hedging and efficient portfolio management which do not contribute to the fund's promotion of E/S characteristics and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global High Income Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300063NZS9HOO6B33

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

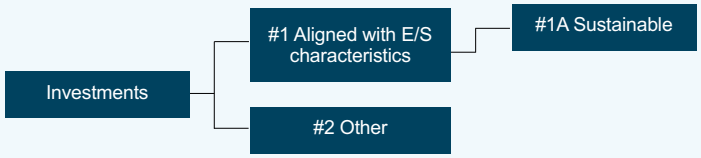
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

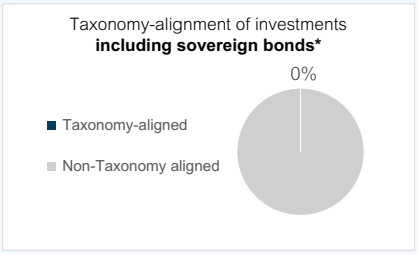
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

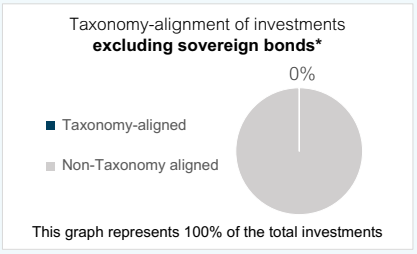
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global High Yield Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: LVSFNRBR3AKRIQY0LJ47

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

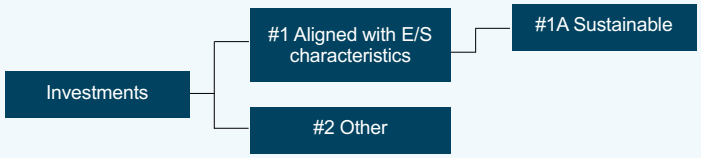
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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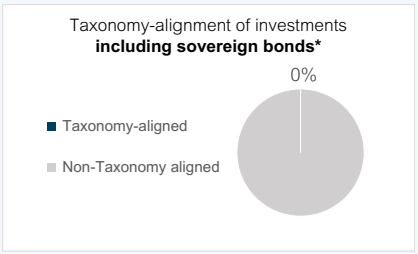

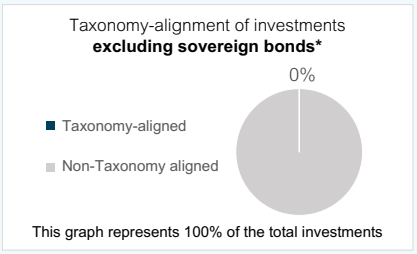

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?"*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493000X8L27YCPH0I57

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of investment-grade corporate bonds from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

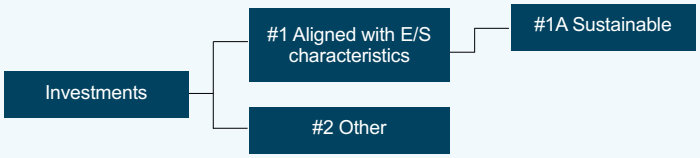
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

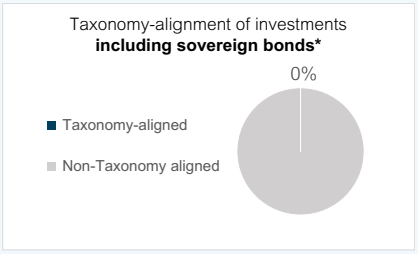
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

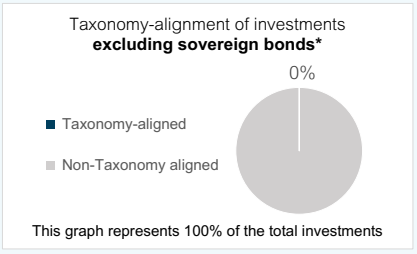
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Aggregate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5HFKHGVCW0TQY7NJ6O41

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of Sustainable Investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-Investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of US bonds. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting Sustainable Investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

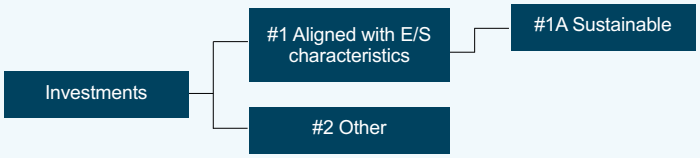
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the Good Governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management, investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

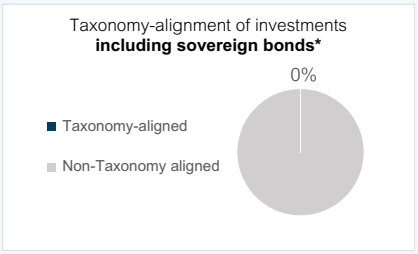
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

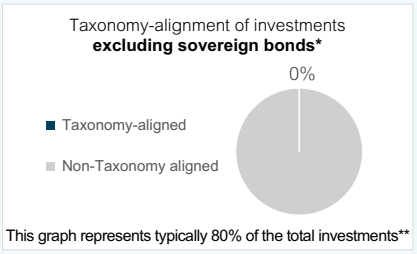
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents typically 80% of the total investments**

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Asian Ex-Japan Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 7CMI17N6D5WEZWVBKK41

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Asia (excluding Japan). Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

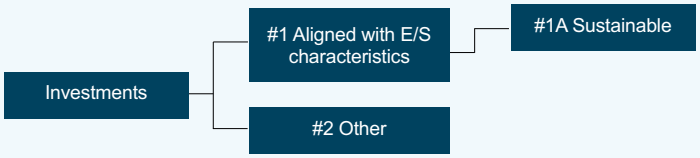
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

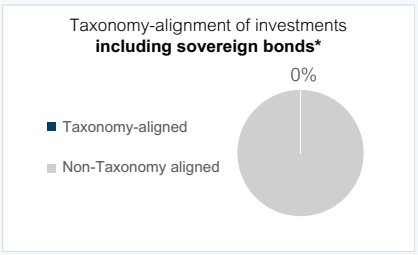
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

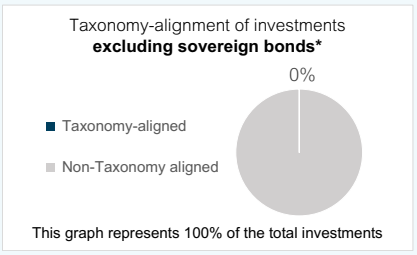
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Asian Opportunities Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300IJYHTT3OSNG575

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Asia. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

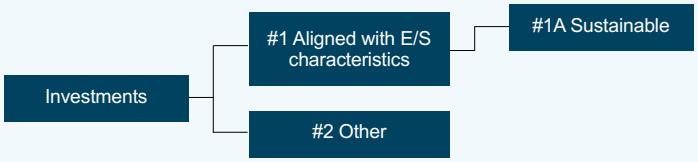
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

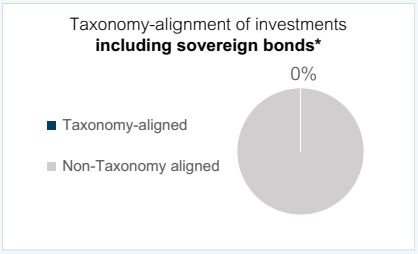
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

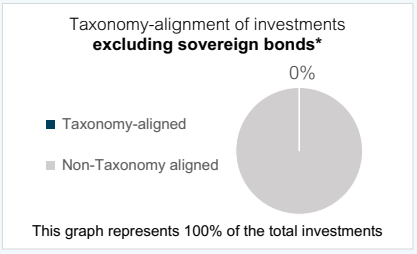
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Emerging Markets Discovery Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 54930052H5PJJ4Z9FO30

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of emerging market companies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

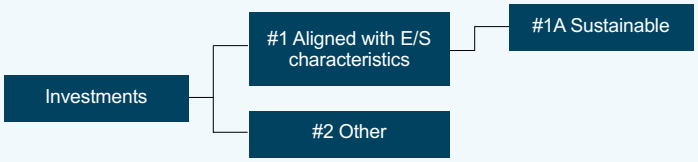
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

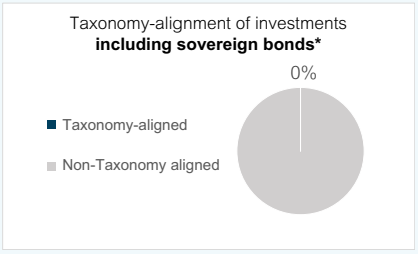
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

