



T. Rowe Price

FACT SHEET

Retirement Balanced Trust (Class A)

As of June 30, 2024

Portfolio Manager:	Managed Strategy Since:	Joined Firm:
Wyatt Lee	2015	1999
Kim DeDominicis	2019	2000
Andrew Jacobs van Merlen	2020	2000

TRUST INFORMATION

Inception Date of Trust	January 13, 2012
Benchmark	S&P Target Date Retirement Income Index
Trustee Fee*	0.38%
Fiscal Year End	December 31
Total Annual Operating Expenses per \$1,000	\$3.80
Investment Style	Moderately Conservative Allocation
Trust Holdings Turnover†	27.4%
Total Trust Assets	\$647,213,166
Percent of Portfolio in Cash	3.9%

* Figure is equivalent to the annual operating expense ratio.

† Trust Turnover represents 1 year period ending 12/31/23.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

The Trust seeks to provide the highest total return over time consistent with an emphasis on both capital growth and income.

The Trust invests in underlying commingled T. Rowe Price Trusts, each one emphasizing a different market sector.

The Trust has a neutral allocation which will remain constant at approximately 40% stocks and 60% bond investments.

BENEFITS AND RISKS

The Trust offers a professionally managed, diversified investment program.

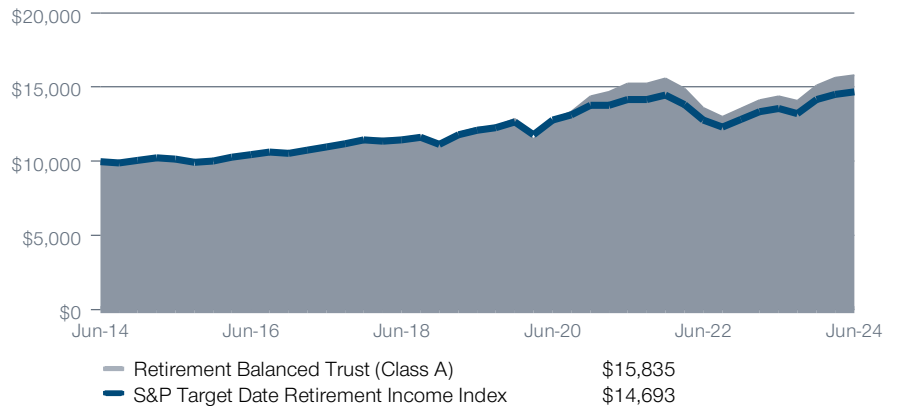
The asset allocations are based on what T. Rowe Price considers broadly appropriate to investors during their retirement years.

The performance and risks of the Trust directly correspond to the performance and risks of the underlying trusts in which it invests.

The Trust has no additional charges for asset allocation and portfolio management.

CUMULATIVE RETURNS

Growth of \$10,000



PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)

	Three Months	Year-to-Date	One Year	Annualized				Since Inception 1/13/12
				Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years		
Retirement Balanced Trust (Class A)	1.08%	4.64%	9.85%	1.25%	5.17%	4.70%		5.56%
S&P Target Date Retirement Income Index	1.12	3.47	8.22	1.12	3.91	3.92		4.51

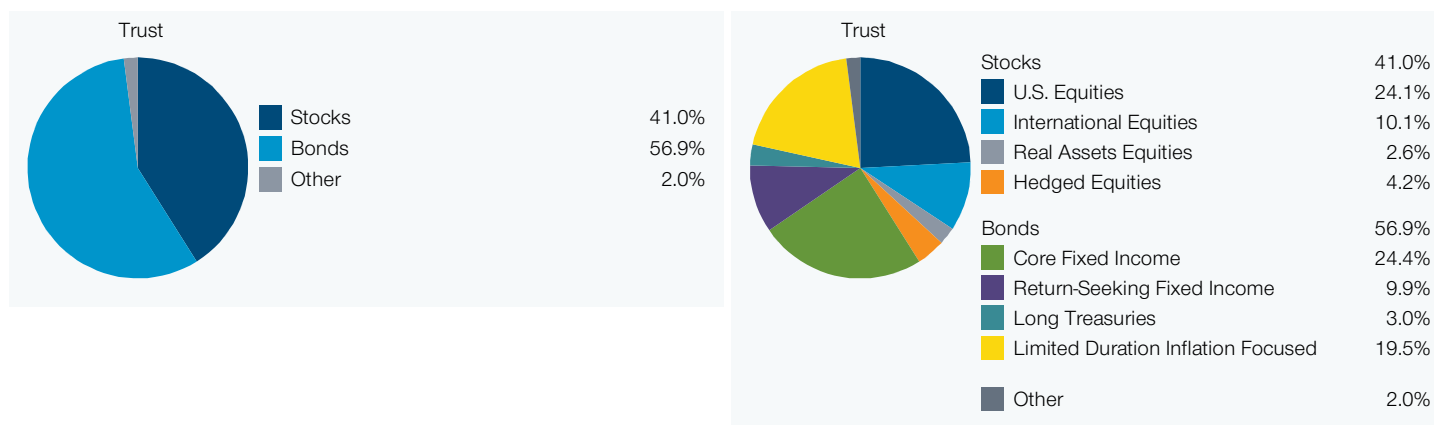
Performance figures reflect the deduction of the applicable annual trustee fee, which is used primarily to pay normal operating expenses, including custodial, accounting, and investment management fees. Figures include any changes in principal value and reinvested dividends. When assessing performance, investors should consider both short-term and long-term returns. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.** For more investment related information, call 1-855-405-6488.

