



T.RowePrice

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2025

TFLR

T. ROWE PRICE

Floating Rate ETF

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc. Exchange-traded fund (ETF) shares are not individually redeemable.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE®

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Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks high current income and, secondarily, capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the fund, which are not reflected in the table or example below.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.59 %
Other expenses	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.61

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's fees and expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$	62	\$ 195	\$ 340	\$ 762

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 52.9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and floating rate debt securities. Any derivatives that provide exposure to the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, or to one or more market risk factors associated with the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, are counted (as applicable) toward compliance with the fund's 80% investment policy.

Floating rate loans represent amounts borrowed by companies or other entities from banks and other lenders. Most, if not all, of the loans in which the fund invests are rated below investment grade (below BBB, or an equivalent rating) or are not rated by credit rating agencies (commonly referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds). The loans in which the fund invests may be referred to as “leveraged loans” because the borrowing companies often have significantly more debt than equity.

The loans held by the fund may be senior or subordinate obligations of the borrower, although the fund normally invests the majority of its assets in senior floating rate loans. In the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior floating rate loans are typically paid (to the extent assets are available) before other creditors of the borrower, such as bondholders and stockholders. Holders of subordinate loans may be paid after more senior bondholders. Loans may or may not be secured by collateral. There is no limit on the fund’s investments in unsecured loans or in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations, or financial restructurings.

In addition to the fund’s investments in loans, the fund may invest in a variety of debt securities, such as government and agency debt obligations, and investment-grade and high yield corporate bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in fixed rate debt instruments.

Most assets are typically invested in U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate loans and debt instruments, including U.S. dollar-denominated bonds or loans of foreign issuers or lenders. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated investments.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund’s share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

Floating rate loans: Transactions involving floating rate loans may have significantly longer settlement periods than more traditional bond investments (settlement can take longer than 7 days) and often involve borrowers whose financial condition is troubled or highly leveraged, which increases the risk that the fund may not receive its proceeds in a timely manner and that the fund may incur unexpected losses in order to pay redemption proceeds to its shareholders. In addition, loans are not registered or regulated under the federal securities laws like most stocks and bonds, so investors in loans have less protection against improper practices than investors in registered securities. While a loan assignment typically transfers all legal and economic rights to the buyer, a loan participation typically allows the seller to maintain legal title to the loan, meaning the buyer of a loan participation generally has no direct rights against the borrower and is exposed to credit risk of both the borrower and seller of the participation.

Credit quality: An issuer of a debt instrument could suffer an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default (failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments), rating downgrade, or inability to meet a financial obligation. Securities that are rated below investment grade carry greater risk of default and should be considered speculative.

Junk investing: Investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as junk bonds, and loans that are rated below investment grade, expose the fund to greater volatility and credit risk than investments in securities that are rated investment grade. As a result, bonds and loans rated below investment grade carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative.

Market conditions: The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including geopolitical developments (such as trade and tariff arrangements, sanctions, and cybersecurity attacks), recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues (such as the coronavirus pandemic) and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Covenant lite loans: Because covenant lite loans contain few or no financial maintenance covenants, they may not include terms that permit the lender of the loan to monitor the borrower's financial performance and, if certain criteria are breached, declare a default, which would allow the lender to restructure the loan or take other action intended to help mitigate losses. As a result, the fund could experience relatively greater difficulty or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant lite loans than its holdings of loans or securities with financial maintenance covenants, which may result in losses, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle.

Impairment of collateral: Even if a loan is secured by collateral, the value of collateral securing a floating rate loan could decline, be insufficient to satisfy the loan obligation, or be difficult to liquidate. The fund's access to the collateral could be limited by bankruptcy or by the type of loan it purchases. As a result, a collateralized senior loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value.

Senior loans: Senior loans are subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds the most senior position in the issuer's capital structure, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans.

Liquidity: The fund may not be able to meet redemption requests without significantly diluting the remaining shareholders' interests in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Instruments with reduced liquidity may be harder to value and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than other investments. Floating rate loans may not have an active trading market and often have lengthy settlement periods and contractual restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price.

Interest rates: A rise in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to fall and its yield to rise. Conversely, a decline in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to rise and the yield to fall. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. Because interest payments on the fund's floating rate investments are typically based on a spread over another interest rate, falling interest rates will result in less income for the fund, but will not typically result in the price volatility that a fixed rate holding could experience.

Prepayments: The principal on a loan or debt instrument may be prepaid prior to its maturity, reducing the potential for price gains. The rate of prepayments tends to increase as interest rates fall.

Foreign investing: Non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity and trading volume than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Further, securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to trading markets with potential governmental interference, varying regulatory, auditing, and accounting standards, and settlement and clearance practices that differ from those of U.S. issuers. Investment in non-U.S. securities also carries currency risk. Any attempts to hedge currency risk could be unsuccessful. Such investments may have higher transaction costs compared with U.S. markets. The fund's overall foreign investing risk is increased to the extent it has exposure to emerging markets.

Authorized Participant: Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund. The fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as Authorized Participants, and none of these Authorized Participants are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, (i) the market price of the fund's shares may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV), (ii) an active trading market for the fund may not develop or be maintained, and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the fund will continue to be met or remain unchanged.

ETF shares trading: Shares of the fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares are expected to fluctuate in response to changes in the fund's NAV, the value of the fund's holdings, and supply and demand for shares. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, significant market volatility, potential lack of an active trading market for the shares (including through a trading halt), or other factors may widen bid-ask spreads and result in the shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV or to the value of the fund's holdings. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

New fund: Because the fund is new, it has a relatively small number of shareholders and assets under management. As a result, the portfolio manager may experience difficulties in fully implementing the fund’s investment program and may be less able to respond to increases in shareholder transaction activity. The fund’s limited operating history could make it more difficult to evaluate the performance of the portfolio manager and the fund’s investment strategies. In addition, there can be no assurance that the fund will ultimately grow to an economically viable size, which could lead to the fund eventually ceasing its operations.

Active management: The fund’s overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund’s investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

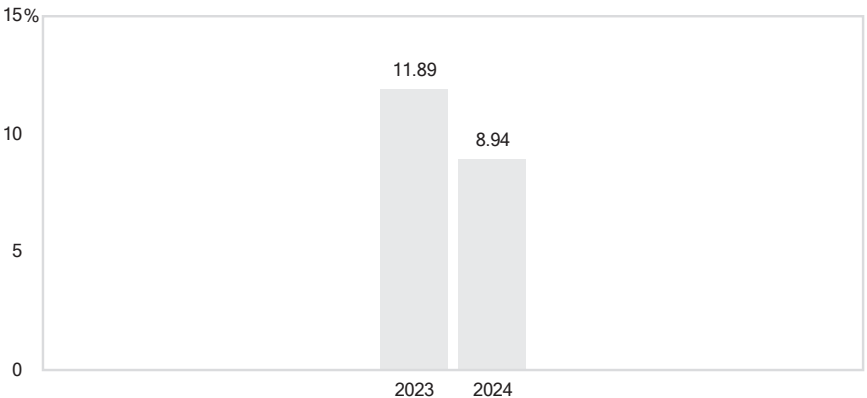
Cybersecurity breaches: The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund’s assets, confidential information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund’s service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund’s performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund.

