QUARTERLY REVIEW

Emerging Markets Bond Fund – Multi-Class

As of March 31, 2024

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

The portfolio delivered positive absolute returns but underperformed the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified for the three-month period ended March 31, 2024.

Relative performance drivers:
- Holdings in Venezuela weighed on results.
- An underweight to select distressed sovereigns detracted.
- Selection in Suriname added value.

Additional highlights:
- Emerging markets (EM) debt continues to offer a substantial yield premium over many fixed income assets and broadly sound fundamentals, making the asset class compelling on a long-term risk-adjusted basis in our view.
- The portfolio manager expects volatility to persist over the medium term with more heterogenous outcomes across emerging markets that better reflect underlying fundamentals.

FUND INFORMATION

Symbol	PREMX
CUSIP	77956H872
Inception Date of Fund	December 30, 1994
Benchmark	J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified
Expense Information (as of the most recent Prospectus)	0.99%
Fiscal Year End	December 31
12B-1 Fee	–
Total Assets (all share classes)	$4,084,947,244
Percent of Portfolio in Cash	1.4%

Please refer to the detailed Fund Information section, at the end of the report, for additional expense information and available share classes.

PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)

				Annualized					
	Inception Date	Three Months	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	Fifteen Years	30-Day SEC Yield	30-Day SEC Yield w/o Waiver°
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Dec 30 1994	1.79%	13.53%	-1.00%	0.17%	2.34%	5.44%	5.89%	–
Emerging Markets Bond Fund - Advisor Class	Aug 28 2015	1.75	13.34	-1.16	-0.06	2.11	5.29	5.72	4.95%
Emerging Markets Bond Fund - I Class	Aug 28 2015	1.75	13.72	-0.76	0.35	2.47	5.53	6.14	6.11
J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified		2.04	11.28	-1.40	0.71	3.05	5.85	–	–

CALENDAR YEAR PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)

	Inception Date	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Dec 30 1994	3.21%	0.62%	14.63%	8.98%	-7.23%	11.30%	4.62%	-2.45%	-17.31%	13.26%
Emerging Markets Bond Fund - Advisor Class	Aug 28 2015	3.21	0.52	14.31	8.67	-7.51	10.96	4.30	-2.72	-17.43	13.06
Emerging Markets Bond Fund - I Class	Aug 28 2015	3.21	0.58	14.81	9.13	-7.04	11.34	4.77	-2.30	-17.09	13.57
J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified		7.43	1.18	10.15	10.26	-4.26	15.04	5.26	-1.80	-17.78	11.09

Performance data quoted represents past performance and is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. To obtain the most recent month-end performance, visit troweprice.com. The Fund's total return figures reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any.

The Emerging Markets Bond Fund-Advisor Class started operations on 8/28/15. It shares the portfolio of an existing fund (referred to as "investor class"). The average annual total return figures have been calculated using the performance data of the investor class up to the inception date of the Advisor Class and the actual performance results of the Advisor class since that date. The performance results have not been adjusted to reflect the 12b-1 fee associated with the Advisor Class; had this fee been included, performance would have been lower.

The T. Rowe Price Fund shares the portfolio of an existing fund (the original share class of the fund referred to as the "investor class"). The total return figures for the I Class shares have been calculated using the performance data of the investor class up to the inception date of the I Class (8/28/15) and the actual performance results of the I Class since that date. Because the I Classes are expected to have lower expenses than the Investor Classes, the I Class performance, had it existed over the periods shown, would have been higher.

°Excludes the effect of contractual expense limitation arrangements. If the expense waiver was not in effect for the 30-Day period shown, there may not be a difference in the 30-day SEC yields shown above.

This Fund involves a high-risk approach to income from foreign bonds, and its share price could fluctuate significantly. The Fund is subject to the risks unique to international investing, including unfavorable changes in currency values, as well as credit risk and interest rate risk. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging markets, the international investing risks are heightened and may result in higher short-term volatility.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Emerging Markets Bonds Advanced Amid Signs of Economic Resilience
EM debt delivered positive returns for the quarter as inflation and other economic data steadied in March, creating a more constructive backdrop for investors. High yield issuers outperformed investment-grade countries as credit spreads tightened. Most regions advanced, led by solid performance in Africa. However, the Middle East was modestly negative as the Israel-Hamas war continued to weigh on the region.

