



T.RowePrice

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2026

THEQ

T. ROWE PRICE

Hedged Equity 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®

Table of Contents

1	SUMMARY	
	Hedged Equity ETF	1
2	MORE ABOUT THE FUND	
	Management of the Fund	7
	More Information About the Fund's Investment Objective(s), Strategies, and Risks	8
	Portfolio Turnover	16
	Financial Highlights	16
	Disclosure of Fund Portfolio Information	19
3	SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION	

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

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	0.46 %
Other expenses	—
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.27
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.73 ^a
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	(0.27)
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.46 ^a

^a The figures shown in the fee table do not match the "Ratios to average net assets" shown in the Financial Highlights table, as those figures do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

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
\$	47	\$ 148	\$ 258	\$ 579

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. For the period March 26, 2025 through December 31, 2025, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15.3% 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 equities. 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.

The fund's overall goal is to combine a long equity strategy with a derivatives hedging strategy that reduces portfolio volatility and provides protection during equity market downturns.

As part of the long equity strategy, the majority of the fund invests in T. Rowe Price and third-party exchange-traded funds and particularly in the T. Rowe Price U.S. Equity Research ETF (TSPA). TSPA attempts to create a portfolio with similar characteristics to the S&P 500 Stock Index (Index) with the potential to provide excess returns relative to the Index.

The fund may purchase the stocks of companies of any size and invest in any type of equity security, but typically focuses on common stocks of large-cap U.S. companies. The portfolio is typically constructed in a "bottom up" manner, an approach that focuses more on evaluations of individual stocks than on analysis of overall economic trends and market cycles.

Sector allocations are largely the result of the fund's focus on bottom-up stock selection. At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in the same economic sector, such as the information technology sector.

The fund uses a derivatives hedging strategy designed to mitigate tail risk (i.e., the threat of significant losses during an equity market drawdown) and provide strong risk-adjusted returns with lower volatility than the overall equity markets. The positioning within the derivatives overlay will vary based on overall market conditions, the level of current and expected risk, and/or the severity of a current or expected equity market drawdown. The fund may use a variety of derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options, and swaps for a number of purposes, such as for hedging risk or managing certain exposure. Specifically, the fund uses equity options, index futures, and interest rate futures to mitigate tail risk and/or dampen the fund's overall volatility.

The fund is nondiversified, which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than is permissible for a diversified fund.

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 unfavorable or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

Investments in other investment companies: The fund is subject to the risks of the performance and execution of the investment programs of its underlying funds. The fund does not control the investments, investment program, or investment policies of the underlying funds. As a result, the underlying funds may implement their investment strategies in a manner not

anticipated by the fund causing the fund to reduce or eliminate its investment. Poor security selection by an underlying fund could cause the value of the underlying fund to decrease, which in turn could cause the fund to underperform.

Nondiversification: As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, poor performance by a single issuer could adversely affect fund performance more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers. The fund's share price can be expected to fluctuate more than that of a similar fund that is more broadly diversified.

Large-cap stocks: Securities issued by large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by small- and mid-cap companies. However, large-cap companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful small- and mid-cap companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Stock investing: Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of stocks held by the fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets in which the fund invests or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.

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.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives exposes the fund to additional volatility and potential losses and the fund may not achieve the purpose of using the derivative. A derivative involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference or assets on which the derivative is based, including liquidity risk, valuation risk, correlation risk, market risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk, counterparty and credit risk, operational risk, management risk, legal risk, and regulatory risk. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value, and changes in the value of a derivative may not properly correlate with changes in the value of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The fund could be exposed to significant losses if it is unable to close a derivatives position due to the lack

of a liquid secondary trading market. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Derivatives also expose the fund to settlement risk, such as if the fund is required to acquire, buy, or sell the underlying reference or asset at an undesirable price, has challenges with offsetting transactions, or risks associated with cash settlement. Certain derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues. Derivatives are exposed to legal risks, such as the legality or enforceability of a contract. The adviser may not be able to accurately predict the direction of prices, economic factors, or other associated risks which could cause loss in value or impair the fund's efforts to reduce overall volatility. New regulations may make derivatives more costly, limit availability, or otherwise affect their value or performance.

Sector exposure: Issuers in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making the fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.

Information technology sector: Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel.