FLOATING RATE ETF
Calendar Year Returns



	Quarter Ended	Total Return	Quarter Ended	Total Return	
Best Quarter	12/31/23	3.16%	Worst Quarter	9/30/24	2.04%

The fund’s return for the six months ended 6/30/25 was 3.10%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for the fund. The fund's performance information included in the table is compared with a regulatory required index that represents an overall securities market (Regulatory Benchmark). In addition, the table may also include one or more indexes that more closely aligns to the fund's investment strategy (Strategy Benchmark(s)).

In addition, the table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to demonstrate how taxes paid by a shareholder may influence returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) account or an IRA.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2024		Inception date 11/16/2022
	1 Year	Since inception	
Floating Rate ETF			
Returns before taxes	8.94 %	9.65%	
Returns after taxes on distributions	5.36	6.20	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	5.21	5.88	
Regulatory Benchmark			
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.25	3.26 ^a	
Strategy Benchmark(s)			
Morningstar LSTA Performing Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.15	10.89 ^a	

^a Return since 11/16/22.

Updated performance information is available through [troweprice.com](https://www.troweprice.com).

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Name	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Paul M. Massaro	Portfolio Manager and Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2022	2003

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only with Authorized Participants and only in large blocks of 25,000 shares (each, a "Creation Unit"). Individual fund shares may not be purchased or redeemed directly with the fund. An Authorized Participant may purchase or redeem a

Creation Unit of the fund each business day that the fund is open in exchange for the delivery of a designated portfolio of in-kind securities and/or cash.

Individual fund shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and because the shares will trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount). You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). All purchases and sales are made pursuant to this prospectus. Please refer to the fund’s website for additional information (troweprice.com).

Tax Information

The fund declares dividends, if any, and pays them monthly. A distribution may consist of ordinary dividends, capital gains, and return of capital. Sales of fund shares and distributions by the fund generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), T. Rowe Price and its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser(s)

T. Rowe Price is the fund's investment adviser and oversees the selection of the fund's investments and management of the fund's portfolio pursuant to an investment management agreement between the investment adviser and the fund. T. Rowe Price is the investment adviser for all funds sponsored and managed by T. Rowe Price (T. Rowe Price Funds); is an SEC-registered investment adviser that provides investment management services to individual and institutional investors and sponsors; and serves as adviser and subadviser to registered investment companies, institutional separate accounts, and common trust funds. The address for T. Rowe Price is 1307 Point Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21231. As of March 31, 2025, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates (Firm) had approximately \$1.57 trillion in assets under management.

Portfolio Management

T. Rowe Price has established an Investment Advisory Committee with respect to the fund. The committee chair is ultimately responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio and works with the committee in developing and executing the fund's investment program. The members of the committee are as follows: Paul M. Massaro, chair, Jason A. Bauer, Michael F. Connelly, Stephen M. Finamore, Daniel Fox, Justin T. Gerbereux, Brian A. Rubin, Michael J. Trivino, and Rebecca Willey. The following information provides the year that the portfolio manager first joined the Firm and the portfolio manager's specific business experience during the past five years (although the portfolio manager may have had portfolio management responsibilities for a longer period). Mr. Massaro has been chair of the committee since the fund's inception. He joined the Firm in 2003, and his investment experience dates from 2000. He has served as a portfolio manager with the Firm throughout the past five years. The Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of the fund's shares.

The Management Fee

The fund pays the investment adviser an annual all-inclusive fee of 0.59% based on the fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is calculated and accrued daily, and it includes investment management services and ordinary, recurring operating expenses, except for certain expenses. The following expenses are excluded from the annual all-inclusive fee: interest and borrowing expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, fund proxy expenses, and nonrecurring and extraordinary expenses.

A discussion about the factors considered by the fund's Board of Directors (Board) and its conclusions in approving the fund's investment management agreement (and any subadvisory agreement, if applicable) is contained in Form N-CSR filed with the SEC for the period ended May 31, and made available on the fund's website at troweprice.com/prospectus.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE(S), STRATEGIES, AND RISKS

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks high current income and, secondarily, capital appreciation.

The fund's investment objective(s) constitutes a non-fundamental policy that the Board may change without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the fund are set forth in the SAI.

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and floating rate debt securities. Shareholders will receive at least 60 days' prior notice of a change to the fund's 80% investment policy. Any derivatives that provide exposure to the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, or to one or more market risk factors associated with the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, are counted (as applicable) toward compliance with the fund's 80% investment policy.

Floating rate loans represent amounts borrowed by companies or other entities from banks and other lenders. Most, if not all, of the loans in which the fund invests are rated below investment grade (below BBB, or an equivalent rating) or are not rated by credit rating agencies (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds). The loans in which the fund invests may be referred to as "leveraged loans" because the borrowing companies often have significantly more debt than equity.

The loans held by the fund may be senior or subordinate obligations of the borrower, although the fund normally invests the majority of its assets in senior floating rate loans. In the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior floating rate loans are typically paid (to the extent assets are available) before other creditors of the borrower, such as bondholders and stockholders. Holders of subordinate loans may be paid after more senior bondholders. Loans may or may not be secured by collateral. There is no limit on the fund's investments in unsecured loans or in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations, or financial restructurings.

In buying and selling loans, the fund relies on its fundamental analysis of each company and the company's ability to pay principal and interest in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and general economic and market conditions. The fund may purchase other floating rate debt instruments with credit and interest rate characteristics similar to the floating rate loans that it purchases.

Floating rate loans have interest rates that reset periodically (typically quarterly or monthly). Floating rate loans may be structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as the agent of the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. The fund may acquire floating rate loans directly from a lender or through the agent, as an assignment from another lender who holds a floating rate loan, or as a participation interest in another lender's floating rate loan or portion thereof.

In addition to the fund's investments in loans, the fund may invest in a variety of debt securities, such as government and agency debt obligations, and investment-grade and high yield corporate bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in fixed rate debt instruments.

High yield bonds are rated below investment grade and should be considered speculative. They generally provide high income in an effort to compensate investors for their higher risk of default, which is the failure to make required interest or principal payments. High yield bond issuers include small or relatively new companies lacking the history or capital to merit investment-grade status, former blue chip companies downgraded because of financial problems, companies electing to borrow heavily to finance or avoid a takeover or buyout, and firms with heavy debt loads.

The fund has considerable flexibility in seeking higher yields. There are no maturity restrictions, so the fund can purchase longer-term loans and bonds, which tend to have higher yields (but may be more volatile) than shorter-term loans and bonds.

Most assets are typically invested in U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate loans and debt instruments, including U.S. dollar-denominated bonds or loans of foreign issuers or lenders. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated investments.

The fund may sell assets for a variety of reasons, including in response to a change in the original investment considerations or to limit losses, adjust the characteristics of the overall portfolio, or redeploy assets into different opportunities.

The fund invests in the following types of securities or assets:

Bank Loans and Floating Rate Debt Instruments

Floating rate bank loans and floating rate and variable rate debt instruments have interest rates that reset periodically. Floating rate loans may include bank loans, term loans, delayed draw term loans, bridge loans, and synthetic (or funded) letters of credit. Floating rate debt instruments include variable rate bonds and notes.