HOLDINGS

Equity Holdings	% of Trust	Fixed Income Holdings	% of Trust
TRP U.S. Value Equity Tr-Z	5.9%	TRP US Limited Duration Infl Foc Bd Tr	19.5%
TRP Growth Stock Tr-Z	5.8	TRP Bond Tr I-T4	15.5
TRP Hedged Equity Tr-Z	4.2	TRP International Bond Tr	5.4
TRP U.S. Large-Cap Core Tr-Z	4.0	TRP Emerging Markets Bond Tr-Z	3.6
TRP Equity Index Tr-Z	3.6	TRP Dynamic Global Bond Trust - Z	3.6
TRP International Core Equity Tr-Z	2.9	TRP High Yield Tr-Z	3.4
TRP International Value Equity Tr-Z	2.8	TRP U.S. Treasury Long-Term Index Tr-Z	3.0
TRP Real Assets Tr I-Z	2.6	TRP Dynamic Credit Tr-Z	1.5
TRP International Growth Equity Tr-Z	2.5	TRP Floating Rate Trust - Z	1.3
TRP U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Equity Tr-Z	1.4		
TRP U.S. Mid-Cap Value Equity Tr-Z	1.3		
TRP Emerging Mkts Discovery Stock Tr-Z	1.0		
TRP Emerging Markets Equity Tr-Z	0.9		
TRP U.S. Small-Cap Core Equity Tr-Z	0.8		
TRP U.S. Small-Cap Value Equity Tr-Z	0.8		
TRP New Horizons Tr-Z	0.6		

Excludes any futures, cash, and/or Transition Fund positions held by the portfolio as of listed date.

ASSET DIVERSIFICATION



MANAGEMENT

The Retirement Trusts are managed by Wyatt Lee, Kim DeDominicis, and Andrew Jacobs van Merlen. The portfolio managers are responsible for the strategic design and day-to-day management of the Trusts. This includes portfolio design, positioning, performance, and risk-management oversight. The Trust's tactical asset allocation decisions are made by the firm's Asset Allocation Committee. The Committee is co-chaired by Charles Shriver and David Eiswert, and includes some of the firm's most senior investment management professionals across major asset classes. Wyatt is a member of the firm's Asset Allocation Committee. Individual security selection is made by portfolio managers of the Trust's component strategies drawing on the fundamental insights of T. Rowe Price's team of around 200 global research analysts.

Additional Disclosures

The T. Rowe Price Retirement Balanced Trust (the "Trust") is not a mutual fund, rather the Trust is operated and maintained so as to qualify for exemption from registration as a mutual fund pursuant to Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Trust is established by T. Rowe Price Trust Company under Maryland banking law, and its units are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Investments in the Trust are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government or its agencies or T. Rowe Price Trust Company and are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

The principal value of the Trusts is not guaranteed at any time, including at or after the target date, which is the approximate year an investor plans to retire (assumed to be age 65) and likely stop making new investments in the product. If an investor plans to retire significantly earlier or later than age 65, the Trusts may not be an appropriate investment even if the investor is retiring on or near the target date. The Trusts invest in a broad range of underlying portfolios that include stocks, bonds, derivatives, and short-term investments and are subject to the risks of different areas of the market. The Trusts emphasize potential capital appreciation during the early phases of retirement asset accumulation, balance the need for appreciation with the need for income as retirement approaches, and focus on supporting an income stream over a long-term postretirement withdrawal horizon. The Trusts maintain a substantial allocation to equities both prior to and after the target date, which can result in greater volatility. Derivatives may be riskier or more volatile than other types of investments because they are generally more sensitive to changes in market or economic conditions. The Trusts are not designed for a lump-sum redemption at the target date and do not guarantee a particular level of income. Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

For any equity benchmarks shown, returns are shown with gross dividends reinvested, unless otherwise noted.