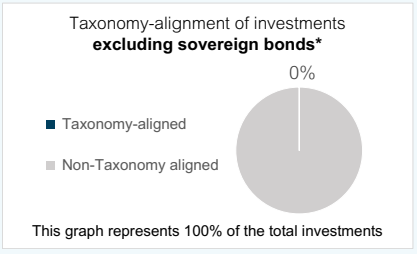
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Emerging Markets Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: JUL85ZM0SXJVTZFU3Z57

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of emerging market companies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

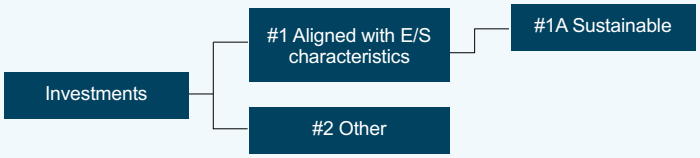
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

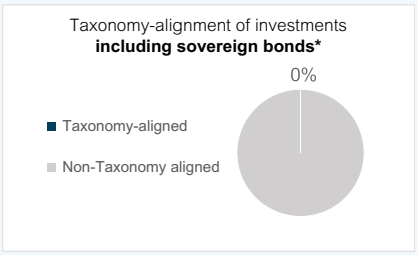
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

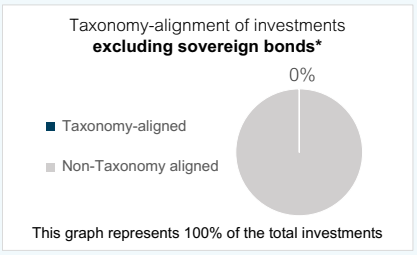
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

European Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: NMYAFKSXOFHN1LOP5G94

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of European companies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

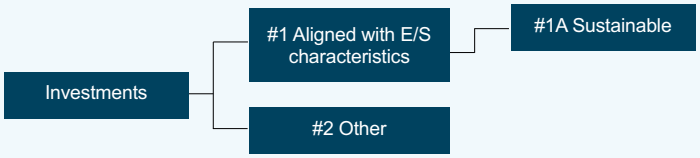
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

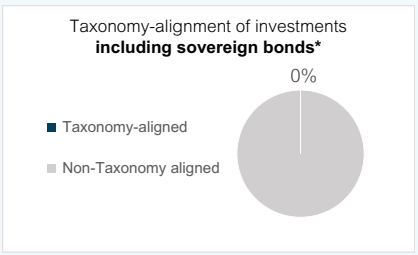
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

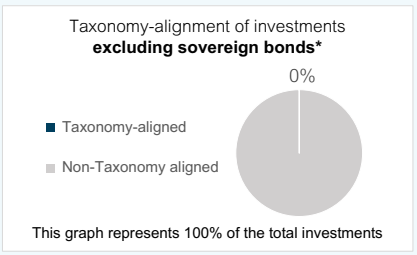
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

European Select Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300NG7HJP7DT64G10

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of European companies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

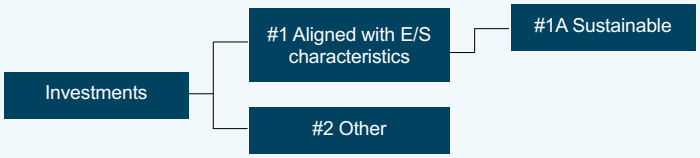
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

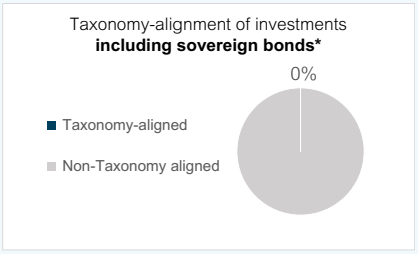
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

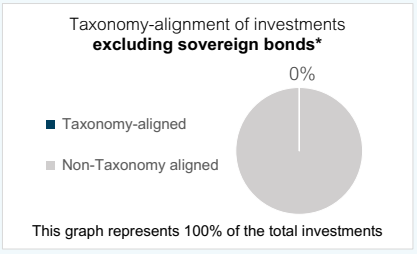
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

European Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: D2HRX7V356CEHJWRTD88

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of smaller publicly traded European companies. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

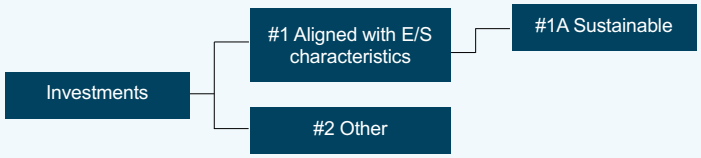
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

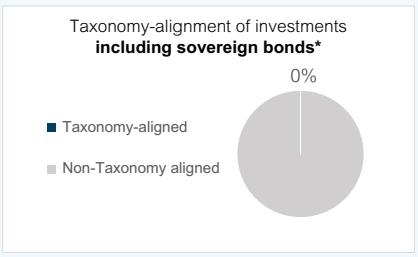
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

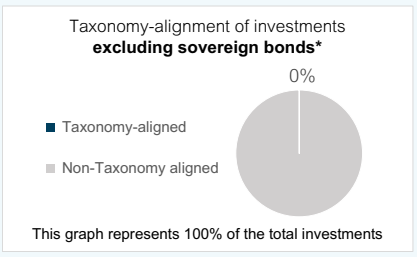
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Future of Finance Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300R5CRIH1CATF281

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in companies that create or use innovative financial technologies in products, services and/or their business operations. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

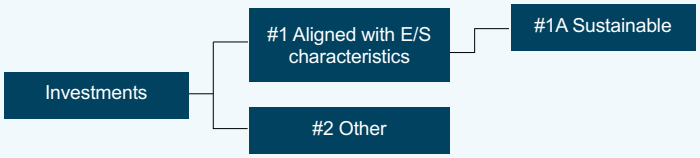
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

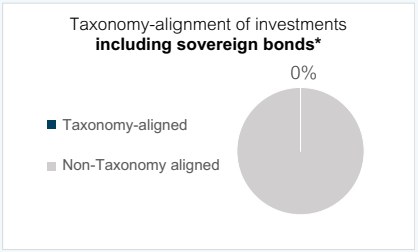
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

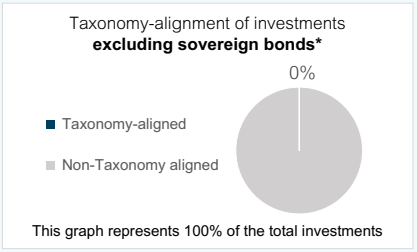
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Focused Growth Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: ZNM5RWIUN0NPUGPFP390

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies that have the potential for above average and sustainable rates of earnings growth. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
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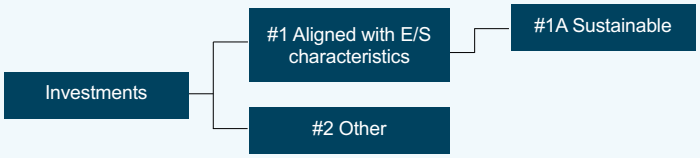
If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

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▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

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– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
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To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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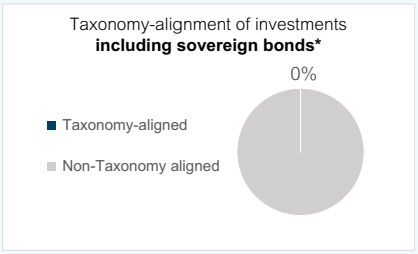
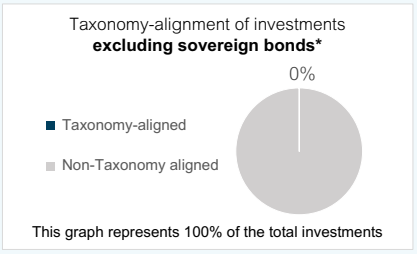
The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Growth Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: AFKSV5Y1LI2I5YUS0C22

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

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Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
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	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies that have the potential for above-average and sustainable rates of earnings growth. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

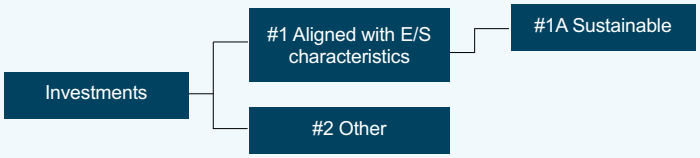
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

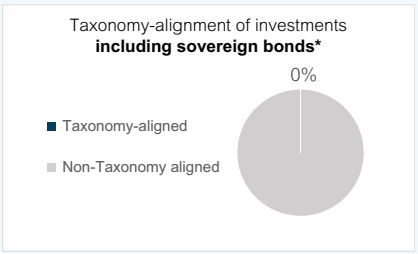
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