Floating rate loans may be senior or subordinated obligations of the borrower and may be unsecured or secured by collateral of the borrower. Senior floating rate loans have a claim to the assets of the borrower that is senior to certain other creditors of the borrower and to certain other floating rate loans (such as second lien loans). The proceeds of floating rate loans are used by the borrower for a variety of purposes, including financing leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, dividends, and to finance internal growth. The fund may invest in loans where a company is in uncertain financial condition, where the borrower has defaulted in the payment of interest or principal or performance of its covenants or agreements, or is involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations, or financial restructurings.

A term loan is a loan that has a specified repayment schedule. A delayed draw loan is a special feature in a term loan that permits the borrower to withdraw predetermined portions of the total amount borrowed at certain times. A bridge loan is a short-term loan arrangement typically made by a borrower in anticipation of longer-term permanent financing. Most bridge loans are structured so that their interest rates rise the longer the loans remain outstanding. A letter of

credit is a guarantee by a bank that the borrower's payment to the lender will be received on time and for the correct amount. If the fund enters into a commitment with a borrower regarding a delayed draw term loan or bridge loan, the fund will be obligated on one or more dates in the future to lend the borrower monies (up to an aggregate stated amount) if called upon to do so by the borrower.

Floating rate loans may be acquired as an assignment from another lender who holds a direct interest in the loan, as a participation interest in another lender's portion of the loan, or directly through an agent acting on behalf of the lenders participating in the loan. In addition, the fund may gain exposure to bank loans through investments in another T. Rowe Price Fund that focuses on floating rate loans.

The fund may invest in loans via assignment, which usually means the fund will have direct contractual rights against the borrower. An assignment typically results in the purchaser succeeding to all rights and obligations under the loan agreement between the assigning lender and the borrower. However, assignments may be arranged through private negotiations, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender.

The fund may invest in loans by purchasing a participation interest. A participation interest is a fractional interest in a loan, issued by a lender or other financial institution. To the extent the fund invests in loans through participation interests, it will be more difficult for the fund to enforce its rights against the borrower because the fund will have established a direct contractual relationship with the seller of the participation interest but not with the borrower. When the fund invests in a loan by participation, it must rely on another party not only for the enforcement of its rights against the borrower, but also for the receipt and processing of payments due under the loan. Investing in a participation interest may also limit the fund's right to vote on certain matters in connection with the loan, such as changes to the underlying loan agreement. Where the fund is a participant in a loan, it would be a creditor of the lender and not eligible to file a claim directly as a creditor in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy.

The fund may make investments in a company through the purchase or execution of a privately negotiated note representing the equivalent of a loan. Larger loans to corporations or governments, including governments of less developed countries, may be shared or syndicated among several lenders, usually banks. The fund could participate in such syndicates or could buy part of a loan, becoming a direct lender. These loans may often be obligations of companies or governments in financial distress or in default.

There is no organized exchange or board of trade on which loans are traded. Instead, the secondary market for loans is an unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank resale market. Market quotations for a particular loan may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a loan unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that loan may decline or cease. In general, a secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the fund's ability to realize full value and thus cause a significant decline in the fund's net asset value.

Loans in which the fund invests may require the consent of the borrower and/or the agent prior to sale or assignment. These consent requirements can delay or impede the fund's ability to sell loans and may adversely affect the price that can be obtained.

Bonds

A bond is an interest-bearing security. The issuer has a contractual obligation to pay interest at a stated rate on specific dates and to repay principal (the bond's face value) on a specified date. An issuer may have the right to redeem or "call" a bond before maturity, and the investor may have to invest the proceeds at lower market rates. Bonds can be issued by U.S. and foreign governments, states, and municipalities, as well as a wide variety of companies.

A bond's annual interest income, set by its coupon rate, is usually fixed for the life of the bond. Its yield (income as a percent of current price) will fluctuate to reflect changes in interest rate levels. A bond's price usually rises when interest rates fall and vice versa, so its yield generally stays consistent with current market conditions. High yield bond prices may be less directly responsive to interest rate changes than investment-grade issues and may not always follow this pattern.

Conventional fixed rate bonds offer a coupon rate for a fixed maturity with no adjustment for inflation. Real rate of return bonds also offer a fixed coupon but include ongoing inflation adjustments for the life of the bond.

Certain bonds have floating or variable interest rates that are adjusted periodically based on a particular index. These interest rate adjustments tend to minimize fluctuations in the bonds' principal values. The maturity of certain floating rate securities may be shortened under certain specified conditions.

Bonds and loans have a stated maturity date when their entire principal value must be repaid to the investor. However, many loans are prepayable at par at the borrower's discretion and many bonds are "callable," meaning their principal can be repaid before the stated maturity date. Fixed rate bonds are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate, just as a homeowner refinances a mortgage when interest rates fall. In that environment, a bond's "effective maturity" may be its nearest call date. For example, the rate at which homeowners pay down their mortgage principal determines the effective maturity of mortgage-backed bonds.

Bonds, including asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may be secured (backed by specific collateral) or may be unsecured (backed only by the issuer's general creditworthiness).

High Yield or "Junk" Bonds

The price and yield of below investment-grade (high yield or "junk") bonds, including below investment-grade emerging market bonds, can be expected to fluctuate more than the price and yield of higher-quality bonds. Because these bonds are rated below BBB (or an equivalent rating) or are in default, they are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Successful investment in lower-medium and low-quality bonds involves greater investment risk and is highly dependent on T. Rowe Price's credit analysis. A real or perceived economic downturn or higher interest rates could cause a decline in high yield bond prices by lessening the ability of issuers to make

principal and interest payments. These bonds are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than higher-quality bonds. Because objective pricing data may be less available, judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. In addition, the entire high yield bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large or sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or just a change in the market's psychology.

Zero Coupon Bonds and Pay-in-Kind Bonds and Loans

A zero coupon bond does not make cash interest payments during a portion or all of the life of the bond. Instead, it is sold at a deep discount to face value, and the interest consists of the gradual appreciation in price as the bond approaches maturity. Zero coupon bonds can be an attractive financing method for issuers with near-term cash-flow problems or seeking to preserve liquidity. Pay-in-kind bonds and loans pay interest in cash or additional securities, at the issuer's or borrower's option, for a specified period. Like zero coupon bonds, they may help a corporation conserve cash flow. Pay-in-kind prices reflect the market value of the underlying debt plus any accrued interest. Zero coupon bonds and pay-in-kinds can be higher- or lower-quality debt, and both are more volatile than coupon bonds.

The fund is required to distribute to shareholders income imputed to any zero coupon bonds or pay-in-kind investments even though such income may not be received by the fund as distributable cash. Such distributions could reduce the fund's reserve position and require it to sell securities and incur a gain or loss at a time it may not otherwise want to in order to provide the cash necessary for these distributions.

Deferrable Subordinated Securities

These are securities with long maturities that are deeply subordinated in the issuer's capital structure. They generally have maturities of 30 years or longer, and permit the issuer to defer distributions for up to five years. These characteristics give the issuer more financial flexibility than is typically the case with traditional bonds. As a result, the securities may be viewed as possessing certain "equity-like" features by credit rating agencies and bank regulators. However, the securities are treated as debt instruments by market participants, and the fund intends to treat them as such as well. These securities may offer a mandatory put or remarketing option that creates an effective maturity date significantly shorter than the stated one. The fund may invest in these securities to the extent their yield, credit, and maturity characteristics are consistent with its investment objective and program.

