



T. ROWE PRICE FUNDS SICAV

Emerging Markets Bond Fund – Class Q (EUR)

As at 30 November 2024

Figures shown in Euros



Portfolio Manager: Samy Muaddi

Managed Fund Since: 2020

Joined Firm: 2006



INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The fund is classified as Article 8 under SFDR (the EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation); it promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and/or social characteristics and the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices. 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/or 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 Investor Indicator Model (RIIM). In addition to the E/S characteristics promoted, the fund also applies the investment manager's proprietary responsible screen (the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List). 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. For full investment objective and policy details refer to the prospectus. The manager is not constrained by the fund's benchmark, which is used for performance comparison purposes only.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

PERFORMANCE

Table with columns: (NAV, total return), Inception Date, One Month, Three Months, Year-to-Date, One Year, Three Years, Five Years, Ten Years, Since Inception. Rows: Class Q (EUR), J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified (EUR)

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

Table with columns: (NAV, total return), Nov 14 - Nov 15, Nov 15 - Nov 16, Nov 16 - Nov 17, Nov 17 - Nov 18, Nov 18 - Nov 19, Nov 19 - Nov 20, Nov 20 - Nov 21, Nov 21 - Nov 22, Nov 22 - Nov 23, Nov 23 - Nov 24. Rows: Class Q (EUR), J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified (EUR)

Source for performance: T. Rowe Price. Fund performance is calculated using the official NAV with distributions reinvested, if any. Sales charges, taxes and other locally applied costs have not been deducted and if applicable, they will reduce the performance figures.

Exchange rate movements between the share class currency and the fund base currency may affect returns.

Index returns are shown with gross income reinvested.

Index returns are calculated in US Dollars and converted to EUR using an exchange rate determined by an independent third party.

The manager is not constrained by the fund's benchmark(s), which is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only.

The investment policy of the fund changed as at 1 October 2022, with the addition of a minimum commitment to sustainable investments. The performance prior to this date was achieved without this consideration.

KEY FUND RISKS

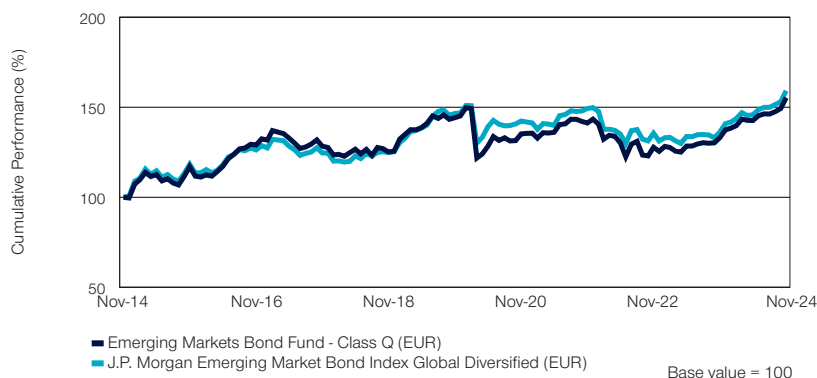
Contingent convertible bond - Contingent Convertible Bonds may be subject to additional risks linked to: capital structure inversion, trigger levels, coupon cancellations, call extensions, yield/valuation, conversions, write downs, industry concentration and liquidity, among others. Credit - Credit risk arises when an issuer's financial health deteriorates and/or it fails to fulfill its financial obligations to the fund. Default - Default risk may occur if the issuers of certain bonds become unable or unwilling to make payments on their bonds. Derivatives - derivatives may result in losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative. Distressed or defaulted debt - Distressed or defaulted debt securities may bear substantially higher degree of risks linked to recovery, liquidity and valuation. Emerging markets - Emerging markets are less established than developed markets and therefore involve higher risks. Frontier markets - Frontier markets are less mature than emerging markets and typically have higher risks, including limited investability and liquidity. High yield bond - High yield debt securities are generally subject to greater risk of issuer debt restructuring or default, higher liquidity risk and greater sensitivity to market conditions. Interest rate - Interest rate risk is the potential for losses in fixed-income investments as a result of unexpected changes in interest rates. Liquidity - Liquidity risk may result in securities becoming hard to value or trade within a desired timeframe at a fair price. Sector concentration - Sector concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial or market conditions affecting a particular sector in which the fund's assets are concentrated.