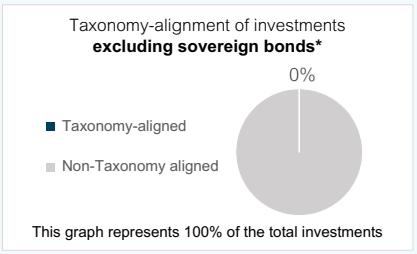
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Real Estate Securities Fund

Legal entity identifier: 1NZHCGIB600NIWRCRR12

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of securities issued by real-estate related companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

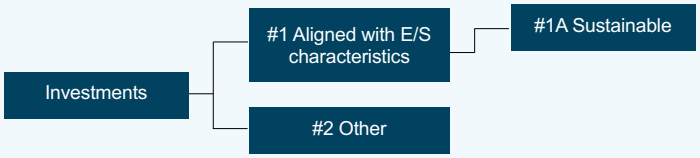
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

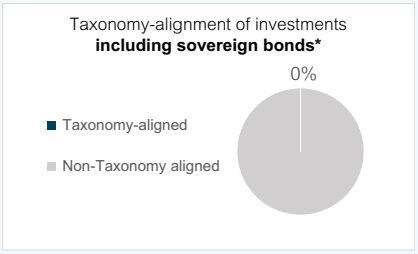
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

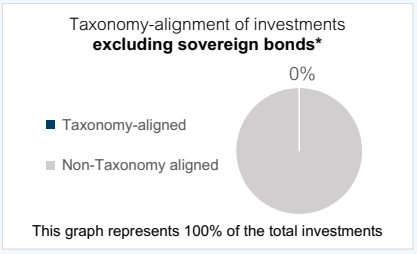
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Select Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300KZFJEU8GYLP012

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of companies anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

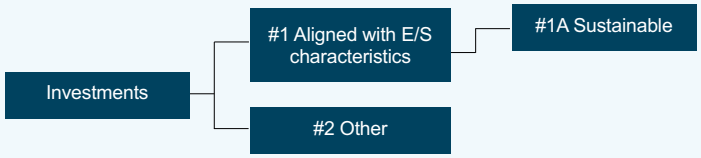
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

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Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

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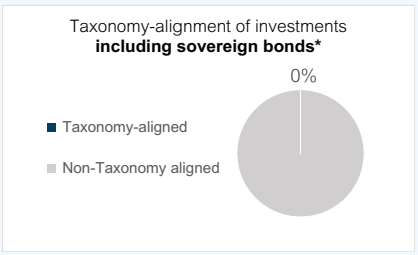

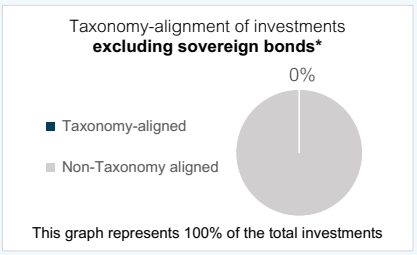

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Structured Research Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300GD00GSY5QJRH59

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource Impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of Life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of companies selected by T. Rowe Price's team of global research analysts under the supervision of the portfolio managers. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

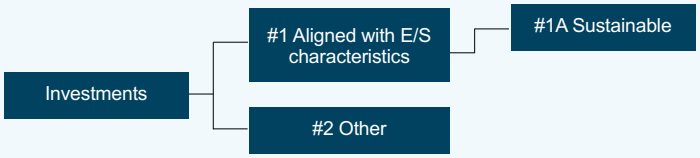
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team,during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

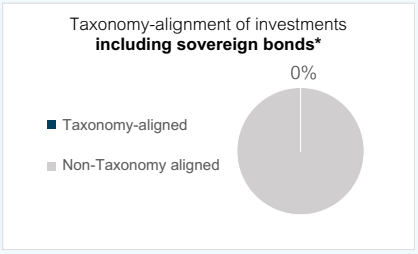
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

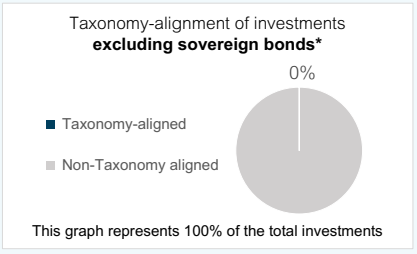
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Technology Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 54930004883DKA9ZED46

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of technology development or utilisation companies, with a focus on leading global technology companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

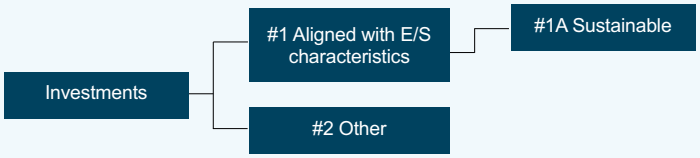
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

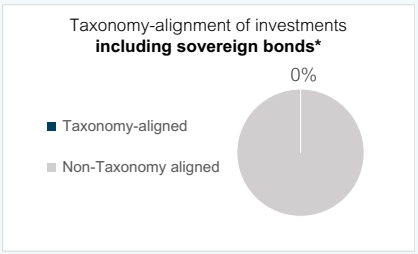
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

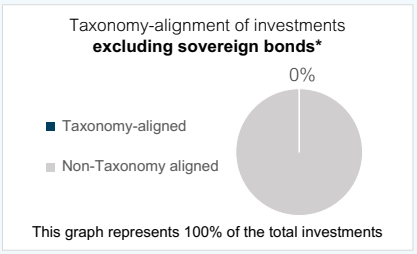
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Value Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 54930075X0ZMFU7C9895

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of undervalued shares of companies anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

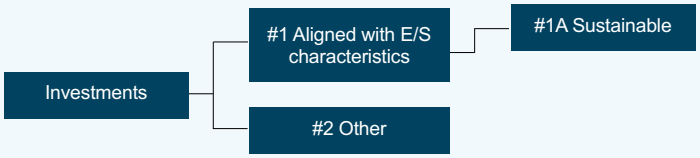
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

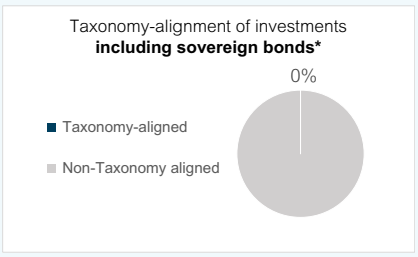
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

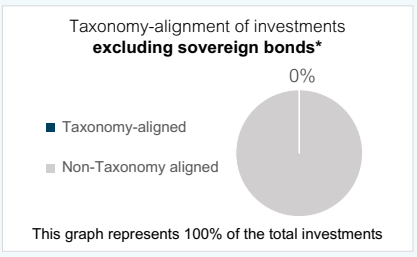
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Japanese Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: LCA7EKH2JBRF21ZN1J31

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares of companies in Japan. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

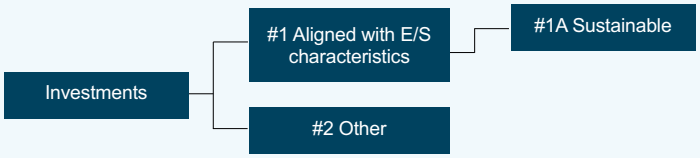
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

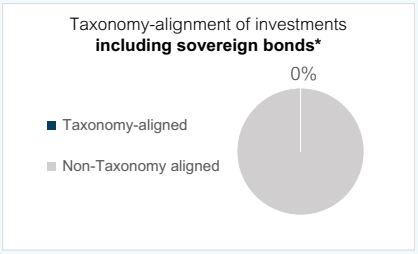
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

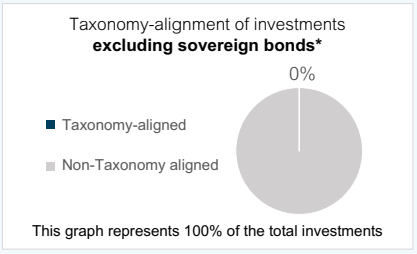
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US All-Cap Opportunities Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300U7VAIB2KGN5C15

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares or related securities issued by companies in the United States of America. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

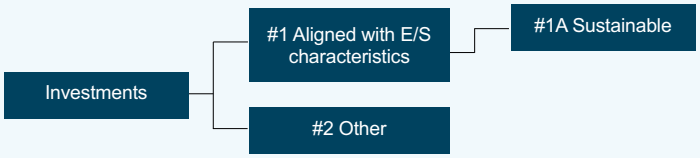
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