In the January update to the World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that global growth will be below its historical average, driven by elevated central bank policy, a withdrawal of fiscal support, and low underlying productivity growth. However, the 2024 forecast was slightly higher due to resilience in the U.S. and several large emerging markets economies as well as fiscal support in China. In the U.S., the Fed held official short-term interest rates steady as strong economic data prompted investors to temper their expectations for aggressive interest rate cuts. Across other developed markets, the European Central Bank also left its policy rate on hold during the period, while the Bank of Japan took a step toward policy normalization by ending negative interest rates and other remnants of its ultra-loose monetary policy in March. In China, the central bank cut its reserve ratio requirement and the 5-year loan prime interest rate in an effort to stimulate its economy.

The J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index rose over the period, indicating improving growth. New orders rose relative to inventories, and more countries experienced an improvement in data. Several central banks, including those in Czech Republic, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia, cut rates amid signs of slowing inflation. On the other hand, Türkiye's central bank hiked the interest rate 750 basis points as inflation remained high. Amid discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Egypt's central bank delivered 800 basis points in rate hikes; signed a deal with the United Arab Emirates to develop a section of the Mediterranean coast; allowed the Egyptian pound to float, causing a significant devaluation; and eased some capital control restrictions. The IMF subsequently announced an agreement to expand the size of its lending program for Egypt, and multiple ratings agencies upgraded their outlooks for Egypt's credit rating to positive. In Latin America, Argentina delivered strong gains as investors expect President Javier Milei's radical reform agenda to transform the economy.

Relative Performance

Venezuelan Positioning Was Detrimental
Our holdings in Venezuela detracted from relative performance as worries over the reimposition of U.S. sanctions ahead of the Venezuelan presidential election weighed on the bonds.

Underweight to Select Distressed Sovereigns Had a Negative Impact
Our underweight allocations to select frontiers, such as Ukraine, Ecuador, Pakistan, and Ghana, held back relative results as these countries made progress in economic reforms or restructuring negotiations, generating enthusiasm for the higher-yielding frontier sovereigns.

Argentina Positioning Weighed
An underweight in Argentina weighed for the period as the bonds rallied from lows, driven by market hopes over President Javier Milei's reforms and fiscal tightening.

Holdings in Suriname Benefited
Our holdings in Suriname proved beneficial, particularly in the country's oil-linked value recovery instruments. The country delivered strong post-debt restructuring performance with spreads having compressed since the distressed exchange closed in November.

Underweight to Higher-Quality Countries Contributed
An underweight allocation to higher-quality countries-such as China, the United Arab Emirates, Hungary, and Malaysia-bolstered relative results as spreads compressed due to positive risk sentiment, pushing investors to lower-quality, higher-yielding assets.

PORTFOLIO POSITIONING AND ACTIVITY

Amid a flurry of issuance throughout the first quarter of the year, we made the following changes to the portfolio.

Higher-Conviction Frontiers
We added to our overweight in select high-conviction frontiers, such as Angola and Côte d'Ivoire, as they offer higher yields and score well in our anchoring framework, in our view. In Europe, we added to Albania on improved valuations and the announcement of the EU's growth plan to support the accession process for the Western Balkans, which the country should be one of the main beneficiaries. We added to our position in Paraguay given strong credit fundamentals and the potential for an upgrade to investment-grade rating.

Following a period of outperformance, we trimmed our holdings in the Dominican Republic as the country's valuations have approached fair value. We started to moderate our position in Senegal at the beginning of the period due to the risk of unrest leading up to and after the election, although we still believe the fundamentals of the country are strong. In February, the outgoing president announced a delay in the election, which triggered protests and prompted us to further reduce our position. Following the rejection from the country's constitutional authority to delay the elections, Senegal went to the polls on March 24, restoring investor confidence in one of West Africa's most stable democracies.

Higher-Quality Countries
We are structurally underweight higher-rated mainstream EM countries-such as China, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia-due to limited opportunities, although we continue to find value in quasi-sovereigns and corporates in higher-quality mainstream markets, such as Mexico, Chile, and the Philippines, which offer yield premiums over the sovereign. We trimmed our position in Colombian and Indonesian quasi-sovereigns following a period of outperformance. We also moderated our position in Israel as the risk of escalation in the war remains high.

We took the opportunity to add to locally denominated debt during the quarter, initiating a position in locally denominated Malaysian bonds. Mexico continued to be an important overweight and we added to our local sovereign holdings over the quarter amid solid fundamentals.

