T.RowePrice®
INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE

Fixed Income Investing

Strategies for today's complex global markets

Complex markets demand far-reaching insights

In today's ever-evolving markets, you and your clients need to be confident in the fixed income solutions you choose to help achieve long-term goals. As an independent global asset manager with **more than 50 years** of deep experience managing fixed income assets, T. Rowe Price has the depth and breadth to help you uncover opportunities, manage risk, and confidently navigate uncertain markets.

Our fixed income team collaborates across asset classes, including equities and multi-asset, and across sectors and geographies to test ideas and conduct rigorous proprietary research. This cross-team effort combined with **skilled active management** helps inform better decision-making and prudent risk management, which we believe leads to **better long-term results** for you and your clients.

Integrated Global Research Geared for Success

Multiple Perspectives
Inputs from across our global firm inform deep understanding.

- 230+ fixed income investment professionals
- 375+ global research analysts covering fixed income and equities
- ESG integration
- Quantitative research tools

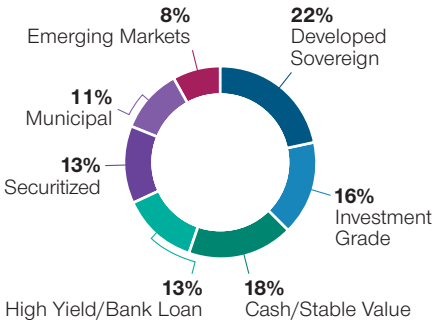
High-quality Insights
Ideas are shared and tested across teams to optimize implementation.

- Teams incentivized to share and test ideas
- Culture and structure designed for collaboration
- Ideas aligned with portfolio goals for impact

Enhanced Client Outcomes
Your success is our focus as we seek to deliver enhanced long-term returns.

A global range of strategies to meet client needs

With over $265B of fixed income AUM* well balanced across sectors, we offer **a complete lineup of strategies to help meet diverse client needs**. And we offer **vehicles for nearly every investor preference:** mutual funds, SMAs, model portfolios, collective trusts, and ETFs.



Data as of 6/30/22.

*The total fixed income assets managed by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., and its investment advisory affiliates. Total fixed income assets include all fixed income separate accounts and funds along with a portion of certain T. Rowe Price U.S.- registered multi-asset funds as of June 30, 2022.

The landscape has changed, but client goals haven't

Despite new realities for investors in a post-pandemic world, the need for fixed income remains the same. Investors continue to seek ways to balance the need for both income and portfolio stability amid historically low yields and uncertain equity markets. Diversified fixed income portfolios typically contain a percentage of both core and plus sectors, or flexible strategies that invest in both, to meet client objectives along the spectrum of portfolio stability and income generation.

Fixed Income Universe

Core	Plus
Lower equity correlation	Higher yield
Lower volatility	Lower sensitivity to rising rates
Lower yield	Higher equity correlation
Greater sensitivity to rising rates	Higher volatility

more stability ⟷ **more income**

The image is for illustrative purposes only. Investment outcomes are not guaranteed. Results will vary.

Core vs Plus Fixed Income: Core and Plus are terms used in the investments industry to describe two types of fixed income investment strategies. Core generally refers to fixed income investment strategies that focus on investment grade corporate and government bonds. A Plus strategy adds additional fixed income sectors like high-yield bonds, developed international, emerging market bonds, and floating rate bank loans in an attempt to improve income or return potential in exchange for a higher risk profile.

Strategies focused on delivering strong client outcomes

In today's fast-paced, ever-evolving landscape, our full range of fixed income strategies can help your clients achieve a diverse set of goals.