Foreign Securities

The fund may invest in foreign securities and in floating rate loans and debt instruments that are made to, or issued by, non-U.S. borrowers. Foreign securities could include non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and loans traded outside the U.S., as well as U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers and loans of foreign borrowers traded in the U.S.

Principal Risks

The principal risks associated with the fund's principal investment strategies, which may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions, include the following:

Floating rate loans: Floating rate loans often have contractual restrictions on resale. These restrictions can delay or impede the fund's ability to sell loans and may adversely affect the price that can be obtained. Loans and unlisted securities are typically less liquid than securities traded on national exchanges. The secondary market for loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and extended settlement periods, and the liquidity of bank loans can vary significantly over time. For example, if the credit quality of a bank loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a bank loan can be more difficult and buying or selling a loan at an acceptable price may not be possible or may be delayed. A delay in selling a floating rate loan can result in a loss and cause the fund's price to decline.

When the fund purchases a loan as an assignment, it will be subject to the credit risk of the borrower. When the fund purchases a loan as a participation interest, it does not have any direct claim on the loan or its collateral, or any rights of set-off against the borrower. As a result, the fund will be subject not only to the credit risk of the borrower but also to the credit risk of the lender or participant who sold the participation interest to the fund. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation interest, the fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off (i.e., the ability for the lender to seize the deposits of a debtor in default) between the lender and the borrower.

Unlike registered securities, such as most stocks and bonds, loans are not registered or regulated under the federal securities laws. As a result, investors in loans have less protection against fraud and other improper practices than investors in registered securities because investors in loans may not be entitled to rely on the protection of the federal securities laws. Floating rate loans often have contractual restrictions on resale. These restrictions can delay or impede the fund's ability to sell loans and may adversely affect the price that can be obtained.

Credit quality: An issuer of a debt instrument held by the fund could default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the fund's income and share price. Credit risk is increased when portfolio holdings are downgraded or the perceived financial condition of an issuer deteriorates. Holdings with an investment-grade rating should have a relatively low risk of encountering financial problems and a relatively high probability of future payments. However, holdings rated below investment grade are more susceptible to adverse economic conditions than other investment-grade holdings and may have speculative characteristics. Holdings rated below investment grade should be regarded as speculative because their issuers may be more susceptible to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers (commonly referred to as "junk").

Junk investing: Junk investing subjects the fund to heightened credit risk. Issuers of junk bonds and loans are not as strong financially as those with higher credit ratings, so the issuers and lenders are more vulnerable to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers, which may impair their ability to make interest and principal payments. As a result, below

investment-grade investments carry greater risks of default and erratic price swings due to real or perceived changes in the credit quality of the issuer or lender.

Because the credit quality of the issuer is lower, such investments are more sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's or lender's underlying fundamentals, such as changes in financial condition or a particular country's general economy. In addition, the entire below investment-grade bond and loan markets can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large sustained sales by institutional investors, a high-profile default, or a change in the market's psychology. This type of volatility is usually associated more with stocks than bonds, but investors in lower-quality bonds and loans should also anticipate it. Since funds can be a major source of demand in certain junk bond and loan markets, substantial cash flows into and out of these funds can affect prices. If, for example, a significant number of funds were to sell bonds or loans to meet shareholder redemptions, bond and loan prices and funds' share prices could fall more than underlying fundamentals might justify.

Any investments in distressed or defaulted instruments subject the fund to even greater credit risk than investments in other below investment-grade investments. Investments in obligations of restructured, distressed, and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are already in default, generally trade significantly below par and may lack liquidity. Defaulted securities might be repaid only after lengthy bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments, and such proceedings may result in only partial recovery of principal or no recovery at all. Recovery could involve an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt instruments or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, each of which may in turn lack liquidity or be speculative and be valued by the fund at significantly less than its original purchase price. In addition, investments in distressed issuers may subject the fund to liability as a lender.

Market conditions: The value of investments held by the fund may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting certain issuers, particular industries or sectors, or the overall markets. Rapid or unexpected changes in market conditions could cause the fund to liquidate its holdings at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. The value of a particular holding may decrease due to developments related to that issuer, but also due to general market conditions, including real or perceived economic developments, such as changes in interest rates, credit quality, inflation, or currency rates, or generally adverse investor sentiment. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that negatively affect a particular industry or sector, such as labor shortages, increased production costs, or competitive conditions. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest, regulatory changes, recessions, tariffs and shifts in monetary or trade policies, natural or environmental disasters, and the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues could have a significant negative impact on securities markets and the fund's investments. Any of these events may lead to unexpected suspensions or closures of securities exchanges; travel restrictions or quarantines; business disruptions and closures; inability to obtain raw materials, supplies, and component parts; reduced or disrupted operations for the fund's service providers or issuers in which the fund invests; and an extended adverse impact on global market conditions. Government intervention (including sanctions) in

markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect the economies (including through changes in business activity and increased unemployment) and financial markets of specific countries or worldwide.

Covenant lite loans: Some of the loans in which the fund may invest or get exposure to through its investments in collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations, or other types of structured securities may be “covenant lite” loans, which means the loans contain fewer maintenance covenants than other loans (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the fund in a covenant lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The fund may also experience delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant lite loans. As a result of these risks, the fund’s exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the fund’s net income and NAV.

Impairment of collateral: The terms of the floating rate loans held by the fund may require that the borrowing company maintain collateral to support payment of its obligations. However, the value of the collateral securing a floating rate loan can decline or be insufficient to meet the obligations of the company. In addition, collateral securing a loan may be found invalid, may be used to pay other outstanding obligations of the borrower, or may be difficult to liquidate. The fund’s access to the collateral may be limited by bankruptcy, other insolvency laws, or by the type of loan the fund has purchased. For example, if the fund purchases a participation interest instead of an assignment, it would not have direct access to collateral of the borrower. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value.

Senior loans: Even if the fund’s claim on a loan is senior when it first invests in the loan, the claim may be subordinated or diluted at the time the fund makes a claim. Senior loans are subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds the most senior position in the issuer’s capital structure, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans.

Liquidity: The fund may not be able to meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of the remaining shareholders’ interests in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Sectors of the bond and loan markets can experience sudden downturns in trading activity. Loans and securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of broker-dealers to make a market in fixed income securities or the lack of an active trading market. The potential for price movements related to liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where selling activity from fixed income investors may be higher than normal, potentially causing prices to fall due to increased supply in the market.

Loans and unlisted securities are typically less liquid than securities traded on national exchanges. The secondary market for loans may be subject to irregular trading activity and extended settlement periods, and the liquidity of individual floating rate loans can vary

significantly over time. For example, if the credit quality of a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate loan can be more difficult and buying or selling a floating rate loan at an acceptable price may not be possible or may be delayed. A delay in selling a floating rate loan or security can result in a loss and cause the fund's price to decline.