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. To the extent an Authorized Participant cannot or will not engage in creation and redemption transactions, 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. 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.

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 may have 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 size, large shareholder purchases or redemptions could require the fund to buy or sell holdings at unfavorable times or maintain greater cash reserves than desired, create tax implications for the fund and its shareholders, and make it difficult to invest fully in accordance with the fund's investment program.

Portfolio turnover: High portfolio turnover may adversely affect the fund's performance and increase transaction costs, which could increase the fund's expenses. High portfolio turnover may also result in the distribution of higher capital gains when compared with a fund with less active trading policies, which could have an adverse tax impact if the fund's shares are held in a taxable account.

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

Because the fund commenced operations in 2025, there is no historical performance information shown here. Performance history will be presented after the fund has been in operation for one full calendar year.

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
Sean McWilliams	Portfolio Manager and Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2025	2009

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 annually. 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 December 31, 2025, T. Rowe Price and its affiliates (Firm) had approximately \$1.78 trillion in assets under management.

Portfolio Management

The portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio. The portfolio manager is Sean McWilliams. 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. McWilliams has been portfolio manager of the fund since the fund's inception. He joined the Firm in 2009, and his investment experience dates from that time. During the past five years, he has served as a portfolio manager. 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.

T. Rowe Price has also established an Investment Advisory Committee with respect to the fund. The portfolio manager works with the committee in developing and executing the fund's investment program. The members of the committee are as follows: Sean McWilliams, chair, Elias Al-Najjar, Alexa Gagliardi, Robert Harlow, Stefan Hubrich, Andrew G. Jacobs van Merlen, Prashant Jeyaganesh, Brian Koch, and Matt Zapf.

The Management Fee

The fund pays the investment adviser an annual all-inclusive fee based on the fund's average daily net assets. For the prior fiscal year, the fund's all-inclusive fee rate was 0.46%. The all-inclusive 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 June 30, 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 to provide long-term capital growth.

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 equities. 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.

The fund's overall goal is to combine a long equity strategy with a derivatives hedging strategy that reduces portfolio volatility and provides protection during equity market downturns.

As part of the long equity strategy, the majority of the fund invests in T. Rowe Price and third-party exchange-traded funds and particularly in the T. Rowe Price U.S. Equity Research ETF (TSPA). TSPA seeks to provide long-term capital growth by attempting to create a portfolio with similar characteristics to the S&P 500 Stock Index (Index) with the potential to provide excess returns relative to the Index.

The fund may purchase the stocks of companies of any size and invest in any type of equity security, but typically focuses on common stocks of large-cap U.S. companies. The adviser targets low volatility companies exhibiting higher quality with potential for low downside risk. The portfolio is typically constructed in a "bottom up" manner, an approach that focuses more on evaluations of individual stocks than on analysis of overall economic trends and market cycles. The adviser does not emphasize either a growth or value style of investing but generally seeks stocks that the adviser believes have the most favorable combination of company fundamentals, earnings potential, and relative valuation.

Sector allocations are largely the result of the fund's focus on bottom-up stock selection. At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in the same economic sector, such as the information technology sector.

The fund uses a derivatives hedging strategy designed to mitigate tail risk (i.e., the threat of significant losses during an equity market drawdown) and provide strong risk-adjusted returns with lower volatility than the overall equity markets. The positioning within the derivatives overlay will vary based on overall market conditions, the level of current and expected risk, and/or the severity of a current or expected equity market drawdown. The fund may use a variety of derivatives, such as futures, forwards (such as foreign currency exchange contracts), options, structured securities, or swaps. The fund uses derivatives to efficiently manage its portfolio, such as managing exposure to an asset, markets, or various market factors, seeking additional returns, protecting against losses, and mitigating risks. Specifically, the fund uses equity options, index futures, and interest rate futures to mitigate tail risk and/or dampen the fund's overall volatility.

Index futures typically involves buying and selling equity index futures contracts on an index. Index futures may be used as an efficient means of gaining or reducing exposure to all or part of an index, manage cash flows into and out of the fund, or hedge portfolio risks.

The fund buys and sells treasury futures, which are futures contracts collateralized by U.S. Treasury bonds or notes, to manage the volatility of the fund, gain efficient exposure to U.S. Treasury securities, help realign the portfolio with an index, adjust its sensitivity to interest rate changes, and/or manage cash flows into and out of the fund.