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▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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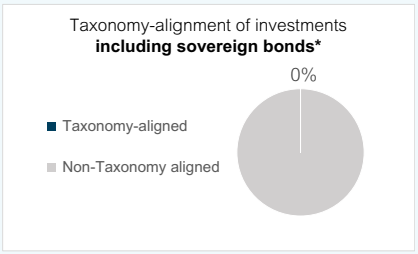

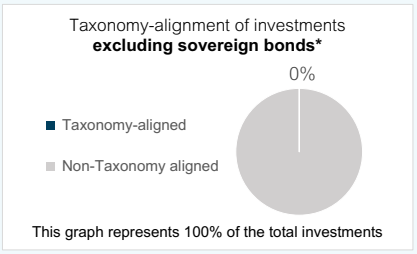

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Blue Chip Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: OA0CCU816JUVINZTE792

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of large and medium sized "blue chip" companies in the United States. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

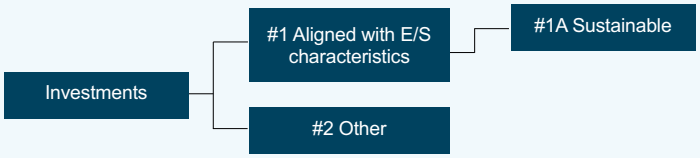
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

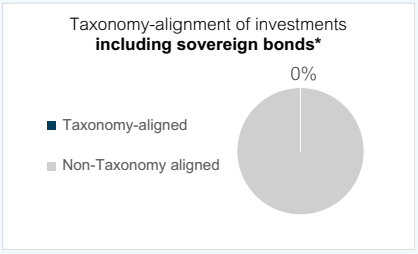
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

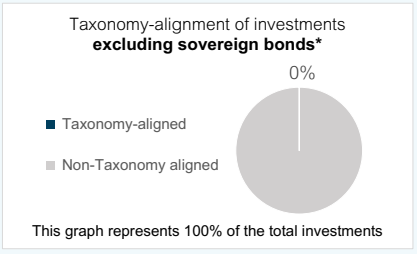
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: KWR8UEVM6WRT0Q148C22

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in the United States. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

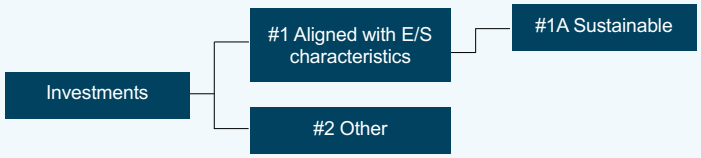
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

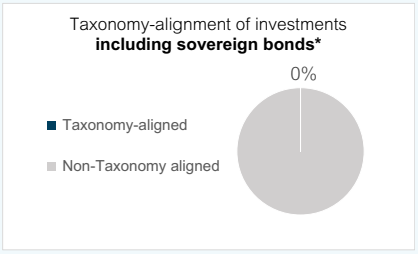
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

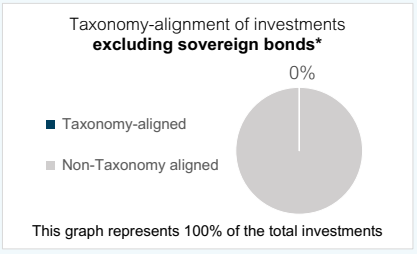
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Large Cap Growth Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: K0YC07XONP2CCW2PH849

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares from large capitalisation companies in the United States that have the potential for above-average and sustainable rates of earnings growth. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

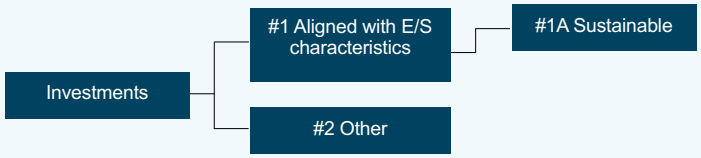
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

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Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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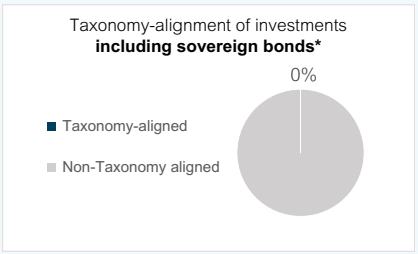
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

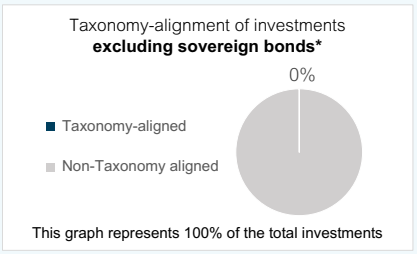
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Large Cap Value Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: HALN10DS32B5ME2WY214

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

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In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
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The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

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▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares from large capitalisation companies in the United States that are selling at discounted valuations relative to their historical average and/or the average of their industries. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

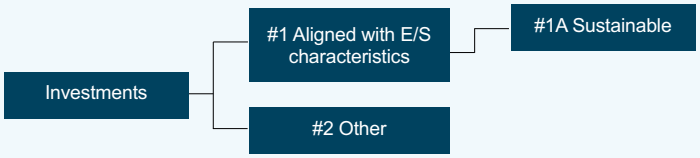
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

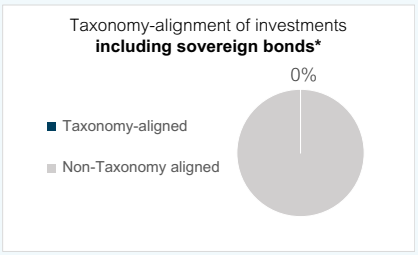
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

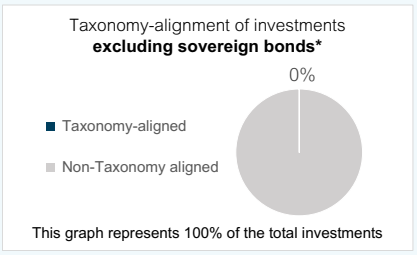
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Select Value Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300BZJCGAR8WVQ681

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a high conviction portfolio of shares of companies in the United States that are selling at discounted valuations relative to their historical average and/or the average of their industries. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

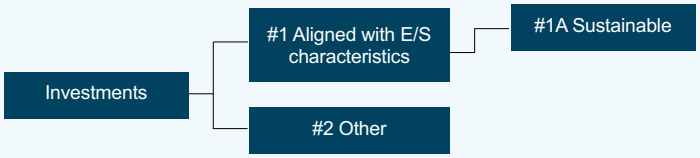
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

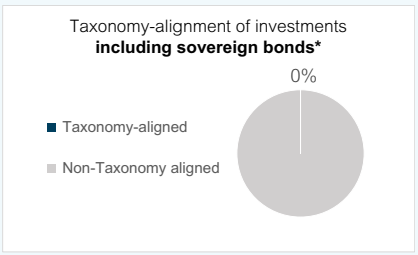
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

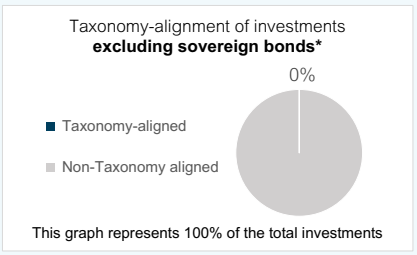
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: F85E3ENYORGVJ2O80L47

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a widely diversified portfolio of shares from smaller capitalisation companies in the United States. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

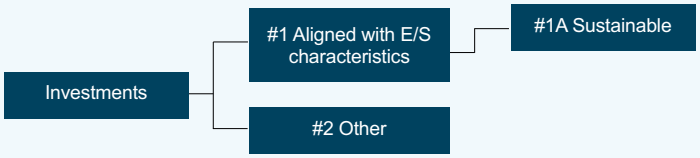
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

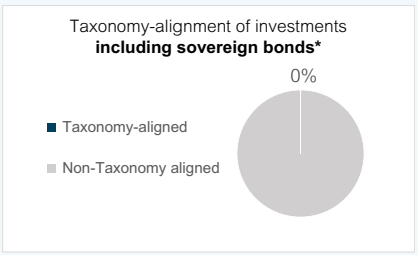
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

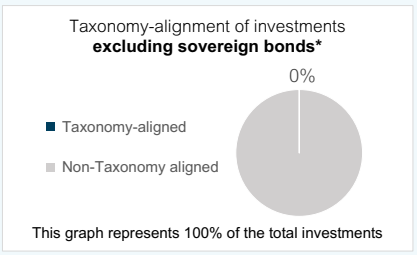
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Structured Research Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 2549002P7EL3FJAD2P10

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in diversified portfolio of shares or related securities issued by companies in the United States of America, selected by T. Rowe Price's team of global research analysts under the supervision of the portfolio managers. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