Distressed Sovereigns

We saw credit-positive changes in the trajectory of a number of lower-rated and distressed sovereign countries during the period. Our analysts identified opportunities to add into distressed names, such as Kenya and Egypt, at attractive valuations. In Kenya, investors were concerned over the repayment of an international bond maturing in June amid a drop in hard currency reserves, a weakening of the currency, and revenue challenges, which provided an opportunity to buy in at attractive prices. During the quarter, Kenya received a disbursement from its IMF program, a loan from the Trade and Development Bank, and issued a new Eurobond in February, alleviating concerns over repayment. In Egypt, we closed our underweight to the country early in the period given a potential agreement with the IMF on key policy components of economic reform to get the country’s long-stalled program restarted, which occurred in March. We also initiated a position in Ukraine for the first time since 2021 as the IMF’s debt sustainability analysis parameters were more favorable, although risks continue to be elevated and we remain underweight.

We trimmed our holdings in Pakistan on election uncertainty. We moderated our holdings in Zambia as we believe the restructuring framework disadvantages investors. We continued to trim our position in Venezuela on increased market access.

MANAGER'S OUTLOOK

EM debt continues to offer a substantial yield premium over many fixed income assets and broadly sound fundamentals, making the asset class compelling on a long-term risk-adjusted basis in our view.

The markets have largely priced in interest rate cuts in the second half of 2024, although the recent upticks in inflation readings moderated expectations of a cut in the Fed’s June meeting. Fed policymakers continue to stress their focus on data and the balance between inflation and employment. We are cautious as current valuations leave little buffer for potential exogenous headwinds associated with still tight financial conditions and U.S. inflation volatility.

Sovereign fundamentals remain broadly supportive with sufficient economic buffers to support debt sustainability. EM growth continues to notably outpace that of developed markets, and inflation remains on a downward trajectory. Stressed fiscal conditions persist in some frontier markets due to higher base rates, but we do not anticipate a systematic default cycle as risks are concentrated in smaller markets that pose less contagion risk.

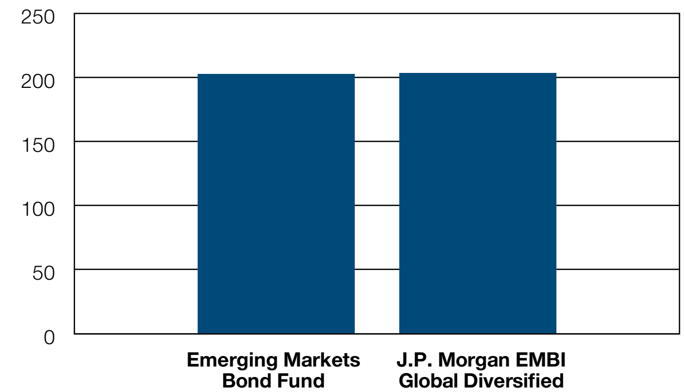
Bond issuance started the year on a high note as many countries came to market in the midst of high demand for EM debt. Moreover, several lower-rated issuers had market access restored amid increased financing support, which is beneficial for the asset class. The portfolio manager expects volatility to persist over the medium term with more heterogenous outcomes across emerging markets that better reflect underlying fundamentals. The investment team will look to add to high-conviction assets as dislocations would create attractive entry points. In addition to sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds, we believe emerging market corporate debt also offers increasingly attractive opportunities given its more defensive nature and improved relative value. We also find value in locally denominated sovereigns and see support for investment returns from cheap currencies that should appreciate with USD weakness.

QUARTERLY ATTRIBUTION

OVERALL PERFORMANCE: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(3 months ended March 31, 2024)

Basis Points

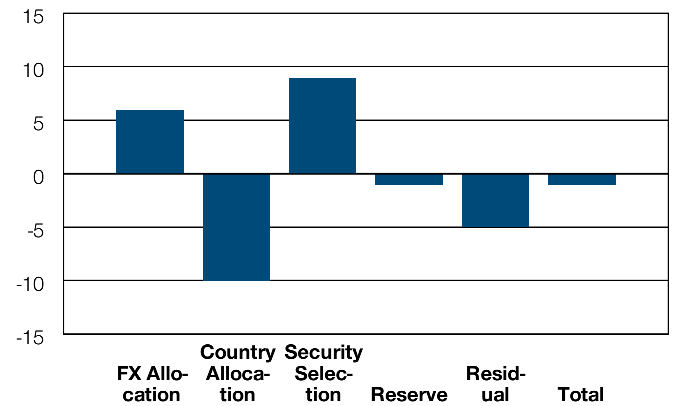


Emerging Markets Bond Fund	J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified
203	204

CONTRIBUTION TO EXCESS RETURN: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(3 months ended March 31, 2024)