Interest rates: The prices of bonds and other fixed income securities typically increase as interest rates fall, and prices typically decrease as interest rates rise (bond prices and interest rates usually move in opposite directions). Prices fall because the bonds and notes in the fund's portfolio become less attractive to other investors when securities with higher yields become available. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities (i.e., an average of the maturities of the underlying debt instruments, "weighted" by the percentage of the fund's assets it represents) and durations (i.e., the measure of the price sensitivity of a fund to changes in interest rates) carry greater interest rate risk. If the fund purchases fixed rate bonds and interest rates rise, the fund's share price could decline. Because interest payments on the fund's floating rate investments are typically based on a spread over another interest rate, declining interest rates will generally result in the fund receiving less interest income. Floating rate loans and securities should have lower interest rate risk but holdings with longer reset periods may be more vulnerable to interest rate and price volatility.

Prepayments: Many types of debt instruments, including floating rate loans, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security or loan can repay principal prior to the security's or loan's maturity. Securities and loans subject to prepayment risk can offer less potential for gains when the credit quality of the issuer improves. Senior loans are subject to heightened prepayment risk, as they usually have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions.

Foreign investing: Non-U.S. securities may lose value because of declining foreign currencies or adverse local, political, social, and economic developments such as war, natural disasters, public health emergencies, labor strikes, political instability, hyperinflation, currency devaluations, and overdependence on particular industries; government interference in markets such as nationalization and exchange controls, expropriation of assets, restrictions on foreign ownership or imposition of punitive taxes; the imposition of international trade and capital flow barriers and other protectionist, repatriation, or retaliatory measures. Securities of non-U.S. issuers (including depositary receipts and other instruments that represent interests in a non-U.S. issuer) tend to be more volatile than U.S. securities and are subject to trading markets with lower overall liquidity and trading volume. The fund could experience losses based solely on the weakness of foreign currencies in which the fund's holdings are denominated versus the U.S. dollar, and changes in the exchange rates between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. Any attempts to hedge currency risk could be unsuccessful, and it is difficult to hedge the currency risks of many emerging markets countries. In addition, investments outside the U.S. are subject to settlement practices and regulatory and financial reporting standards that differ from those of the U.S. Non-U.S. securities may receive less coverage than U.S. securities by market analysts and the financial press, and may provide financial information less frequently or to a lesser extent. Such investments may have higher transaction costs compared with U.S. markets. A foreign trading

market may close for national holidays or without warning for extended time periods, or may have different clearance and settlement procedures, causing delays and preventing the fund from buying or selling securities in that market. The fund's overall foreign investing risk is increased to the extent it has exposure to emerging markets.

Authorized Participant: Only Authorized Participants may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund. The fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. Authorized Participants have no obligation to submit creation or redemption orders, and there is no assurance that Authorized Participants will establish or maintain an active trading market for shares. This risk may be heightened to the extent that securities held by the fund are traded outside a collateralized settlement system. In that case, Authorized Participants may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of Authorized Participants may be able to do. In addition, to the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, this may result in a significantly diminished trading market for shares, and shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to the fund's NAV and to face trading halts and/or delisting. Investments in non-U.S. securities, which may have lower trading volumes, may increase this risk. If the fund effects its creations or redemptions at least partially or fully for cash, rather than in-kind securities, the fund may incur certain costs, including brokerage costs in connection with investing cash received and may recognize capital gains in connection with cash redemptions. In addition, costs could be imposed on the fund which would have the effect of decreasing the fund's net asset value to the extent the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant.

ETF shares trading: Shares of the fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of shares are expected to fluctuate in response to changes in the fund's NAV, the value of the fund's holdings, and supply and demand for shares. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, significant market volatility, potential lack of an active trading market for the shares (including through a trading halt), or other factors may widen bid-ask spreads and result in the shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV or to the value of the fund's holdings. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

New fund: Because the fund is new, it has a more limited operating history, fewer shareholders, and less assets than funds that have been in existence for longer periods. It may be more difficult to evaluate the investment program and portfolio manager of a fund with a limited performance track record. Due to the fund's concentrated shareholder base, large shareholder purchases or redemptions could require the fund to buy or sell holdings at unfavorable times or maintain greater cash reserves than desired, any of which could have tax implications for the fund and its shareholders, make it difficult to invest fully in accordance with the fund's investment program, and limit the portfolio manager's ability to successfully implement the fund's investment

strategies. There is no assurance that the fund will be able to sufficiently increase its assets and shareholders in the future, which could lead to the fund ultimately being liquidated and ceasing its operations. In such an event, shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their investment in the fund at an inopportune time.

Active management: The investment adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. The fund could underperform other funds with a similar benchmark or similar investment program if the fund's investment selections or overall strategies fail to produce the intended results. Regulatory, tax, or other developments may affect the investment strategies available to a portfolio manager, which could adversely affect the ability to implement the fund's overall investment program and achieve the fund's investment objective(s).

Cybersecurity breaches: The fund may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity breaches may involve deliberate attacks and unauthorized access to the digital information systems (for example, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) used by the fund, its investment adviser and subadviser(s) (as applicable), or its service providers but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks, which are efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. These breaches may, among other things, result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, cause the fund to lose proprietary information, disrupt business operations, or result in the unauthorized release of confidential information. Further, cybersecurity breaches involving the fund's service providers, financial intermediaries, trading counterparties, or issuers in which the fund invests could subject the fund to many of the same risks associated with direct breaches.

Additional Investment Management Practices

The fund may employ additional investment management practices as described in this section. The fund's investments may be subject to further restrictions and risks described in the SAI, which contains more detailed information about the fund and its investments, operations, and expenses.

Temporary Defensive Position

The fund may assume a temporary defensive position to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, such as to provide flexibility in meeting redemptions, pay expenses, or manage cash flows. The temporary defensive position may be inconsistent with the fund's principal investment objective(s) and/or strategies, which may impact the fund's returns or its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). For temporary defensive purposes, the fund may invest without limit in cash or other liquid instruments.

Reserve Position

A certain portion of the fund's assets may be held in reserves. The fund's reserve positions will typically consist of: (1) shares of a T. Rowe Price internal money market fund or short-term bond fund (which do not charge any management fees and are not available for public purchase); (2) short-term, high-quality U.S. and non-U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities, including repurchase agreements; and (3) U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar currencies. If the fund

has significant holdings in reserves, it could compromise its ability to achieve its objective(s). Non-U.S. dollar reserves are subject to currency risk.

Borrowing Money and Transferring Assets

The fund may borrow from banks, other persons, and other T. Rowe Price Funds for temporary or emergency purposes, to facilitate redemption requests, or for other purposes consistent with the fund's policies as set forth in this prospectus and the SAI. Such borrowings may be collateralized with the fund's assets, subject to certain restrictions.