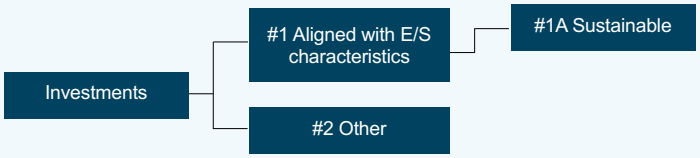
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

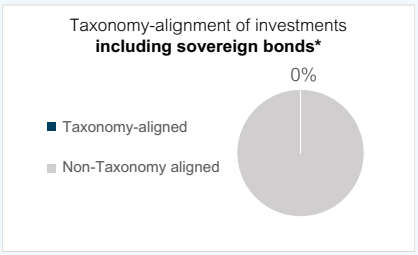
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

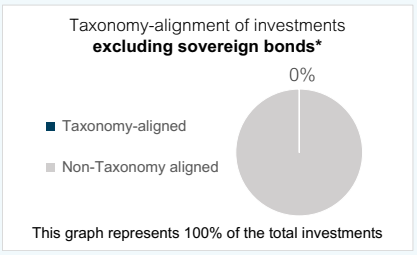
☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Capital Allocation Fund

Legal entity identifier: 254900C2B1BH51WMA287

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?" and the* T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Employing a flexible asset allocation approach, the fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of income generating bonds and equities, mainly from US issuers. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy are:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting, where relevant.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Step 2: Qualitative review

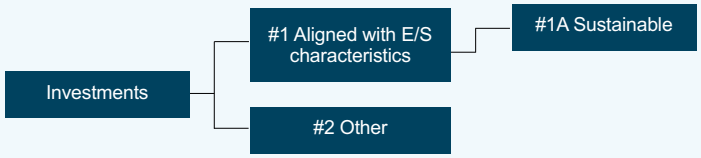
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

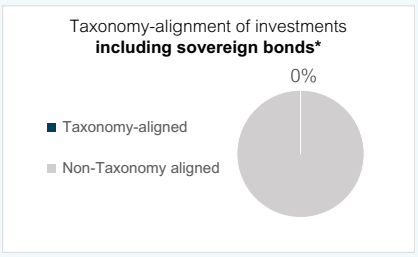
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

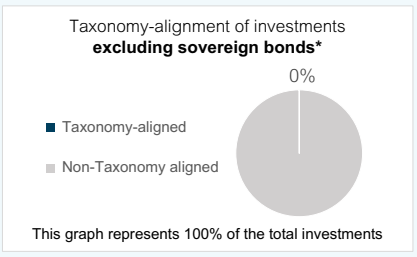
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Allocation Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300KVKP8F7TWS4621

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?" and the* T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time.

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares, bonds and other investments from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy is:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting, where relevant.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

For corporate securities held by the funds, the investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

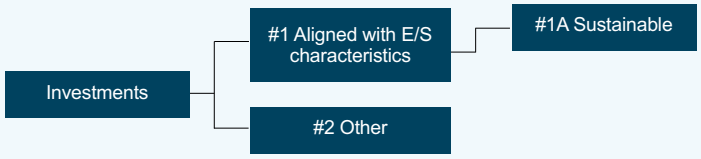
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

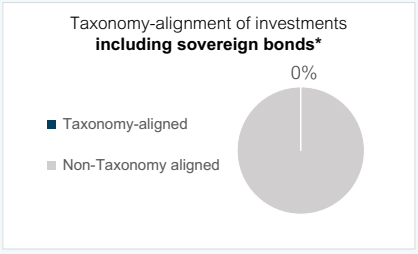
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

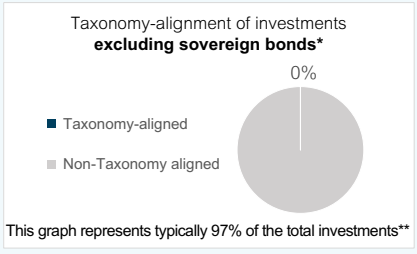
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Allocation Extended Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300WDGVG0JIC9J091

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time.

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Employing a flexible asset allocation approach, the fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds, shares and other investments, from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant feature of the fund's investment strategy is:

2. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting, where relevant.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

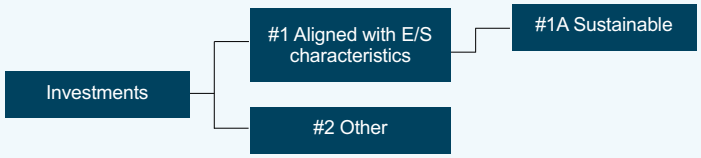
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable.*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

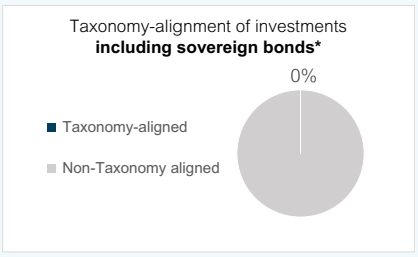
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

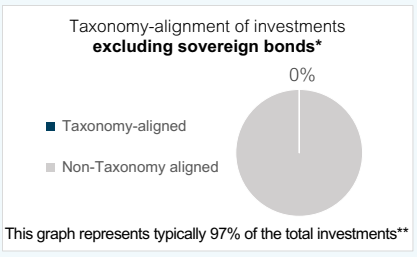
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions collective investment schemes, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Multi-Asset Global Income Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300NLTVRK4F803T21

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The promotion of environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The fund's aggregate exposure to sustainable investments will be always at least 10%. The sustainable investments will have certain underlying E/S objectives, but these may not qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

In determining whether a company's activities contribute to an E/S objective, the investment manager uses the following pillars:

Pillar	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The fund is not constrained to any specific E/S objective and therefore the fund's proportion of sustainable investments may comprise companies with sub pillars that contribute to any of the above objectives.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the fund's E/S characteristics.

▶ *See also: "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?" and the* T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List.

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains the promoted E/S characteristics is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund may invest in sustainable investments that have either an E/S objective. A minimum exposure of 0.5 % to each objective is imposed upon the fund in addition to a minimum aggregate exposure to sustainable investments of 10%. Except for these commitments, the fund may invest either in securities that contribute only to environmental objectives or social objectives, or a combination of both. Specifically, the fund uses the following E/S pillars to determine economic activities that contribute to E/S objectives: climate and resource impact (including reducing greenhouses gases, promoting healthy ecosystems, nurturing circular equity) and social equity and quality of life (including enabling social equity, improving health and improving safety and security).

Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, in the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Through the use of proprietary research and third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time.

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Employing a flexible asset allocation approach, the fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of income generating equities, bonds and money market securities, from issuers around the world, including emerging markets. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective it promotes E/S characteristics through the following components of its investment strategy:

1. **Sustainable investment exposure** At least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio is invested in sustainable investments.

Other relevant features of the fund's investment strategy is:

2. **Exclusion screen** The fund avoids sectors or companies whose activities may be considered, by the investment manager, harmful to the environment and/or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The relevance to the fund of each excluded sector and/or issuer included in the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List may vary due to the nature of the fund's investment strategy. In maintaining the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List, the investment manager and the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, rely on information from companies and reputable third-party research providers. This exclusion list is coded into the investment manager's and the sub-investment manager's, as appropriate, internal compliance systems, which automatically restrict trading in any excluded names. There may be circumstances where a fund has some limited, indirect, exposure to a company involved in the excluded categories. Examples of these circumstances could include an investment in an instrument that gives exposure to an index, or an investment in a fund managed by an unaffiliated investment manager. For more details please see T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List Policy.
3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting, where relevant.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund's binding elements are:

- at least 10% of the value of the fund's portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Specifically, the fund commits to a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.
- all companies in which the fund invests will follow good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective and that it does not cause significant harm to any other E/S objectives.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund does not commit to a minimum reduction of its investment universe (pool of eligible investments).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

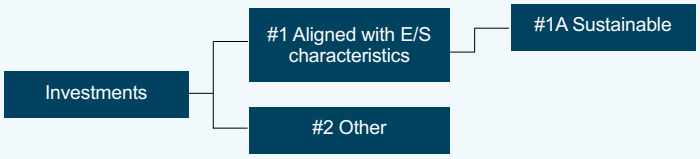
If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as Sustainable Investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

– the sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives.