Basis Points

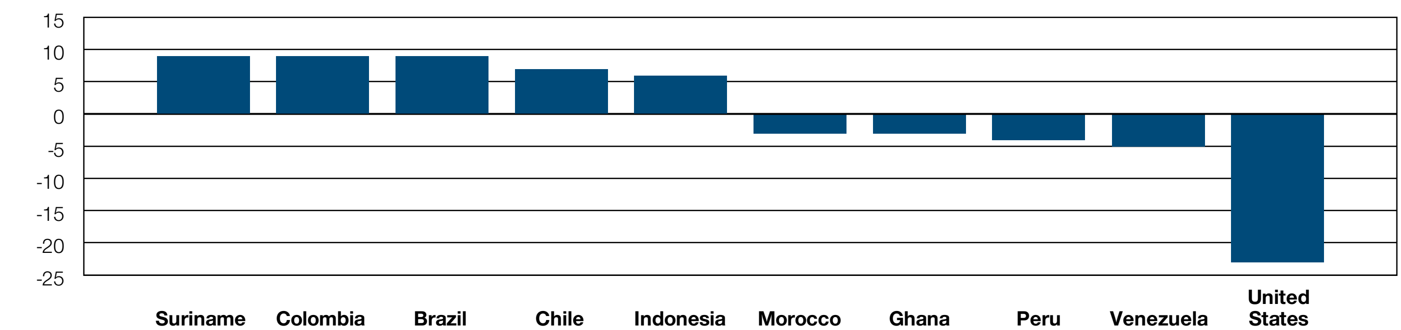


FX Allocation	Country Allocation	Security Selection	Reserve	Residual	Total
6	-10	9	-1	-5	-1

USD SECURITY SELECTION DETAILS - TOP 5/BOTTOM 5: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(3 months ended March 31, 2024)

Basis Points



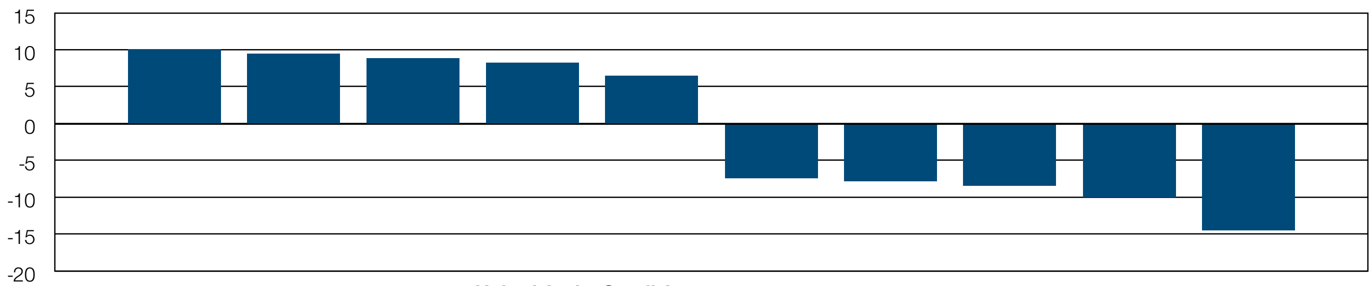
Suriname	Colombia	Brazil	Chile	Indonesia	Morocco	Ghana	Peru	Venezuela	United States
9	9	9	7	6	-3	-3	-4	-5	-23

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. T. Rowe Price Proprietary Performance Attribution Model is used to separate ('attribute') the period outperformance (or underperformance) of a portfolio relative to its benchmark. The system attributes the outperformance (or underperformance) to a set of portfolio decisions such as currency and country weightings and specific security selections. The portfolio return is calculated by a daily compounding of returns from changes in present value, additional interest accruals, and trading activities. Performance for each security is obtained in the currency in which it is issued and, if necessary, is converted to USD using an exchange rate determined by an independent third party. Figures are shown gross of fees. Returns would be lower as a result of the deduction of such fees. Performance returns are in USD.