S&P does not accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the indexes or data, and hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, timeliness, merchantability, and fitness for a particular purpose. No party may rely on any indexes or data contained in this communication. Visit <https://www.troweprice.com/en/us/market-data-disclosures> for additional legal notices & disclaimers.

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

T. Rowe Price uses a custom structure for diversification reporting on this product.

Diversification exhibits may not add to 100% due to exclusion or inclusion of cash.

Certain numbers in this report may not equal stated totals due to rounding. Unless otherwise stated, data is as of the report date.

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2015-US-15480

What is excessive trading and how can it harm the trust?

Excessive or short-term trading refers to a plan or plan participant moving in and out of the trust, typically as part of an investment strategy to seek short-term gains. Excessive trading may increase the trust's expenses and impact the trustee's ability to manage the trust because it may require the trustee to buy and sell securities at unfavorable times in order to meet the plan/participant's trading activity.

What is the trust's excessive trading policy?

Under the policy, the trust generally restricts purchases/exchanges into the trust for a period of 30 calendar days after a redemption/exchange out of the trust ("**30-Day Purchase Block**"). The calendar day after the date of redemption/exchange out of the trust is considered Day 1 for purposes of computing the period before a purchase/exchange back into the trust may be made. While there is no assurance that the trust can prevent all excessive and short-term trading, the purpose of the policy is to deter such activity and to help protect long-term investors. Further details, including application for participant-directed activity and plan-directed activity, are provided below.

For participant-directed activity, a participant who has exchanged out of the trust will be subject to the 30-Day Purchase Block and be restricted from making an exchange back into the trust during that period. The 30-Day Purchase Block for participant-directed activity does not apply to purchases or redemptions of trust units made through a systematic purchase plan (including retirement plan contributions and participant loan repayments), a systematic withdrawal plan, or an automatic rebalancing/asset allocation plan. In addition, participant loans and withdrawals from the trust are exempt from the policy.

For plan-directed activity (including activity by an agent), a plan that has redeemed/exchanged from the trust will be subject to the 30-Day Purchase Block and be restricted from purchasing/exchanging back into the trust during that period. A transaction involving an exchange from one class to another class of the trust is exempt from the policy.

In addition to the 30-Day Purchase Block, the trustee may, in its discretion, reject any purchase/exchange into the trust from a participant/plan deemed to be a short-term or excessive trader or whose trading activity could disrupt the management of the trust or dilute the value of the trust's units. Such participants/plans may be subject to complex-wide restrictions, including purchase blocks (30 days or longer) from purchases/exchanges into all T. Rowe Price mutual funds and common trust funds, or permanent restrictions.

In addition to the exemptions noted above for certain types of participant-directed and plan-directed activity, also exempt from the policy is activity related to units of the trust held by another T. Rowe Price trust or by a discretionary account managed by an affiliate of the trustee.

How is the policy monitored and enforced generally?

For participant-directed activity of plans that use T. Rowe Price as their recordkeeper, participant trading activity is monitored according to the policy and the 30-Day Purchase Block is enforced automatically, except as discussed below under the next question for plans that have approval to apply a modified policy and in such a case T. Rowe Price would apply the modified policy.

For participant-directed activity of plans that do not use T. Rowe Price as their recordkeeper, we will work with the plans/recordkeepers to apply the policy. In cases where a recordkeeper does not have the system capability to implement the 30-Day Purchase Block, we will work with the plan's recordkeeper on a schedule for implementation or the plan's recordkeeper may be allowed to apply a modified policy that has been approved by the trustee as discussed below under the next question. Because T. Rowe Price is not the recordkeeper for such plans, we cannot actively monitor trading activity by individual plan participants. However, we generally will monitor and review plan activity at the omnibus account level and look for activity that indicates potential excessive or short-term trading. If we detect suspicious trading activity, we will contact the plan or the recordkeeper to determine whether the trust's policy or the alternative policy have been violated, and, if so, ask that they take further action.

For plan-directed activity, trading activity is monitored according to the policy and the 30-Day Purchase Block is enforced automatically.

Can the policy be modified?

Yes, the trust may modify the policy in the future and would provide notice to affected plans.

The trust also may modify the 30-Day Purchase Block policy on a case-by-case basis (for example, in situations where a retirement plan with multiple investment options imposes a uniform restriction on trading in the plan for investment options that differs from the trust's policy). These modifications must be agreed to in writing and would be authorized only if the trustee determines, in its sole discretion, that the modified policy provides protection to the trust that is reasonably equivalent to the trust's policy.