***#1 and #1A** – The fund promotes E/S characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments.*

***#2** – All other investments that are not sustainable. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and "What investments are included under "#2 Other"?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management investment purposes and risk reduction derivatives are not used to promote E/S characteristics.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

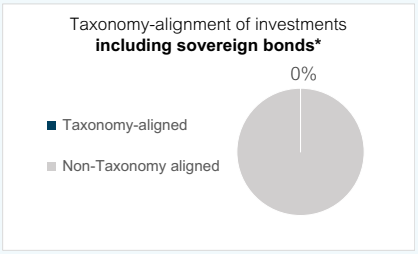
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

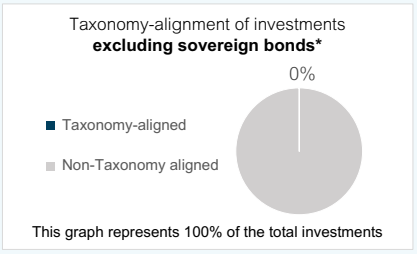
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0.5%. The cumulative minimum investment in sustainable investments is 10%, out of which 9.5% may be comprised entirely of environmentally sustainable investments, entirely of socially sustainable investments or a combination of both.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives, cash positions, revenues of companies tied to economic activities that are not considered sustainable and any other permitted investments used to achieve the fund's investment objective. These are subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the fund makes are screened against this exclusion list.

These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Impact Credit Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300XZLQNMA1R3JQ89

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list **of environmentally sustainable economic activities.** That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes	☐ No
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 30%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of : ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 30%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 5 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The investment objective of the fund is to have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing only in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst, at the same time, seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

The fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. In the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

The fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

▶ *See also: "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains its sustainable investment objective is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments including:
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with an environmental objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with a social objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as aligned with the impact framework

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

Through the use of proprietary research and analysis of third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates the relevant principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis as well as assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. When assessing sovereign, municipal and securitized bonds, in addition to undertaking issuer level assessment, a more specific project level analysis of the relevant principal adverse impact indicators is also carried out.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring, and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

▶ *See also: "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- scope 1-3 GHG emissions (PAI #1)
- carbon footprint (PAI #2)
- GHG intensity (PAI #3)
- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

1. **Impact exclusions** Issuers are screened first to exclude those whose activities are considered by the investment manager to be harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the Impact Exclusion List. Issuers are also excluded where, in the opinion of the investment manager, they have been involved in an extreme environmental, social, ethical or governance breach as determined in reference to the UN Global Compact principles and are not taking adequate steps to remediate the issue.
2. **Positive impact inclusion** The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. With the exception of cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, the fund invests only in sustainable investments. Selected issuers are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are aligned to at least one of the following two impact pillars: climate and resource impact and social equity and quality of life.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Impact pillars	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases ("GHGs")
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The sub pillars listed under each impact pillar are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, no poverty, good health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

In addition, the investment manager will invest in ESG-labelled bonds that fund projects deemed to generate material and measurable impact, tied to one of the two impact pillars. Bonds will be analysed through T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary ESG bond model, which assesses the security's ESG profile, adherence to industry accepted frameworks and standards, use of proceeds, and post-issuance reporting to determine which bonds can be classified as ESG-labelled.

As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any E/S objective and investee companies follow good governance practices, as set out in this annex.

3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and is an active owner of the securities in which it invests, undertaking regular dialogue with issuers.

▶ *See also:* T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List *and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections in this prospectus.*

▶ *For more information on the exclusion categories of the Paris-aligned Benchmarks, applied effective 21 May 2025, art. 12 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks that you can find at the following link:* https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The fund's binding element is:

- that it is only able to invest in sustainable investments.

In accordance with the fund's sustainable investment objective, the investment manager is required to invest only in sustainable investments. In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective; that it does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives; and the investee company follows good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

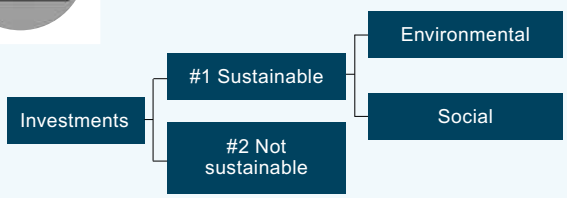
- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

For any non-corporate issuers, good governance is assessed as appropriate to the issuer type.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



#1 Sustainable: Covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable: Includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***#1** – The fund invests only in sustainable investments. They include a minimum 30% with an environmental objective and a minimum 30% with a social objective. These investments are made on the basis of the fund's positive impact inclusion criteria, after being screened by the Impact Exclusion List.*

***#2** – At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not considered relevant to its positive impact inclusion criteria and/or the Impact Exclusion List (for example cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and ""What investments are included under "#2 Other?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to attain the fund's sustainable investment objective.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

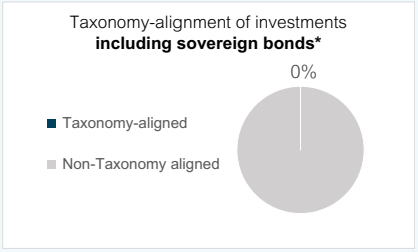
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

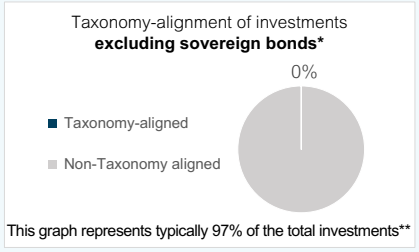
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents typically 97% of the total investments**

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

30%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

30%.

What investments are included under '#2 Not sustainable', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives and cash positions. Whilst these investments may not be considered sustainable investments, they are still subject to the Impact Exclusion List and good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Impact Short Duration Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 254900RIQNRJ54L3UT96

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list **of environmentally sustainable economic activities.** That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 30%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of : ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 30%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 5 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The investment objective of the fund is to have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing only in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst, at the same time, seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

The fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. In the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

The fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

▶ *See also: "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains its sustainable investment objective is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments including:
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with an environmental objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with a social objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as aligned with the impact framework

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

Through the use of proprietary research and analysis of third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates the relevant principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis as well as assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. When assessing sovereign, municipal and securitized bonds, in addition to undertaking issuer level assessment, a more specific project level analysis of the relevant principal adverse impact indicators is also carried out.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring, and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

▶ *See also: "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- scope 1-3 GHG emissions (PAI #1)
- carbon footprint (PAI #2)
- GHG intensity (PAI #3)
- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of corporate bonds of all types from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

1. **Impact exclusions** Issuers are screened first to exclude those whose activities are considered by the investment manager to be harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the Impact Exclusion List. Issuers are also excluded where, in the opinion of the investment manager, they have been involved in an extreme environmental, social, ethical or governance breach as determined in reference to the UN Global Compact principles and are not taking adequate steps to remediate the issue.
2. **Positive impact inclusion** The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. With the exception of cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, the fund invests only in sustainable investments. Selected issuers are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are aligned to at least one of the following two impact pillars: climate and resource impact and social equity and quality of life.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Impact pillars	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases ("GHGs")
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The sub pillars listed under each impact pillar are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, no poverty, good health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

In addition, the investment manager will invest in ESG-labelled bonds that fund projects deemed to generate material and measurable impact, tied to one of the two impact pillars. Bonds will be analysed through T. Rowe Price's in-house proprietary ESG bond model, which assesses the security's ESG profile, adherence to industry accepted frameworks and standards, use of proceeds, and post-issuance reporting to determine which bonds can be classified as ESG-labelled.

As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any E/S objective and investee companies follow good governance practices, as set out in this annex.

3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and is an active owner of the securities in which it invests, undertaking regular dialogue with issuers.

▶ *See also:* T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List *and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections in this prospectus.*

▶ *For more information on the exclusion categories of the Paris-aligned Benchmarks, applied effective 21 May 2025, art. 12 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks that you can find at the following link:* https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The fund's binding element is:

- that it is only able to invest in sustainable investments.

In accordance with the fund's sustainable investment objective, the investment manager is required to invest only in sustainable investments. In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective; that it does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives; and the investee company follows good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

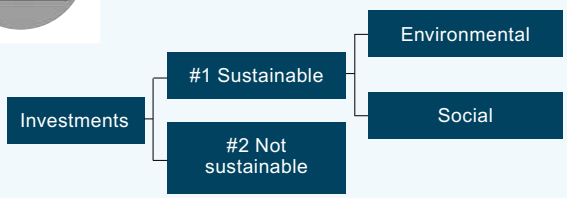
- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

For any non-corporate issuers, good governance is assessed as appropriate to the issuer type.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



#1 Sustainable: Covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable: Includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***#1** – The fund invests only in sustainable investments. They include a minimum 30% with an environmental objective and a minimum 30% with a social objective. These investments are made on the basis of the fund's positive impact inclusion criteria, after being screened by the Impact Exclusion List.*

***#2** – At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not considered relevant to its positive impact inclusion criteria and/or the Impact Exclusion List (for example cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and ""What investments are included under "#2 Other?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to attain the fund's sustainable investment objective.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

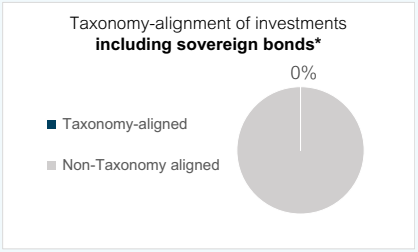
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

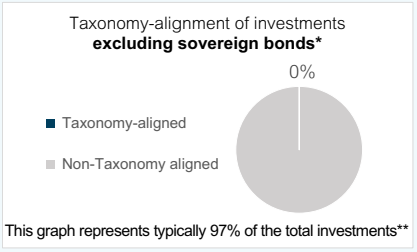
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents typically 97% of the total investments**

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

30%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

30%.