QUARTERLY ATTRIBUTION, CONTINUED

COUNTRY ALLOCATION: TOP FIVE AND BOTTOM FIVE CONTRIBUTORS: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

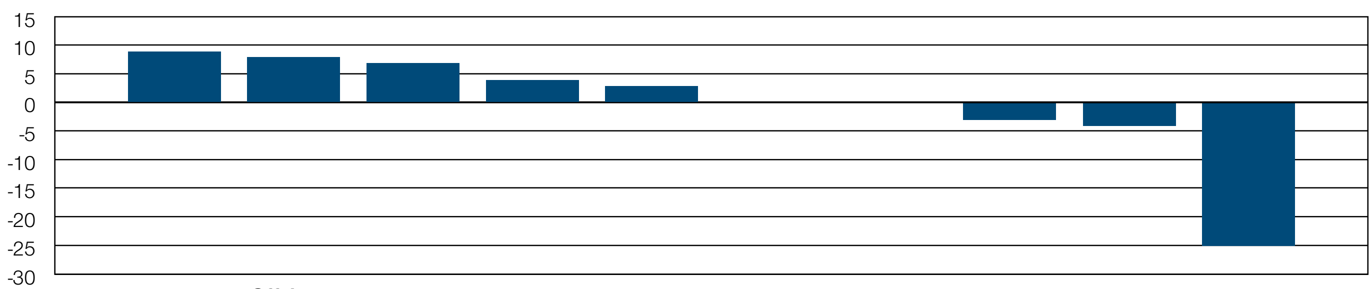
(3 months ended March 31, 2024)



Sri Lanka	Angola	Hungary	United Arab Emirates	Saudi Arabia	Pakistan	Indonesia	Ecuador	Venezuela	Ukraine
10	10	9	8	6	-7	-8	-8	-10	-14

FX ALLOCATION: TOP FIVE AND BOTTOM FIVE CONTRIBUTORS: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(3 months ended March 31, 2024)



European Currency Unit	Offshore Chinese Yuan Renminbi	Egyptian Pound	Mexican Peso	Taiwan Dollar	Argentine Peso	Indian Rupee	South Korean Won	Chinese Renminbi	US Dollar
9	8	7	4	3	0	0	-3	-4	-25

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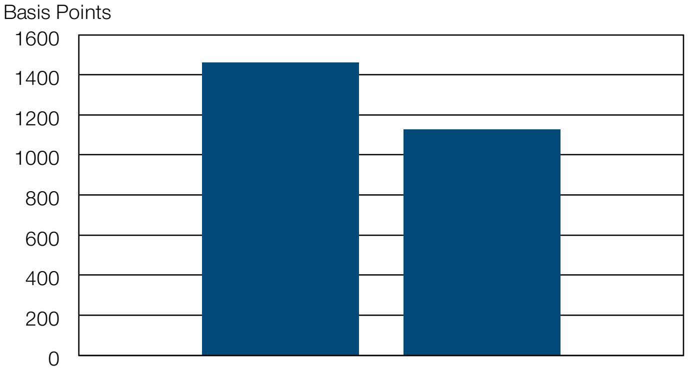
12-MONTH ATTRIBUTION

OVERALL PERFORMANCE: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

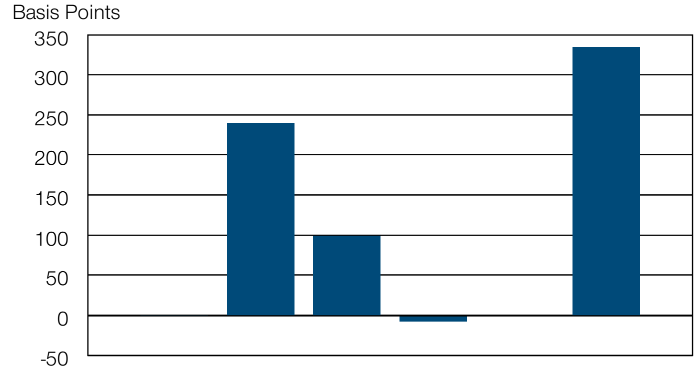
(12 months ended March 31, 2024)



Emerging Markets Bond Fund	J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified
1463	1128

CONTRIBUTION TO EXCESS RETURN: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

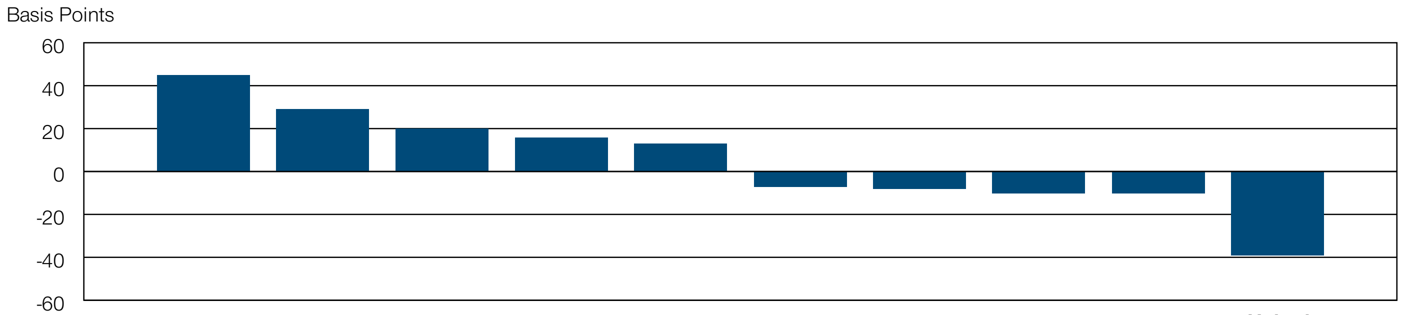
(12 months ended March 31, 2024)