Income

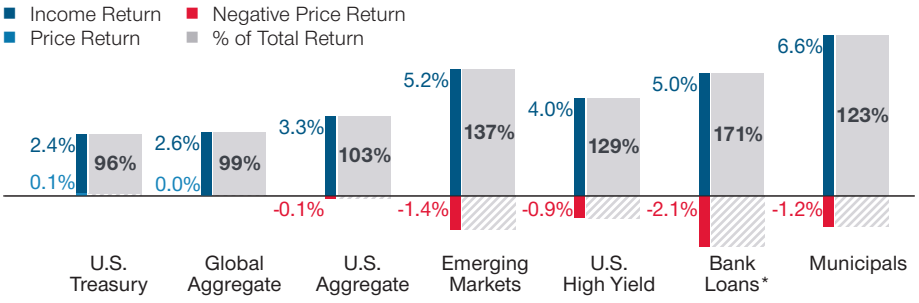
Generate dependable income, including tax-free income potential. Income is essential to fixed income returns. In fact, income has been the primary driver of total returns for several fixed income categories.

STRATEGIES TO CONSIDER:

- U.S. High Yield Fund
- Floating Rate Fund
- Tax-Free High Yield Fund

Income—not price—drove fixed income returns[1]

Income Returns versus Price Returns (12/31/07 to 6/30/22)



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of any specific investment. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Tax-free income is the income received that is not subject to federal income taxes. Some income be subject to state and local taxes and the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT).

*Bank loan index data are only available from 12/31/2014 – 06/30/2022.

Portfolio Stability

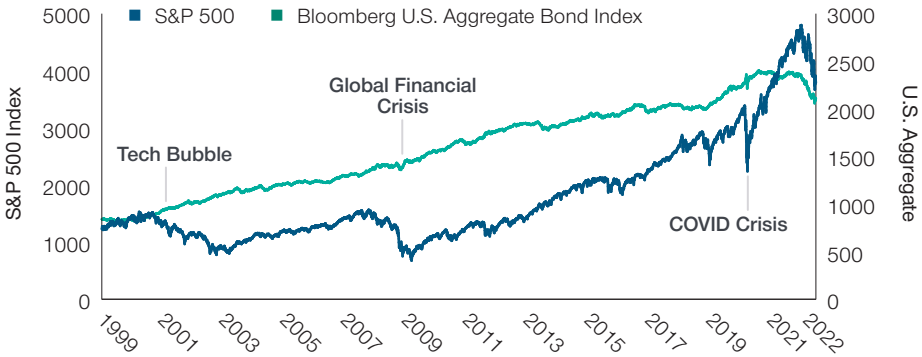
Seek to limit the impact of equity volatility. To help buffer equity downturns, investors can choose core strategies that track the Bloomberg U.S Aggregate Bond Index or flexible multi-sector strategies with slightly higher risk.

STRATEGIES TO CONSIDER:

- QM U.S. Bond ETF
- New Income Fund
- Total Return Fund or ETF

Core fixed income has helped buffer equity volatility[1]

U.S. Aggregate and S&P 500 Index Performance (1/1/99 to 6/30/22)



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Diversification

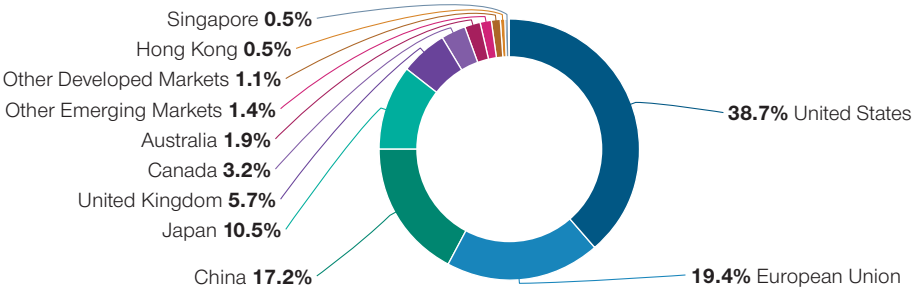
Look outside the U.S. to diversify core bond allocations. With more than 60% of fixed income markets outside the U.S., international and global bonds can help expand the opportunity set.

STRATEGIES TO CONSIDER:

- Global Multi-Sector Fund
- Emerging Markets Bond Fund
- Dynamic Global Bond Fund

More than 60% of fixed income markets are outside the U.S.

Global fixed income outstanding as of December 31, 2021



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Source: Bank for International Settlements, SIFMA estimates.