What investments are included under '#2 Not sustainable', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives and cash positions. Whilst these investments may not be considered sustainable investments, they are still subject to the Impact Exclusion List and good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Impact Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300209VZO56FIYD33

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list **of environmentally sustainable economic activities.** That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes	☐ No
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 25%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of : ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 25%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 5 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The investment objective of the fund is to have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing only in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst, at the same time, seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

The fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. In the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

The fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

▶ *See also: "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains its sustainable investment objective is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments including:
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with an environmental objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with a social objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as aligned with the impact framework

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

Through the use of proprietary research and analysis of third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates the relevant principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis as well as assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. When assessing sovereign, municipal and securitized bonds, in addition to undertaking issuer level assessment, a more specific project level analysis of the relevant principal adverse impact indicators is also carried out.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring, and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

▶ *See also: "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- scope 1-3 GHG emissions (PAI #1)
- carbon footprint (PAI #2)
- GHG intensity (PAI #3)
- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies which may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The investment manager will focus on companies that it believes have the potential to create positive social or environmental impact through their products or services, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

1. **Impact exclusions** Companies are screened first to exclude those whose activities are considered by the investment manager to be harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the Impact Exclusion List. Companies are also excluded where, in the opinion of the investment manager, they have been involved in an extreme environmental, social, ethical or governance breach as determined in reference to the UN Global Compact principles and are not taking adequate steps to remediate the issue.
2. **Positive impact inclusion** The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. With the exception of cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, the fund invests only in sustainable investments. Selected issuers are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are aligned to at least one of the following two impact pillars: climate and resource impact and social equity and quality of life.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Impact pillars	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The sub pillars listed under each impact pillar are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, no poverty, good health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any E/S objective and investee companies follow good governance practices, as set out in this annex.

3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

▶ *See also:* T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List *and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections in this prospectus.*

▶ *For more information on the exclusion categories of the Paris-aligned Benchmarks, applied effective 21 May 2025, art. 12 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks that you can find at the following link:* https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The fund's binding element is:

- that it is only able to invest in sustainable investments.

In accordance with the fund's sustainable investment objective, the investment manager is required to invest only in sustainable investments. In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective; that it does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives; and the investee company follows good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

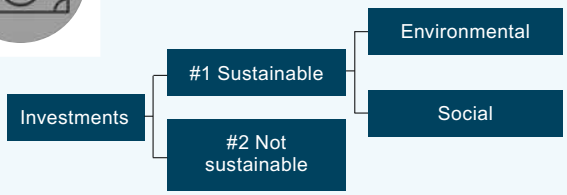
- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

For any non-corporate issuers, good governance is assessed as appropriate to the issuer type.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



#1 Sustainable: Covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable: Includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***#1** – The fund invests only in sustainable investments. They include a minimum 25% with an environmental objective and a minimum 25% with a social objective. These investments are made on the basis of the fund's positive impact inclusion criteria, after being screened by the Impact Exclusion List.*

***#2** – At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not considered relevant to its positive impact inclusion criteria and/or the Impact Exclusion List (for example cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and ""What investments are included under "#2 Other?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to attain the fund's sustainable investment objective.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

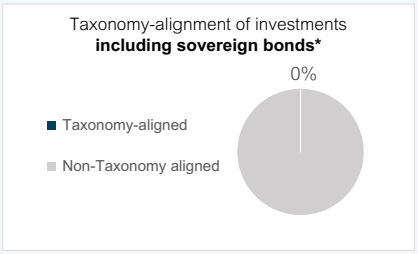
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

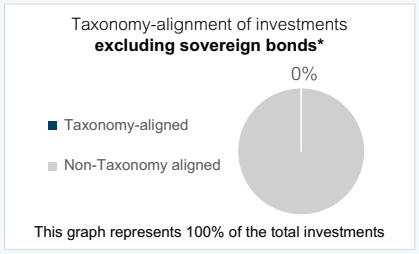
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

25%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

25%.

What investments are included under '#2 Not sustainable', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives and cash positions. Whilst these investments may not be considered sustainable investments, they are still subject to the Impact Exclusion List and good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

US Impact Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300BAGPIZUMCSTG25

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list **of environmentally sustainable economic activities.** That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes	☐ No
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 25%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of : ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 25%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 5 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The investment objective of the fund is to have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing only in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst, at the same time, seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

The fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. In the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

The fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

▶ *See also: "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains its sustainable investment objective is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments including:
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with an environmental objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with a social objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as aligned with the impact framework

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

Through the use of proprietary research and analysis of third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates the relevant principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis as well as assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. When assessing sovereign, municipal and securitized bonds, in addition to undertaking issuer level assessment, a more specific project level analysis of the relevant principal adverse impact indicators is also carried out.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring, and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

▶ *See also: "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- scope 1-3 GHG emissions (PAI #1)
- carbon footprint (PAI #2)
- GHG intensity (PAI #3)
- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of companies in the United States. The investment manager will focus on companies that it believes have the potential to create positive social or environmental impact through their products or services, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

1. **Impact exclusions** Companies are screened first to exclude those whose activities are considered by the investment manager to be harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the Impact Exclusion List and Towards Sustainability[3] Exclusion List as outlined in the T. Rowe Price Exclusions Policy. Companies are also excluded where, in the opinion of the investment manager, they have been involved in an extreme environmental, social, ethical or governance breach as determined in reference to the UN Global Compact principles and are not taking adequate steps to remediate the issue.
2. **Positive impact inclusion** The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. With the exception of cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, the fund invests only in sustainable investments. Selected issuers are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are aligned to at least one of the following two impact pillars: climate and resource impact and social equity and quality of life.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

[3] The fund is seeking to obtain the Towards Sustainability Label.

Impact pillars	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The sub pillars listed under each impact pillar are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, no poverty, good health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any E/S objective and investee companies follow good governance practices, as set out in this annex.

3. **Active ownership** The fund embeds governance analysis into the investment process and engages in active ownership, monitoring, and mutual engagement with the issuers of the securities in which it invests. This includes regular dialogue with issuers and active proxy voting.

▶ *See also:* T. Rowe Price Impact Exclusion List *and T. Rowe Price Impact Inclusion Criteria sections in this prospectus.*

▶ *For more information on the exclusion categories of the Paris-aligned Benchmarks, applied effective 21 May 2025, art. 12 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks that you can find at the following link:* https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The fund's binding element is:

- that it is only able to invest in sustainable investments.

In accordance with the fund's sustainable investment objective, the investment manager is required to invest only in sustainable investments. In selecting sustainable investments for the fund's portfolio, the investment manager is required to assess and ensure that the investment contributes to an E/S objective; that it does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives; and the investee company follows good governance practices, as determined by the investment manager.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

The good governance test consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating. These risks include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The investment manager, through its proprietary Responsible Investing Indicator Model (RIIM), rates the pillars based on a simple 'traffic light' system: a green rating denotes positive governance characteristics, an orange rating denotes some improvements are needed, whereas red denotes significant governance concerns. If any of the pillars are rated red, the overall status of the test will be red.

Step 2: Qualitative review

If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

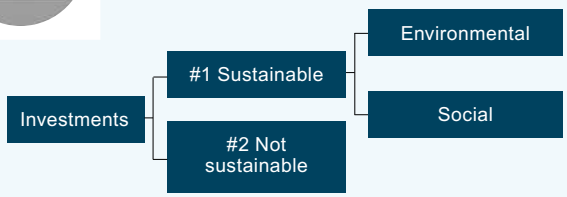
- the basic governance structure a company employs, compared against regional norms
- the presence of any significant controversies in the conduct of the board or management
- the presence of significant remuneration-related controversy in the prior year
- the investment manager's engagement history with the company, and its responsiveness to shareholder concerns
- the degree of insulation a company has from its investors as a result of its capital structure, concentrated shareholders, or the use of protective charter provisions

If necessary, the company's good governance test quantitative scores may be adjusted following the qualitative review. If a company has been assessed as not passing the good governance test, it is not a permitted investment for the funds and therefore cannot be purchased. If an existing holding in the fund is later deemed to no longer meet the good governance standard, this position will be addressed in line with the firm's breach policy.