The fund's use of options will typically involve buying put options on a stock index in an effort to enhance risk-adjusted returns or hedge risks, although the fund may buy or sell options for other purposes. As part of the fund's index option overlay strategy, the fund buys short-term put options in an effort to enhance risk-adjusted returns. In addition to buying put options, the fund's derivatives overlay strategy could also involve the buying or selling of both put and call options, as well as buying and selling futures contracts.

The fund is nondiversified, which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than is permissible for a diversified fund.

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:

Investments in Other Investment Companies

The fund may invest in other investment companies, including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, and closed-end funds, subject to any applicable limitations under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting the purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. The fund might also purchase shares of another investment company, including shares of other T. Rowe Price Funds, to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company's portfolio at times when the fund may not be able to

buy those securities directly, or as a means of gaining efficient and cost-effective exposure to certain asset classes. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with the fund's objective(s) and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the fund's performance. In addition, because closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of their portfolio securities, and their shares may have greater volatility if an active trading market does not exist.

As a shareholder of another investment company, the fund must pay its pro-rata share of that investment company's fees and expenses. If the fund invests in another T. Rowe Price Fund, the management fee paid by the fund will be reduced to ensure that the fund does not incur duplicate management fees as a result of its investment.

Common Stocks

Stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis, and profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities.

Derivatives

The fund may use derivatives, including, without limitation, futures, forwards (such as foreign currency exchange contracts), options, structured securities, or swaps, as well as others that combine the risk characteristics and features of these instruments. The fund may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, such as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset(s); as part of strategies designed to manage exposure to, for example, issuers, portions of the yield curve, indexes, sectors, assets, currencies and/or geographic regions; gain alpha; hedge against decline in value; and/or to reduce or hedge exposure to other risks, such as interest rate, credit, duration, or currency risk. A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from an underlying reference or asset, such as a stock, bond, currency, interest rate, commodity, digital asset, or an index. Many types of investments representing a wide range of risks and potential rewards may be considered derivatives, including conventional instruments such as futures and options, as well as other potentially more complex investments such as swaps and structured notes. The use of derivatives can involve leverage. Leverage has the effect of magnifying returns, positively or negatively. The effect on returns will depend on the extent to which an investment is leveraged. For example, an investment of \$1, leveraged at 2 to 1, would have the effect of an investment of \$2. Leverage ratios can be higher or lower with a corresponding effect on returns.

Derivatives that may be used include the following instruments:

Futures A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific instrument (e.g., units of a stock index) for a specified price, date, time, and place designated at the time the contract is made. The fund may buy and sell futures contracts for any number of reasons, including to adjust the fund's overall risk profile; manage exposure (such as to interest rates, securities prices and indexes, currency exchange rates, or certain markets); enhance the fund's returns; protect the value of the portfolio; and equitize cash. The fund may choose to continue a futures contract by "rolling over" an expiring futures contract into an identical contract with a later maturity date. Brokerage fees are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold, and margin deposits must be maintained during the term of the contract. This could increase the fund's transaction costs and portfolio turnover rate.

Options Options may be used to generate additional income, to enhance returns, or as a defensive technique to protect against anticipated declines in the value of an asset. Call options give the investor the right to purchase (when the investor purchases the option), or the obligation to sell (when the investor "writes" or sells the option), an asset at a predetermined price in the future. Put options give the purchaser of the option the right to sell, or the seller (or "writer") of the option the obligation to buy, an asset at a predetermined price in the future. Like futures, option contracts may be bought or sold for any number of reasons, including to manage exposure to changes in interest rates, bond prices, foreign currencies, and credit quality; as an efficient means of increasing or decreasing the fund's exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to improve risk-adjusted returns; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to serve as a cash management tool. Call or put options may be purchased or sold on a variety of assets, including securities, financial indexes, currencies, futures, and swaps.

Principal Risks

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

Investments in other investment companies: The fund is subject to the risks of the performance and execution of the investment programs of its investments in other funds. The fund does not control the investments of the underlying funds, which may implement their investment strategies in a manner not anticipated by the fund. Poor security selection by an underlying fund could cause the value of the underlying fund to decrease, which in turn could cause the fund to underperform. Although T. Rowe Price also serves as the investment adviser of the underlying funds in which the fund invests, an underlying fund may change its investment program or policies without the fund's approval, which could force the fund to reduce or eliminate its allocation to the underlying fund at an unfavorable time.