FX Allocation	Country Allocation	Security Selection	Reserve	Residual	Total
1	241	100	-7	0	335

USD SECURITY SELECTION DETAILS - TOP 5/BOTTOM 5: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(12 months ended March 31, 2024)



Venezuela	Mexico	Brazil	Colombia	Ivory Coast	Ghana	El Salvador	Sri Lanka	Germany	United States
45	29	20	16	13	-7	-8	-10	-10	-39

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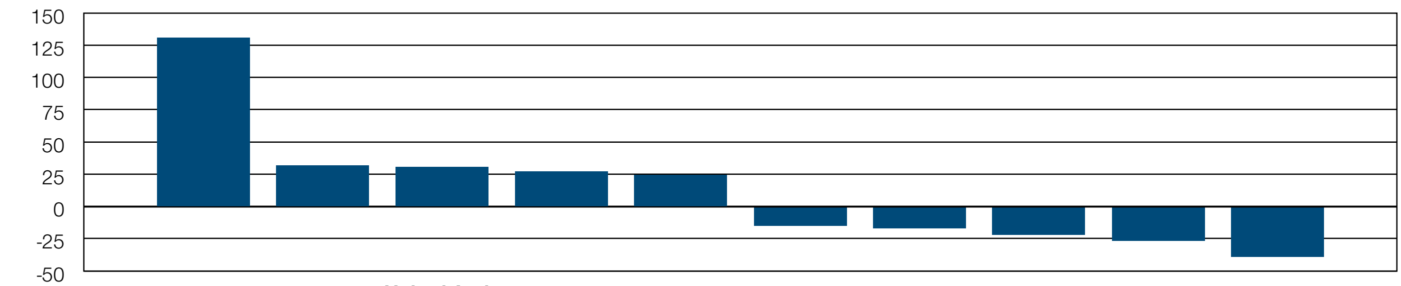
12-MONTH ATTRIBUTION, CONTINUED

COUNTRY ALLOCATION: TOP FIVE AND BOTTOM FIVE CONTRIBUTORS: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(12 months ended March 31, 2024)

Basis Points

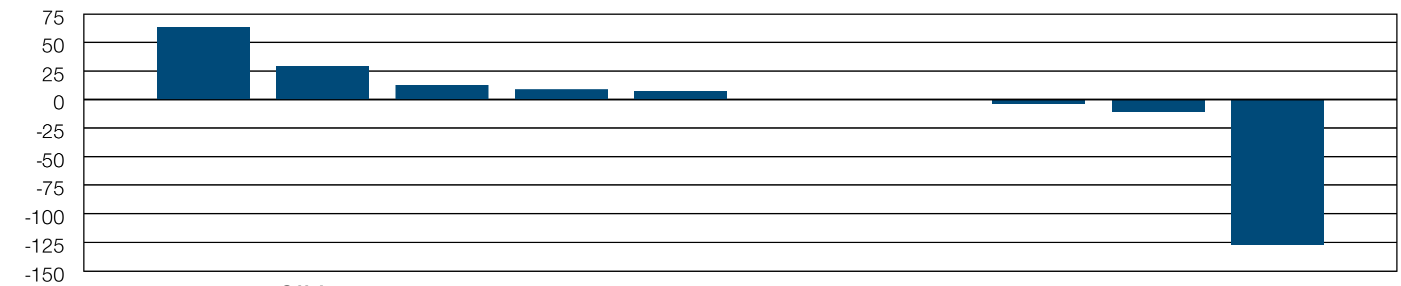


Venezuela	Sri Lanka	United Arab Emirates	Suriname	Malaysia	Indonesia	Argentina	Nigeria	Pakistan	Ukraine
131	32	31	27	25	-15	-16	-21	-26	-39