For any non-corporate issuers, good governance is assessed as appropriate to the issuer type.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



#1 Sustainable: Covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable: Includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***#1** – The fund invests only in sustainable investments. They include a minimum 25% with an environmental objective and a minimum 25% with a social objective. These investments are made on the basis of the fund's positive impact inclusion criteria, after being screened by the Impact Exclusion List.*

***#2** – At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not considered relevant to its positive impact inclusion criteria and/or the Impact Exclusion List (for example cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction).*

▶ *See also: "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy?" and ""What investments are included under "#2 Other?".*

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to attain the fund's sustainable investment objective.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

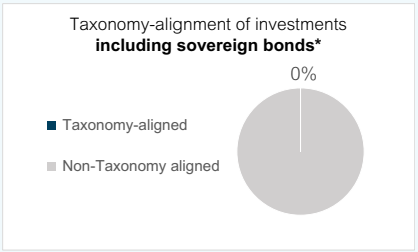
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?

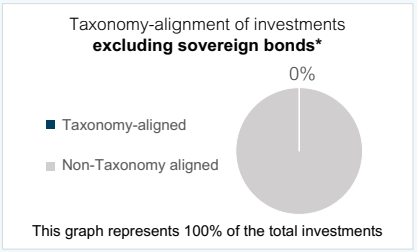
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

[4] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

25%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

25%.

What investments are included under '#2 Not sustainable', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives and cash positions. Whilst these investments may not be considered sustainable investments, they are still subject to the Impact Exclusion List and good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV —

Global Impact Multi Asset Fund

Legal entity identifier: 254900A7RCZGFXHJB804

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list **of environmentally sustainable economic activities.** That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 25%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of : ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 25%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and Article 5 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The investment objective of the fund is to have a positive impact on the environment and society by investing only in sustainable investments, where the issuers' current business activities are expected to generate a positive impact whilst, at the same time, seeking to increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. Sustainable investments exclude cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction.

The fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. In the event that the fund holds any investments that align with the EU Taxonomy, those investments contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

- climate change mitigation
- climate change adaption
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- transition to a circular economy
- pollution prevention and control
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In determining what qualifies as a sustainable investment, the investment manager and/or the sub-investment manager, as appropriate, uses the methodology described in "Sustainable Investment Methodology" under the section "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Policy" of the prospectus and that can be found in our website disclosure[1].

The fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

▶ *See also: "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".*

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicator used by the fund to measure the extent to which it attains its sustainable investment objective is:

- % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments including:
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with an environmental objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as sustainable investments with a social objective
  - % of the value of the fund's portfolio in securities that the investment manager identifies as aligned with the impact framework

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

[1] https://www.troweprice.com/financial-intermediary/lu/en/funds.html

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

Through the use of proprietary research and analysis of third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates the relevant principal adverse impact indicators and other relevant data points on an issuer-by-issuer basis as well as assessment of whether the issuer aligns with the minimum environmental and social safeguards. When assessing sovereign, municipal and securitized bonds, in addition to undertaking issuer level assessment, a more specific project level analysis of the relevant principal adverse impact indicators is also carried out.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of its investment process the investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, systemically assesses whether sustainable investment is causing significant harm to E/S objective. The assessment includes taking into account relevant principal adverse impact indicators.

The investment manager, and/or the sub-investment manager, applies a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data, obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, also analyses PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provide an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring, and the investment manager may undertake further analysis to support its view. The investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may consider the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector or location, which may be factored into the investment manager's overall determination.

Where sufficient data is not available, the investment manager, and or the sub-investment manager, may rely on other relevant data points to make an assessment.

▶ *See also: "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".*

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The investment manager's assessment of whether an investee company is causing significant harm to an E/S objective includes an analysis of how the issuer performs with respect to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UNGPs on Business and Human Rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes. The investment manager collects data on the following PAI indicators:

- scope 1-3 GHG emissions (PAI #1)
- carbon footprint (PAI #2)
- GHG intensity (PAI #3)
- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

The investment manager aggregates the PAI indicators of the portfolio and reviews this information periodically. The periodic review of the portfolio's PAI profile will inform upcoming engagement activity for the fund and, where appropriate, any investment actions as deemed necessary by the investment manager, collectively with a view to pursuing an improvement in the portfolio's PAI data over time[2].

Information regarding the portfolio's PAI data will be included in the fund's annual report, under the section titled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds, shares and other investments from issuers around the world, including emerging markets.

1. **Impact exclusions** Issuers are screened first to exclude those whose activities are considered by the investment manager to be harmful to the environment and/or society, through exposure to the categories outlined in the Impact Exclusion List. Issuers are also excluded where, in the opinion of the investment manager, they have been involved in an extreme environmental, social, ethical or governance breach as determined in reference to the UN Global Compact principles and are not taking adequate steps to remediate the issue.
2. **Positive impact inclusion** The investment manager then selects issuers, from the remaining universe on the basis of the positive impact inclusion criteria. With the exception of cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, the fund invests only in sustainable investments. Selected issuers are those that, in the opinion of the investment manager, are aligned to at least one of the following two impact pillars: climate and resource impact and social equity and quality of life.

[2] More information on the consideration and mitigation of the adverse impacts can be found within the T. Rowe Price Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) Policy under https://www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/principal-adverse-impacts-PAI-policy.pdf

Impact pillars	Sub pillars
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases
	Promoting healthy ecosystems
	Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity
	Improving health
	Improving Safety and Security

The sub pillars listed under each impact pillar are intended to broadly align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, no poverty, good health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

As the fund has a sustainable investment objective, it must also ensure that the securities it holds do not cause significant harm to any E/S objective and investee companies follow good governance practices, as set out in this annex.

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Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment manager has a policy to assess governance practices using the two-step good governance test set out below.

Step 1: Quantitative review

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If a company's good governance test rating is red, a qualitative review will be undertaken by the Governance team, during which the company's practices will be evaluated within the context of market and sector norms, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data. Inputs used in the analysis include:

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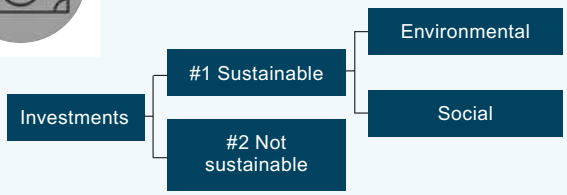

#1 Sustainable: Covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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***#2** – At the discretion of the investment manager, the fund may hold investments that are not considered relevant to its positive impact inclusion criteria and/or the Impact Exclusion List (for example cash and derivatives used for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction).*

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How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Whilst the fund may use derivatives for portfolio management techniques for the purpose of hedging, liquidity management and risk reduction, derivatives are not used to attain the fund's sustainable investment objective.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

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To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The investments underlying the fund do not currently take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation and therefore the fund's minimum proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it is possible that the fund holds securities that meet such criteria. The actual proportion of any Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the fund will be disclosed in the fund's annual report. The "do no significant harm" principle under the EU Taxonomy does not apply to investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned. However, in accordance with the SFDR, any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any E/S objectives.

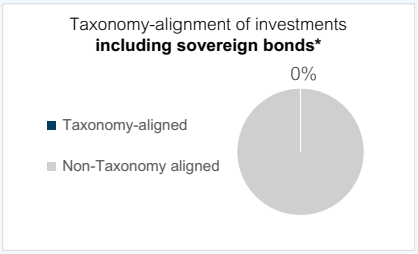
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

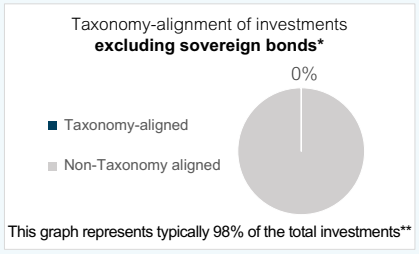
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).*
***Based on the historical average. The fund does not have a binding minimum exposure to sovereign bonds.*

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

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The fund does not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

25%.

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What investments are included under '#2 Not sustainable', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments may include derivatives and cash positions. Whilst these investments may not be considered sustainable investments, they are still subject to the Impact Exclusion List and good governance assessment, where relevant.

▶ *See also: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".*

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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