Borrowings may not exceed 33⅓% of the fund's total assets. This limitation includes any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes, applies at the time of the transaction, and continues to the extent required by the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Other

The Firm integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into the investment research process for certain investments, which only comprise a portion of the overall portfolio. Such ESG factors can include, but are not limited to, climate change, resource depletion, labor standards, diversity, human rights issues, and governance structure and practices. For certain types of investments, including, but not limited to, cash, currency positions, and particular types of derivatives, an ESG analysis may not be relevant or possible due to a lack of data. Where ESG considerations are integrated into the investment research process, the Firm focuses on the particular ESG factors considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. The investment adviser may conclude that other attributes of an investment outweigh ESG considerations when making investment decisions for the fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Turnover is an indication of frequency of trading. Each time the fund purchases or sells a security, it incurs a cost. This cost is reflected in the fund's net asset value but not in its operating expenses. The fund's portfolio turnover rates are shown in the Financial Highlights table.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table, which provides information about the fund's financial history, is based on a single share outstanding throughout the period shown. The table is part of the fund's financial statements, which are included in its Form N-CSR and are incorporated by reference into the SAI (available upon request). The financial statements were audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a share outstanding throughout each period

	Year Ended 5/31/25	5/31/24	11/16/22 ⁽¹⁾ Through 5/31/23
NET ASSET VALUE			
Beginning of period	\$ 51.44	\$ 49.71	\$ 50.00
Investment activities			
Net investment income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3.88	4.44	2.10
Net realized and unrealized gain/loss	(0.29)	1.45	(0.48)
Total from investment activities	3.59	5.89	1.62
Distributions			
Net investment income	(3.87)	(4.15)	(1.91)
Net realized gain	(0.05)	(0.01)	-
Total distributions	(3.92)	(4.16)	(1.91)

NET ASSET VALUE

End of period	\$ 51.11	\$ 51.44	\$ 49.71
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Ratios/Supplemental Data

Total return, based on NAV⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	7.25%	12.25%	3.28%
Ratios to average net assets: ⁽³⁾			
Gross expenses before waivers/payments by Price Associates	0.61%	0.61%	0.60% ⁽⁵⁾
Net expenses after waivers/payments by Price Associates	0.61%	0.61%	0.60% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income	7.58%	8.67%	7.75% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁶⁾	52.9%	46.5%	17.6%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 305,385	\$ 151,734	\$ 28,583

⁽¹⁾ Inception date⁽²⁾ Per share amounts calculated using average shares outstanding method.⁽³⁾ Includes the impact of expense-related arrangements with Price Associates.⁽⁴⁾ Total return reflects the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the fund during each period, assuming reinvestment of all distributions. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.⁽⁵⁾ Annualized⁽⁶⁾ Portfolio turnover excludes securities received or delivered through in-kind share transactions.

DISCLOSURE OF FUND PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

The fund discloses its portfolio holdings daily at troweprice.com. A description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio information is available in the SAI.

Additional Information About the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Individual fund shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a Market Price (as defined below).

Fund shares are issued or redeemed only in large blocks of fund shares (previously defined as “Creation Units”) and only to financial institutions known as Authorized Participants, in accordance with procedures described in the SAI. Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a designated basket of in-kind securities and/or cash at NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form. Creation Unit transactions may be made on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business.

When purchasing or redeeming Creation Units, Authorized Participants are required to pay a fixed purchase or redemption transaction fee as well as any applicable additional variable charge, as described in the SAI. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cutoff times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) and the applicable transaction fees is included in the fund’s SAI.

All purchases and sales are made pursuant to this prospectus. Certain affiliates of the fund and the adviser may purchase and resell shares pursuant to this prospectus.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act generally restricts investments by investment companies, including foreign and unregistered investment companies, in the securities of other investment companies. For example, a registered investment company (the “Acquired Fund”), such as a fund, may not knowingly sell or otherwise dispose of any security issued by the Acquired Fund to any investment company (the “Acquiring Fund”) or any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund if, immediately after such sale or disposition: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and any company or companies controlled by the Acquiring Fund, or (ii) more than 10% of the total outstanding voting stock of the Acquired Fund is owned by the Acquiring Fund and other investment companies and companies controlled by them. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth therein or in SEC rules thereunder. In order for a registered investment company to invest in shares of a fund beyond the limitations of Section 12(d)(1) in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, the registered investment company must comply with certain conditions, including entering into an agreement with the fund. Foreign investment companies are permitted to invest in the funds only up to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to any applicable SEC Staff no-action relief.

Meeting Redemption Requests

It is expected that the funds will typically hold sufficient cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests, although a fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the fund. Funds-of-funds, however, are expected to typically sell shares of their underlying funds in order to meet redemption requests, although a fund-of-funds may at times hold sufficient cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. These redemption methods will be used regularly and

may also be used in deteriorating or stressed market conditions. The funds reserve the right to pay redemption proceeds with securities from the fund's portfolio rather than in cash (redemptions in-kind), as described under "Large Redemptions." Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in circumstances as described above (generally if the shareholder is able to accept securities in-kind) and may also be used in stressed market conditions.

The funds may rely on an interfund lending exemptive order received from the SEC that permits the T. Rowe Price Funds to borrow money from and/or lend money to other T. Rowe Price Funds to help the funds meet short-term redemptions and liquidity needs. In certain circumstances, the T. Rowe Price Funds may also meet redemption requests through an overdraft of the fund's account with its custodian. In addition, certain funds have a revolving line of credit in place to help meet short-term redemptions and liquidity needs, if necessary.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of a fund's portfolio may be composed of holdings with reduced liquidity or lengthy settlement periods, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through interfund lending or short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by redeeming a large redemption request in-kind.

Pricing of Individual Fund Shares

Market Price The trading prices of a fund's shares in the secondary market (Market Price) generally differ from the fund's daily NAV per share and are affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions, and other factors. NAV is the price per share at which the fund issues and redeems shares to Authorized Participants in Creation Units (see "Net Asset Value" below). The fund's Market Price is based on either the "Closing Price" of shares, which is the official closing price of shares on the fund's listing exchange or, if more accurate than the Closing Price, the "Bid-Ask Price," which is the midpoint of the highest bid and lowest offer on the "National Best Bid and Offer" at the time that the fund's NAV is calculated. The National Best Bid and Offer is the current national best bid and national best offer as disseminated by the Consolidated Quotation System or UTP Plan Securities Information Processor. You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (bid-ask spread). Please refer to the fund's website for additional information (troweprice.com).

Net Asset Value To calculate the fund's NAV, the fund's assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of the fund's shares outstanding. On each day that the NYSE is open, fund shares are ordinarily valued as of the close of regular trading. Information that becomes known to the fund or its agents after the time as of which the NAV has been calculated on a particular day generally will not be used to retroactively adjust the price of a security or the NAV determined earlier that day. The fund reserves the right to change the time its NAV is calculated if the fund or NYSE closes earlier or as permitted by the SEC.

The fund's NAV is based on the fund's portfolio holdings. Market values are used to price portfolio holdings for which market quotations are readily available. Market values generally

reflect the prices at which securities actually trade or represent prices that have been adjusted based on evaluations and information provided by the fund's pricing services. Investments in mutual funds are valued at the closing NAV per share of the mutual fund on the day of valuation. Investments for which market quotations are not readily available or deemed unreliable are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by T. Rowe Price, as the valuation designee, designated by the Board, by taking into account various, adopted factors and methodologies for determining the fair value. This value may differ from the value the fund receives upon sale of the securities.