Nondiversification: Because the fund is nondiversified and thus can invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers, it is more exposed to the risks associated with an individual issuer than a fund that invests more broadly across many issuers. For example, poor performance by a single large holding of the fund would adversely affect the fund's performance more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers.

Large-cap stocks: Although stocks issued by large-cap companies tend to have less overall volatility than stocks issued by small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may not be

able to attain the high growth rates of successful small- and mid-cap companies, especially during strong economic periods. In addition, large-cap companies may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments.

Stock investing: The fund's share price can fall because of weakness in the overall stock markets, a particular industry, or specific holdings. Stock markets as a whole can be volatile and decline for many reasons, such as adverse local, regional, or global political, regulatory, or economic developments; changes in investor psychology; or heavy selling at the same time by major institutional investors in the market. The prospects for an industry or company may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings or changes in the competitive environment. In addition, the adviser's assessment of companies whose stocks are held by the fund may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance, even in rising markets. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

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.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives exposes the fund to additional volatility and potential losses and the fund may not achieve the purpose of using the derivative. A derivative involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference or assets on which the derivative is based, including liquidity risk, valuation risk, correlation risk, market risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk, counterparty and credit risk, operational risk, management risk, legal risk, and regulatory risk. Derivatives can be illiquid and

the fund could be exposed to significant losses if it is unable to close a derivatives position due to the lack of liquidity in the secondary trading market. Valuation for derivatives may not be readily available and more difficult in times of market turmoil. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate, or index, and the fund could lose more than the initial amount invested or not achieve the purpose of using the derivative. Changes in the general level of interest rates may cause fluctuations in the value of an asset. Derivatives may be sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions, which could result in losses that significantly exceed the original investment. Changes in the value of a derivative or other similar instrument may also create margin delivery or settlement payment obligations. Derivatives also expose the fund to settlement risk, such as if the fund is required to acquire, buy, or sell the underlying reference or asset at an undesirable price, has challenges with offsetting transactions, or risks associated with cash settlement. Certain derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. Some derivatives are "leveraged" or may create economic leverage for the fund and therefore may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the fund. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of derivatives positions and can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested. The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Derivatives are exposed to legal risks, such as the legality or enforceability of a contract or insufficient documentation, capacity, or authority. The adviser may not be able to accurately predict the direction of prices, economic factors, or other associated risks which could cause loss in value or impair the fund's efforts to reduce overall volatility. The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset. New regulations may make derivatives more costly, limit availability, or otherwise affect their value or performance.

Sector exposure: At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business in a broadly related group of industries or an economic sector. Companies in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making the fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.

Information technology sector: Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates, and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

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. If Authorized Participants cannot or will not engage in creation and redemption transactions, then 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 may have 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 size, large shareholder purchases or redemptions could require the fund to buy or sell holdings at unfavorable times or maintain greater cash reserves than desired, create tax implications for the fund and its shareholders, and make it difficult to invest fully in accordance with the fund's investment program. 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.

Portfolio turnover: Generally, the higher the portfolio turnover rate, the higher the overall transaction costs and the greater the potential impact on the fund's total return. High portfolio turnover results in increased transaction costs to the fund, which may include brokerage commissions and other transaction costs related to the sale of holdings and reinvestment of the proceeds in other holdings. The fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year due to fluctuations in the levels of shareholder purchase and redemption activity, shifts in market conditions or evaluations of industries or specific issuers, and/or changes in the portfolio

manager's overall investment outlook. Increased portfolio reallocations and frequent portfolio turnover also may increase the possibility of taxable capital gains distributions and affect the character of capital gains distributed by the fund because short-term capital gains are treated like ordinary income.

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.

ESG Integration

The Firm integrates the analysis of governance and sustainability factors into the investment process in an effort to maximize financial performance (known as ESG integration). The Firm focuses on the particular governance and sustainability factors considered most likely to have a material impact on the performance of the holdings or potential holdings in the fund's portfolio. For certain types of investments, including, but not limited to, cash, currency positions, and particular types of derivatives, this analysis may not be relevant or possible due to a lack of data.