FUND OVERVIEW

Ongoing Charges - based on financial year ending 30 Nov 2024	0.67%
Maximum Initial Charge	—
Minimum Investment	US\$0
Inception Date of Fund	31 Dec 2004
Inception Date - Class Q (EUR)	28 Oct 2014
Base Currency of Fund	USD
Share Class Currency	EUR
Categories of Shares	Accumulating
Total Fund Assets	US\$168.9 million
Number of Issues	276
Percent in Cash	4.0%
Morningstar Category™	EAA Fund Global Emerging Markets Bond
Class Q (EUR) - ISIN Code	LU1127970330
Class Q (EUR) - Bloomberg Code	TRGEBQE LX

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Source for performance: T. Rowe Price. Fund performance is calculated using the official NAV with distributions reinvested, if any. Sales charges, taxes and other locally applied costs have not been deducted and if applicable, they will reduce the performance figures. The manager is not constrained by the fund's benchmark(s), which is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSIFICATION (TOP 15)

Market	% of Fund	Fund vs. Comparator Benchmark
Mexico	7.4	2.6
Indonesia	4.6	0.2
Colombia	4.4	1.7
Brazil	4.0	0.9
Egypt	3.8	1.2
Oman	3.3	0.3
Panama	3.1	0.5
India	2.9	2.3
Angola	2.8	1.7
Türkiye	2.8	-1.6
Saudi Arabia	2.7	-2.1
Cote d'Ivoire	2.6	2.0
Argentina	2.5	-0.1
Sri Lanka	2.3	1.3
Chile	2.3	-0.8

The comparator benchmark data is for the J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified.

CREDIT QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION

	% of Fund	Fund vs. Comparator Benchmark
AAA	0.2	0.2
AA	2.2	-4.2
A	6.5	-9.4
BBB	21.7	-4.9
BB	32.4	8.9
B	19.5	2.3
CCC	9.0	0.5
CC	0.0	-0.1
C	0.0	-0.1
Default	3.8	2.4
Not Rated	0.8	0.4
Reserves	4.0	4.0

Credit ratings for the securities held in the fund are provided by Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch and are converted to the Standard & Poor's nomenclature. A rating of "AAA" represents the highest-rated securities, and a rating of "D" represents the lowest-rated securities. When a rating is available from all three agencies, the median rating is used. If there are two ratings, the lower rating is used and if only one rating is available, that rating is used. If a rating is not available, the security is classified as Not Rated (NR). The rating of the underlying investment vehicle is used to determine the creditworthiness of credit default swaps and sovereign securities. The fund is not rated by any agency. U.S. Government Agency securities, if any, may include conventional pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. This category may include rated and unrated securities.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS

	Target Minimum Commitment (%)	% of Fund
Green Issuers/Securities	50.0	58.5

GENERAL FUND RISKS

General fund risks - to be read in conjunction with the fund specific risks above. **Counterparty** - Counterparty risk may materialise if an entity with which the fund does business becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund. **ESG and sustainability** - ESG and Sustainability risk may result in a material negative impact on the value of an investment and performance of the fund. **Hedging** - Hedging measures involve costs and may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. **Investment fund** - Investing in funds involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly. **Management** - Management risk may result in potential conflicts of interest relating to the obligations of the investment manager. **Market** - Market risk may subject the fund to experience losses caused by unexpected changes in a wide variety of factors. **Operational** - Operational risk may cause losses as a result of incidents caused by people, systems, and/or processes.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Funds are sub-funds of the T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV, a Luxembourg investment company with variable capital which is registered with Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and which qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS"). Full details of the objectives, investment policies, risks and sustainability information are located in the prospectus which is available with the key investor information documents (KIID) and/or key information document (KID) in English and in an official language of the jurisdictions in which the Funds are registered for public sale, together with the articles of incorporation and annual and semi-annual reports (together "Fund Documents"). Any decision to invest should be made on the basis of the Fund Documents which are available free of charge from the local representative, local information/paying agent or from authorised distributors. They can also be found along with a summary of investor rights in English at www.funds.troweprice.com. The Management Company reserves the right to terminate marketing arrangements. The latest fund prices are available online from Morningstar.

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Certain numbers in this report may not add due to rounding and/or the exclusion of cash.

The specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for the Fund and no assumptions should be made that the securities identified and discussed were or will be profitable.

Fund Assets, holdings-based analytics (excluding portfolio turnover), and portfolio attribution are calculated using T. Rowe Price's internal Investment Book of Records (IBOR). Due to timing and accounting methodology differences, IBOR data may differ from the Accounting Book of Records (ABOR) data provided by the Fund's accountant.

GLOSSARY

Accumulating shares – A class of common stock given to shareholders of a company instead of, or in addition to, a dividend. They are usually given to gain a tax advantage.

Asset Backed Security (ABS) – A security whose income payments and capital value are derived from and secured against a specified pool of underlying assets.

Comparator Benchmark – A stock market index that can be used to analyze the allocation, risk and return of a fund, also known in the industry as a performance benchmark.

Custom Benchmark – Any benchmark customised to meet a client's investment goals.