Non-U.S. equity securities are valued on the basis of their most recent closing market prices at 4 p.m. ET, except under the following circumstances. Most foreign markets close before 4 p.m. ET. For example, the most recent closing prices for securities traded in certain Asian markets may be as much as 15 hours old at 4 p.m. ET. If T. Rowe Price determines that developments between the close of a foreign market and the close of trading on the NYSE will, in its judgment, affect the value of some or all of the fund's securities, T. Rowe Price will adjust the previous closing prices to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities as of 4 p.m. ET. In deciding whether to make these adjustments, T. Rowe Price reviews a variety of factors, including developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities.

T. Rowe Price may also fair value certain securities or a group of securities in other situations—for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the fund is open. For a fund that has investments in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the fund does not price its shares, the fund's NAV may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the fund's shares. If an event occurs that affects the value of a security after the close of the market, such as a default of a commercial paper issuer or a significant move in short-term interest rates, T. Rowe Price may make a price adjustment depending on the nature and significance of the event. T. Rowe Price also evaluates a variety of factors when assigning fair values to private placements and other restricted securities. Other funds may adjust the prices of their securities by different amounts or assign different fair values than the fair value that the fund assigns to the same security.

T. Rowe Price uses various pricing services to obtain closing market prices, as well as information used to adjust those prices and to value most fixed income securities. T. Rowe Price cannot predict how often it will use closing prices or how often it will adjust those prices. T. Rowe Price routinely evaluates its fair value processes.

Premiums and Discounts A premium is the amount that a fund is trading above the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. A discount is the amount that a fund is trading below the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. The fund's premium/discount is calculated daily as of the end of a trading day based on the Closing Price or, if more accurate, the Bid-Ask Price on a given trading day. A discount or premium could be significant. The NAV of a fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio holdings. The Market Price of a fund will fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, as well as market supply and demand. In stressed market conditions, the market for fund shares may become less liquid in

response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the fund's underlying portfolio holdings. To the extent securities held by the fund trade in a market that is closed when the exchange on which the fund's shares trade is open, there may be deviations between the current price of a security and the last quoted price for the security in the closed foreign market. These adverse effects may in turn lead to wider bid-ask spread or premiums with the result that investors may receive less than the underlying value of the fund shares bought or sold. Information regarding the fund's premiums and discounts can be found at troweprice.com.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Board has not adopted policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of the fund's shares because the fund sells and redeems shares at NAV only in Creation Units, pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the Authorized Participant and the fund's distributor, and such direct trading between the fund and Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. Further, the vast majority of trading in fund shares occurs on the secondary market, which does not involve the fund directly and, therefore, does not cause the fund to experience many of the harmful effects of market timing, such as dilution and disruption of portfolio management. In addition, the fund may impose a transaction fee on Creation Unit transactions, which is designed to offset transfer and other transaction costs incurred by the fund in connection with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units, and may employ fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. The fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading.

Compensation to Financial Intermediaries

T. Rowe Price or the fund's distributor will, at their own expense, provide compensation to certain financial intermediaries that have sold shares of or provide shareholder or other services to the T. Rowe Price Funds, commonly referred to as revenue sharing. These payments may be in the form of asset-based, transaction-based, or flat payments. These payments are used to compensate third parties for distribution, shareholder servicing, or other services. Some of these payments may include expense reimbursements and meeting and marketing support payments (out of T. Rowe Price's or the fund's distributor's own resources and not as an expense of the funds) to financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, or banks, in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing, and/or servicing of the T. Rowe Price Funds. The SAI provides more information about these payment arrangements.

The receipt of, or the prospect of receiving, these payments and expense reimbursements from T. Rowe Price or the fund's distributor may influence financial intermediaries, plan sponsors, and other third parties to offer or recommend T. Rowe Price Funds over other investment options for which an intermediary does not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation). In addition, financial intermediaries that receive these payments and/or expense reimbursements may elevate the prominence of the T. Rowe Price Funds by, for example, placing the T. Rowe Price Funds on a list of preferred or recommended funds and/or providing preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the T. Rowe Price Funds in various ways. Since these additional payments are not paid by a fund directly, these arrangements do not increase fund expenses and will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of the

T. Rowe Price Funds or the amount that is invested in a T. Rowe Price Fund on behalf of an investor. You may ask your financial intermediary for more information about any payments they receive from T. Rowe Price or the fund's distributor.

Dividends and Distributions

The fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders in the form of dividends. In addition, the fund distributes any net capital gains earned from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders no less frequently than annually. Dividend payments are made through Depository Trust Company (DTC) participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from the fund.

The fund intends to distribute its net investment income and realized capital gains to shareholders for each taxable period. A fund with a higher portfolio turnover may result in higher capital gain distributions. Generally, your share of the distribution is based on the number of shares of the fund outstanding on the applicable dividend record date. Therefore, if the fund has experienced a net redemption during the taxable period, your share of the distribution may be relatively higher due to the smaller number of shares outstanding on the record date. See also "Taxes on Fund Distributions" below.

The following table provides details on dividend payments:

Dividend Payment Schedule	
Fund	Dividends
Capital Appreciation Equity, Financials, Global Equity, Growth, Health Care, Hedged Equity, International Equity, International Equity Research, Natural Resources, Small-Mid Cap, Technology, and Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividends, if any, are declared and paid annually, generally in December.
Capital Appreciation Premium Income, Floating Rate, Intermediate Municipal Income, QM U.S. Bond, Total Return, Ultra Short-Term Bond, and U.S. High Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividends, if any, are declared and paid monthly.
All funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If necessary, a fund may make additional distributions on short notice to minimize any fund-level tax liabilities. • Must be a shareholder on the dividend record date.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the fund. Financial intermediaries may make available the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service for use by beneficial owners of fund shares for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their financial intermediary to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Financial intermediaries may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and net capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the fund purchased in the secondary market.

Tax Consequences

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. You should rely on your own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state, and local tax consequences to you of investing in the fund. Your financial intermediary is responsible for providing you with any necessary tax forms. You should contact your financial intermediary for the tax information that will be sent to you and reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

In most cases, your financial intermediary will provide information for your tax filing needs no later than mid-February.

If you invest in the fund through a tax-deferred account, such as an IRA or employer-sponsored retirement plan, you will not be subject to tax on dividends and distributions from the fund or the sale of fund shares if those amounts remain in the tax-deferred account. You may receive a Form 1099-R or other Internal Revenue Service forms, as applicable, if any portion of the account is distributed to you.

If you invest in the fund through a taxable account, you generally will be subject to tax when:

- You sell fund shares.
- The fund makes dividend or capital gain distributions.

For individual shareholders, a portion of ordinary dividends representing “qualified dividend income” received by the fund may be subject to tax at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains rather than ordinary income. You may report it as “qualified dividend income” in computing your taxes, provided you have held the fund shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Ordinary dividends that do not qualify for this lower rate are generally taxable at the investor’s marginal income tax rate. This includes the portion of ordinary dividends derived from interest, short-term capital gains, income and gains from derivatives, distributions from nonqualified foreign corporations, distributions from real estate investment trusts (REITs), and dividends received by the fund from stocks that were on loan. For taxable years ending after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, you are generally allowed a deduction of up to 20% on your qualified REIT dividends. You may not take this deduction for a dividend on shares of a fund that have been held for less than 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date 45 days before the ex-dividend date. Little, if any, of the ordinary dividends paid by the bond funds is expected to qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income or qualified REIT dividends.