Reserve Position

The adviser normally maintains a certain portion of the fund's assets in reserves. The reserve position helps the adviser to manage liquidity and take advantage of investment opportunities without selling other fund assets, meet redemption requests, and manage cash flows into the fund, and manage risk by increasing the reserve position during periods of current or expected market volatility. The fund's reserve position typically consists 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.

Temporary Defensive Position

The adviser may assume a temporary defensive position for the fund in order to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, such as to provide flexibility in satisfying significant redemption activity, managing flows into or out of the fund, or paying expenses. 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 hold a greater amount of assets in reserves than normal or invest without limit in cash or other liquid instruments.

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 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % 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.

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 higher the turnover rate, the higher the transaction costs and the greater the impact on the fund's total return. Higher turnover can also increase the possibility of taxable capital gain distributions. The fund's portfolio turnover rate is shown in the Financial Highlights tables.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table, which provides information about the fund's financial history, is based on a single share outstanding throughout the periods 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

	3/26/25 ⁽¹⁾ Through 12/31/25
NET ASSET VALUE	
Beginning of period	\$ 25.00
Investment activities	
Net investment income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain/loss	2.90
Total from investment activities	3.20
Distributions	
Net investment income	(0.14)
Net realized gain	(0.08)
Total distributions	(0.22)
NET ASSET VALUE	
End of period	\$ 27.98
Ratios/Supplemental Data	
Total return, based on NAV ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	12.81%
Ratios to average net assets: ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	
Gross expenses before waivers/payments by Price Associates	0.46% ⁽⁶⁾
Net expenses after waivers/payments by Price Associates	0.19% ⁽⁶⁾
Net investment income	1.45% ⁽⁶⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	15.3%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 34,272

⁽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⁾ Reflects the activity of the fund, and does not include the activity of the underlying funds. However, investment performance of the fund is directly related to the investment performance of the underlying funds in which it invests.⁽⁵⁾ Total return reflects the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the fund during the period, assuming reinvestment of all distributions. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year. The fund's total return may be higher or lower than the investment results of the individual underlying funds.⁽⁶⁾ Annualized

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a share outstanding throughout each period

- (7) Portfolio turnover excludes securities received or delivered through in-kind share transactions.

DISCLOSURE OF FUND PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Most T. Rowe Price Funds disclose their portfolio holdings periodically on [troweprice.com](https://www.troweprice.com). A description of the policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings and other portfolio information for the T. Rowe Price Funds 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 the 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 investment 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

The fund anticipates regularly meeting redemption requests by delivering a combination of in-kind redemptions and/or cash. The fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds to an Authorized Participant entirely or partly in cash. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of the fund’s portfolio holdings or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

The fund, along with other T. Rowe Price Funds, is a party to 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 T. Rowe Price Funds have a revolving line of credit in place to help meet short-term redemptions and liquidity needs, if necessary, as described in the SAI. During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the 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 these short-term borrowing arrangements (if available).

Under normal circumstances, the fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming Authorized Participant after the Authorized Participant's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the fund's SAI and in the agreement between the Authorized Participant and the fund's distributor. However, the fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an Authorized Participant, as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the rules thereunder. With respect to redemptions that include foreign investments, the fund may pay out redemption proceeds or deliver the securities up to 15 days after the receipt of a redemption request.

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

Each fund intends to qualify to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In order to qualify, a fund must satisfy certain income, diversification, and distribution requirements. A regulated investment company is not subject to U.S. federal income tax at the portfolio level on income and gains from investments that are distributed to shareholders. However, if a fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, the result would be fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to the fund's shareholders.

To the extent possible, all net investment income and realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders. Generally, your share of the distributions 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 that is declared less frequently than daily may be relatively higher due to the smaller number of shares outstanding on the record date. See also "Taxes on Fund Distributions" below.

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
Active Core International Equity, Active Core U.S. Equity, Capital Appreciation Equity, Emerging Markets Equity Research, Financials, Global Equity, Growth, Health Care, Hedged Equity, Innovation Leaders, 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, High Income Municipal, Intermediate Municipal Income, Long Municipal Income, Multi-Sector Income, QM U.S. Bond, Short Municipal Income, 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, you generally may be 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 is 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

1940 Act File No. 811-23494

ETF1177-040 3/1/26