Coupon – A document that shows proof of legal ownership of a share certificate or a bearer bond certificate and is presented to claim the owner's entitlement to dividends or interest paid out on a security.

Credit Quality – A measure of a bond issuer's ability to repay its debt interest and principal in a timely manner, and as such is an indicator of credit risk. Credit rating agencies issue credit quality ratings that indicate the riskiness of firms in the credit market.

Derivatives – A contract whose value is most commonly based on the price movement of an underlying financial asset, such as a bond, stock, commodity, currency, interest rate or market index. Derivatives can be used to speculate on a movement in the underlying assets, hedge a position, or give leverage to a holding. The most common types are futures, forwards, swaps and options.

Diversification – A risk management strategy that mixes a variety of investments in a portfolio. A diversified fund holds different asset types and investment instruments in order to limit exposure to any single asset or risk.

Distributing shares – This type of stock entitles the shareholder to a dividend agreed at the company's annual general meeting.

Environmental Objectives – Objectives linked to addressing environmental challenges facing the planet, for example climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Environmental Sustainability Characteristics – Features of a product, company activity or regulations that indicate a responsibility to conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems for current and future generations.

ESG – The acronym for environmental, social and governance. ESG standards are applied to a company's operations so that socially conscious investors can screen potential investments. A company's performance as a steward of nature is assessed under E; a company's treatment of employees, suppliers, customers and the community it operates in are assessed under S; and G covers a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls and shareholder rights.

Exclusion List – A list of companies, industries or countries that are excluded from a fund based on ESG factors or risks. Screens based on ESG criteria can be applied to portfolios as a standalone approach, or in combination with other styles, such as thematic investing or integrating ESG into the investment process.

Green Issuers – Certain funds promote environmental and/or social characteristics, in accordance with Article 8 of 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. To score issuers and/or the fund applies the T. Rowe Price RIIM Rating Criteria. In determining whether an issuer or security is rated 'Green' in RIIM, the investment manager takes into account series of E/S factors, as applicable, to sovereign and corporate investments. Each E/S factor is scored using the investment manager's proprietary methodology. For further details Refer to T. ROWE PRICE RIIM RATING CRITERIA section within the prospectus as well as the fund's SFDR annex.

Hedging – An investment technique whereby an investor or trader takes on a new risk that offsets an existing one, such as a possible adverse change in an exchange rate, interest rate, stock, bond or commodity price.

Maturity – The agreed date on which the life of a transaction, financial instrument or investment ends. Maturity is often used in conjunction with deposits, foreign exchange trades, forward transactions, interest rate and commodity swaps, options, loans and fixed instruments.

Maximum Initial Charges – The maximum level of permitted sales charges paid to an intermediary when an investment is made in a fund. The charges cover administration, marketing and other costs.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) – A type of asset backed security that is secured against a mortgage or collection of mortgages.

Morningstar Category – A classification of a fund based on its investment style as measured by underlying holdings in the portfolio over three years. If the fund is new and has no portfolio, Morningstar will estimate where it will fall before assigning a more permanent category.

NAV (net asset value per share) – The closing market value of the securities owned in the portfolio plus all other assets such as cash, minus liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding.

Ongoing Charges – The ongoing charges is a figure published annually by an investment company, covering the annual cost of investing in a fund. They include payments for investment management, administration, custody of assets and the costs of independent oversight functions.

Spread Duration – This measures the sensitivity of the price of a security to changes in its credit spread. The spread is the difference between the yield of a security and the yield of a benchmark rate, such as a cash interest rate or government bond yield.

Social Objectives – Objectives linked to addressing social challenges, for example contributing to tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration or labour relations, or activities aimed at enhancing human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

Sustainable Investments – 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.

Total Return – The return on an investment of a specified period, including price appreciation or depreciation plus any reinvested income, expressed as an average annual compound rate of return.

Cumulative Return: The actual return of an investment for a specified period. A cumulative return does not indicate how much the value of the investment may have fluctuated during the period. For example, a fund could have a 10-year positive cumulative return despite experiencing some negative years during that time.

Average Annual: This is always hypothetical and should not be confused with actual year-by-year results. It smoothes out the variations in annual performance to tell you what constant year-by-year return would have produced the investment's actual cumulative return. This gives one an idea of an investment's annual contribution to your portfolio, provided you held it for the entire period.

Volatility – This measures swings in the price of an asset. The more volatile the price, the riskier the security.

Yield to Maturity – Yield to maturity (YTM) is the total return anticipated on a bond held to maturity. YTM is considered a long-term bond yield but is expressed as an annual rate.

Yield to Worst – Yield to worst (YTW) is a measure of the lowest possible yield on a bond whose contract includes provisions that would allow the issuer to close it out before it matures. YTW helps investors manage risks and ensure that specific income requirements will still be met even in the worst scenarios.