Inflation and Rate Hedging

Mitigate the impacts of inflation and rising rates. Inflation-linked bonds can help protect against inflation. Bank loans and short duration bonds can also help during rising rate environments.

STRATEGIES TO CONSIDER:

- Inflation Protected Bond Fund
- Floating Rate Fund
- Ultra-Short-Term Bond Fund or ETF

Certain sectors have helped preserve principal during most periods of combined inflation and rising rates over the last 15 years.*

12-month Increase 100+ BPS	6/30/2006	12/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2021	6/30/2022
10 Year Treasury Yield	**+122**	**+162**	**+116**	**+107**	**+154**
Headline Inflation	**+179**	**+263**	**+270**	**+108**	**+367**
Bank Loans	6.15% ▲	52.53% ▲	44.02% ▲	21.93% ▲	-2.82% ▼
TIPS	-1.64% ▼	11.41% ▲	6.18% ▲	7.54% ▲	-5.14% ▼
Short Duration Bonds	1.93% ▲	3.83% ▲	4.15% ▲	0.44% ▲	-3.65% ▼
U.S. Aggregate	-0.81% ▼	5.93% ▲	7.69% ▲	0.71% ▲	-10.29% ▼

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Annualized Returns for each 1 year period.

Index performance is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of any specific investment. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. BPS = Basis Points are a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value of financial instruments or the rate change in an index or other benchmark. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01%

* Sources: T. Rowe Price; "Emerging Markets" represents the J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Broad Diversified Index; "U.S. Aggregate." represents the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. "Global Aggregate" represents the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index; "Municipals" represents Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. "U.S. Treasury" represents the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index; "U.S. High Yield" represents the Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Index; "Bank Loans" represents S&P/LSTA Performing Loan Index. TIPS represents the Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index: Short Duration Bonds represents the Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index. "Global High Yield" represented by ICE BofAML Global High Yield Index Hedged to USD.

These funds to consider are only a small part of our full set of fixed income solutions.

Fund	Ticker			Morningstar Category
	Investor Class	I Class	ETF	
Dynamic Global Bond	RPIEX	RPEIX	–	Nontraditional Bond
Emerging Markets Bond	PREMX	PRXIX	–	Emerging Markets Bond
Floating Rate	PRFRX	TFAIX	–	Bank Loan
Global Multi-Sector Bond	PRSNX	PGMSX	–	World Bond
Inflation Protected Bond	PRIPX	TIIPX	–	Inflation Protected Bond
New Income	PRCIX	PRXEX	–	Intermediate Core Bond
QM US Bond Index	PBDIX	TSBLX	–	Intermediate Core Bond
QM US Bond ETF	–	–	TAGG	Intermediate Core Bond
Tax Free High Yield	PRFHX	PTYIX	–	High Yield Muni
Total Return	PTTFX	PTKIX	TOTR	Intermediate Core-Plus Bond
U.S. High Yield	TUHYX	TUHIX	–	High-Yield Bond
Ultra Short-Term Bond	TRBUX	TRSTX	TBUX	Ultrashort Bond

If our clients succeed, our firm will succeed.

Thomas Rowe Price, Jr.

INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE®

Access the collective strength and stability of T. Rowe Price.

Contact us today: troweprice.com/intermediaries 1-800-564-6958 AdvisorServices@troweprice.com

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Consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. For a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus containing this and other information, call 1-855-405-6488 or visit our website at troweprice.com. Read it carefully.

Important Information

ETFs are bought and sold at market prices, not NAV. Investors generally incur the cost of the spread between the prices at which shares are bought and sold. Buying and selling shares may result in brokerage commissions which will reduce returns.

All investments are subject to market risk, including possible loss of principal. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and interest rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall. Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Investments in high yield bonds involve greater risk of price volatility, illiquidity, and default than higher rated debt securities. Investments in bank loans may at times become difficult to value and highly illiquid; they are subject to credit risk such as nonpayment of principal or interest, and risks of bankruptcy and insolvency. International investments can be riskier than U.S. investments due to the adverse effects of currency exchange rates, differences in market structure and liquidity, as well as specific country, regional, and economic developments. These risks are generally greater for investments in emerging markets.

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