FX ALLOCATION: TOP FIVE AND BOTTOM FIVE CONTRIBUTORS: FUND VS. J.P. MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED

(12 months ended March 31, 2024)

Basis Points



European Currency Unit	Offshore Chinese Yuan Renminbi	Mexican Peso	Brazilian Real	Egyptian Pound	Argentine Peso	South African Rand	South Korean Won	Chinese Renminbi	US Dollar
64	30	13	9	8	0	0	-3	-10	-127

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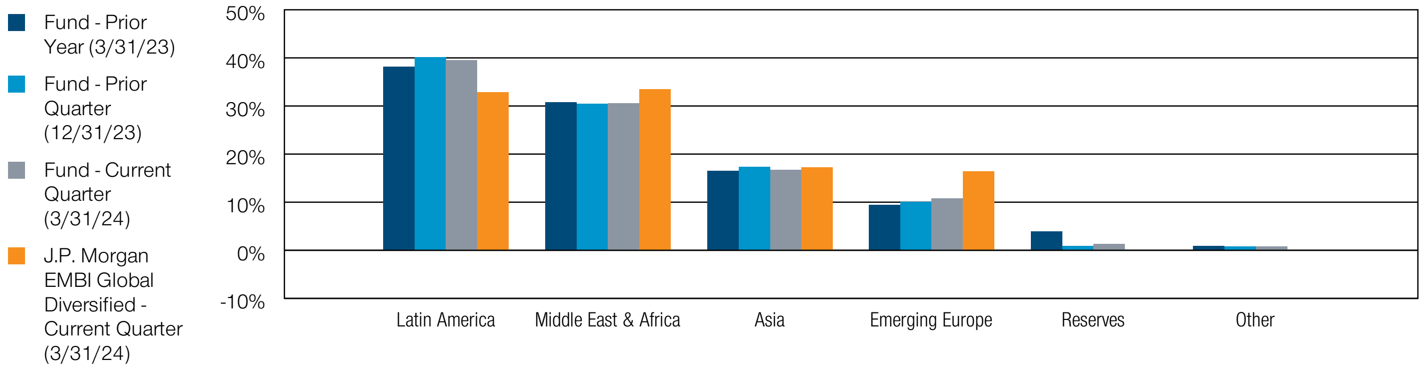
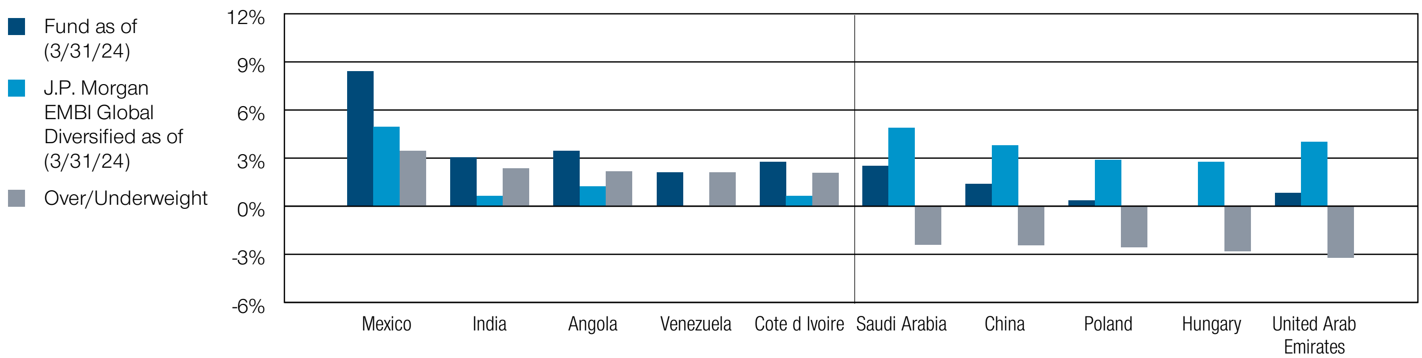
PORTFOLIO POSITIONING

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSIFICATION - CHANGES OVER TIME