For corporate shareholders, a portion of ordinary dividends may be eligible for the deduction for dividends received by corporations to the extent the fund’s income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations. Little, if any, of the ordinary dividends paid by the international stock or bond funds is expected to qualify for this deduction. A fund that earns interest income may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) interest dividends, which would allow the recipient to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 163(j) interest dividends, if so designated by a fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service. To be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) interest

dividend as interest income, you must have held the fund share for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend.

A 3.8% net investment income tax is imposed on net investment income, including interest, dividends, and capital gains of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married filing jointly) and of estates and trusts.

Taxes on Sales of Fund Shares

When you sell shares in the fund, you may realize a gain or loss.

All or a portion of the loss realized from a sale or exchange of fund shares may be disallowed under the “wash sale” rule if you purchase substantially identical shares within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date on which the shares are sold. Shares of the same fund you acquire through dividend reinvestment are shares purchased for the purpose of the wash sale rule and may trigger a disallowance of the loss for shares sold within the 61-day period of the dividend reinvestment. Any loss disallowed under the wash sale rule is added to the cost basis of the purchased shares.

Your financial intermediary should make available to you Form 1099-B, if applicable, no later than mid-February, providing certain information for each sale you made in the fund during the prior year. Unless otherwise indicated on your Form 1099-B, this information will also be reported to the Internal Revenue Service. You should check with your financial intermediary regarding the applicable cost basis method. You should, however, note that the cost basis information reported to you may not always be the same as what you should report on your tax return because the rules applicable to the determination of cost basis on Form 1099-B may be different from the rules applicable to the determination of cost basis for reporting on your tax return. Therefore, you should save your transaction records to make sure the information reported on your tax return is accurate.

Taxes on Fund Distributions

Your financial intermediary will make available to you, as applicable, generally no later than mid-February, a Form 1099-DIV, or other Internal Revenue Service forms, as required, indicating the tax status of any income dividends, dividends exempt from federal income taxes, capital gain distributions made to you, and/or any return of capital. This information will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service. Taxable distributions are generally taxable to you in the year in which they are paid. A dividend declared in October, November, or December and paid in the following January is generally treated as taxable to you as if you received the distribution in December. Ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions may also be subject to state and local taxes. Your financial intermediary will send any additional information you need to determine your taxes on fund distributions, such as the portion of your dividends, if any, that may be exempt from state and local income taxes.

Taxable distributions are subject to tax, whether reinvested in additional shares or received in cash.

The tax treatment of a capital gain distribution is determined by how long the fund held the portfolio securities, not how long you held the shares in the fund. Short-term (one year or less) capital gain distributions are taxable at the same rate as ordinary income, and gains on securities held for more than one year are taxed at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains. A fund, and a bond fund in particular, may redeem Creation Units in part or entirely in cash. As a result, it may have more capital gain distributions than it will if it redeems Creation Units in kind. If you realized a loss on the sale of fund shares that you held for six months or less, your short-term capital loss must be reclassified as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received during the period you held the shares. For funds investing in foreign instruments, distributions resulting from the sale of certain foreign currencies, currency contracts, and the foreign currency portion of gains on debt instruments are taxed as ordinary income. Net foreign currency losses may cause monthly or quarterly dividends to be reclassified as returns of capital.

The fund's distributions that have exceeded the fund's earnings and profits for the relevant tax year may be treated as a return of capital to its shareholders. A return of capital distribution is generally nontaxable but reduces the shareholder's cost basis in the fund, and any return of capital in excess of the cost basis will result in a capital gain.

When a dividend or distribution is declared, the fund provides an estimate of its source. Such information is made available on the fund's website (troweprice.com) or provided on a written notice to shareholders as required. The tax status of certain distributions may be recharacterized on year-end tax forms, such as your Form 1099-DIV. Distributions made by a fund may later be recharacterized for federal income tax purposes—for example, from taxable ordinary income dividends to returns of capital. A recharacterization of distributions may occur for a number of reasons, including the recharacterization of income received from underlying investments, such as REITs, and distributions that exceed taxable income due to losses from foreign currency transactions or other investment transactions. Certain funds, including international bond funds and funds that invest significantly in REITs, are more likely to recharacterize a portion of their distributions as a result of their investments.

If the fund qualifies and elects to pass through nonrefundable foreign income taxes paid to foreign governments during the year, your portion of such taxes will be reported to you as taxable income. However, you may be able to claim an offsetting credit or deduction on your tax return for those amounts. There can be no assurance that a fund will meet the requirements to pass through foreign income taxes paid.

If you are subject to backup withholding, your financial intermediary will have to withhold a 24% backup withholding tax on distributions and, in some cases, redemption payments. You may be subject to backup withholding if your financial intermediary is notified by the Internal Revenue Service to withhold, you have failed one or more tax certification requirements, or your financial intermediary's records indicate that your tax identification number is missing or incorrect. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and is generally available to credit against your federal income tax liability with any excess refunded to you by the Internal Revenue Service.

Tax Consequences of Hedging

Entering into certain transactions involving options, futures, swaps, and foreign currency exchange contracts may result in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These provisions could result in the fund being required to distribute gains on such transactions even though it did not close the contracts during the year or receive cash to pay such distributions. The fund may not be able to reduce its distributions for losses on such transactions to the extent of unrealized gains in offsetting positions.

Tax Consequences of Shareholder Turnover

If the fund's portfolio transactions result in a net capital loss (i.e., an excess of capital losses over capital gains) for any year, the loss may be carried forward and used to offset future realized capital gains. However, its ability to carry forward such losses will be limited if the fund experiences an "ownership change" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of the fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period.

Because the fund may have only a few large shareholders, an ownership change can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions. The fund undertakes no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond the fund's control, there can be no assurance that the fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. An ownership change can reduce the fund's ability to offset capital gains with losses, which could increase the amount of taxable gains that could be distributed to shareholders.

Tax Effect of Buying Shares Before an Income Dividend or Capital Gain Distribution

The fund's share price may, at any time, reflect undistributed capital gains or income and unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions. Such distributions can occur even in a year when the fund has a negative return. If you buy shares shortly before a distribution, you may receive a portion of the money you just invested in the form of a taxable distribution. Generally, the fund would make distributions to shareholders of record on the record date. If you are purchasing fund shares through a broker, you may wish to confirm with your broker the date on which you would be entitled to the fund's distributions.

Taxes on Creation and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant that exchanges securities for Creation Units may realize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair market value of the Creation Units at the time of purchase and the sum of the Authorized Participant's cost basis in the securities transferred plus any cash paid.

An Authorized Participant that exchanges Creation Units for securities may realize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's cost basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the fair market value of the securities plus any cash received.

Authorized Participants exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult with their own tax adviser.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information, which contains a more detailed description of the fund's operations, investment restrictions, policies, and practices, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this prospectus even if you do not request a copy. Additional information about the fund's investments will be available in the fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. Except for money market funds, the fund's annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year. These documents and other information are available without charge through troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also request these documents and make shareholder inquiries at no cost by calling 1-800-638-5660, by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com, or by contacting your financial intermediary.

Annual and semi-annual shareholder reports and other fund information are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's internet site at sec.gov. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

T.RowePrice

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
1307 Point Street
Baltimore, MD 21231

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