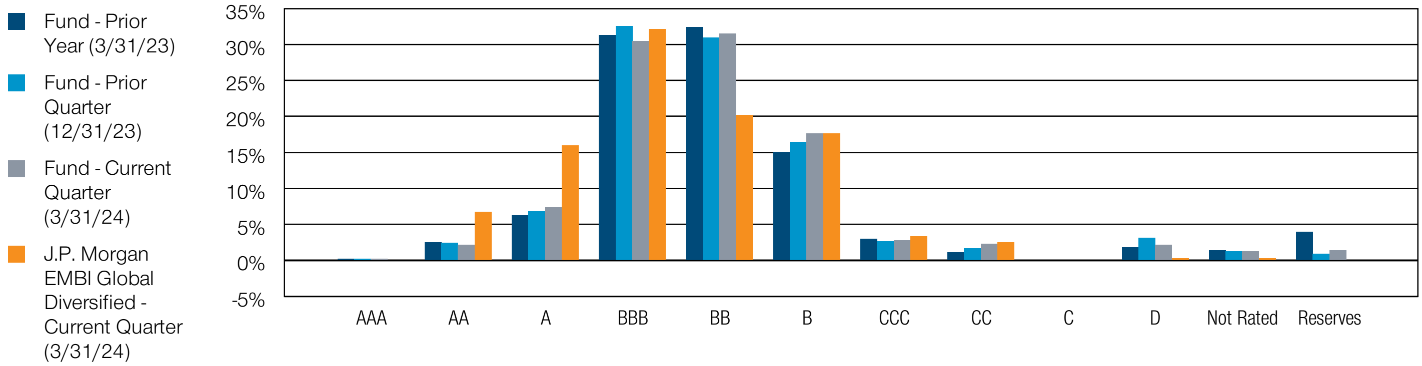
COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION: SIGNIFICANT OVER/UNDERWEIGHT COUNTRIES FUND VS. J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified



Sources: T. Rowe Price and J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

PORTFOLIO POSITIONING, CONTINUED.

CREDIT QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION – CHANGES OVER TIME

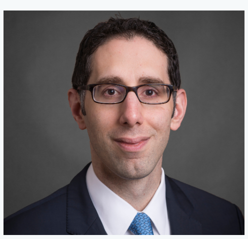


HOLDINGS

TOP 10 ISSUERS

Issuer	% of Fund
Republic of Indonesia	4.9%
Petroleos Mexicanos	3.6
Republic of Angola	3.4
Arab Republic of Egypt	3.2
Republic of Panama	3.2
Dominican Republic	3.0
Sultanate of Oman	3.0
Republic of Turkey	3.0
Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	2.8
Republic of Colombia	2.6

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT



Portfolio Manager:
Samy Muaddi

Managed Fund Since:
2020

Joined Firm:
2006

FUND INFORMATION

	Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Emerging Markets Bond Fund - Advisor Class	Emerging Markets Bond Fund - I Class
Symbol	PREMX	PAIKX	PRXIX
Expense Information	0.99%	1.40% (Gross) 1.15% (Net)	0.75% (Gross) 0.71% (Net)
Fiscal Year End Date	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24
12B-1 Fee	–	0.25%	–

The expense ratios shown are as of the most recent prospectus. The stated expense ratio for the Advisor Class includes the applicable 12b-1 fee. The Advisor Class operates under a contractual expense limitation that expires on 4/30/24. The I Class is subject to a contractual operating expense limitation that expires on 4/30/24.

Additional Disclosures

Consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. For a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus containing this and other information, call 1-877-804-2315 or visit troweprice.com. Read it carefully.

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.
The manager's views and portfolio holdings are historical and subject to change. This material should not be deemed a recommendation to buy or sell any of the securities mentioned. The specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for the Fund and no assumptions should be made that the securities identified and discussed were or will be profitable.
Diversification exhibits may not add to 100% due to exclusion or inclusion of cash.
Credit ratings for the securities held in the Fund are provided by Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch and are converted to the Standard & Poor's nomenclature. A rating of "AAA" represents the highest-rated securities, and a rating of "D" represents the lowest-rated securities. If the rating agencies differ, the highest rating is applied to the security. If a rating is not available, the security is classified as Not Rated (NR). T. Rowe Price uses the rating of the underlying investment vehicle to determine the creditworthiness of credit default swaps and sovereign securities. The Fund is not rated by any agency. U.S. Government Agency securities, if any, may include conventional pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. This category may include rated and unrated securities.

"Other" includes any categories not explicitly mentioned.
Certain numbers in this report may not equal stated totals due to rounding. Unless otherwise stated, data is as of the report date.
Unless indicated otherwise the source of all data is T. Rowe Price.
This material has been prepared for informational purposes only. The views and opinions stated in this commentary are those of the portfolio managers listed as of the date indicated. These views and opinions are subject to change based on market or other conditions and may differ from those of other T. Rowe Price associates. Actual market and investment results may differ materially from expectations.

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202402-3400844