



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2024

TREMX TTEEX TRZEX	T. ROWE PRICE Emerging Europe Fund Investor Class I Class Z Class
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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.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information 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. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated March 1, 2024, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated March 1, 2024, as amended or supplemented.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital through investments primarily in the common stocks of companies located (or with primary operations) in the emerging market countries of Europe.

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

	Investor Class	I Class	Z Class
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)			
Maximum account fee	\$20 ^a	—	—
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management fees	1.04 %	1.04 %	1.04 %
Other expenses	2.43	1.09 ^c	1.04
Total annual fund operating expenses	3.47 ^b	2.13 ^b	2.08 ^b
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	(2.06) ^{b,d}	(1.04) ^{b,c}	(2.08) ^{b,e}
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	1.41 ^d	1.09 ^c	0.00 ^e

^a Subject to certain exceptions and account minimums, accounts are charged an annual \$20 fee.

^b Restated to reflect current fees.

^c T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed (through February 28, 2026) to pay the operating expenses of the fund's I Class excluding management fees; interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses (I Class Operating Expenses), to the extent the I Class Operating Expenses exceed 0.05% of the class' average daily net assets. The agreement may only be terminated at any time after February 28, 2026, with approval by the fund's Board of Directors. Any expenses paid under this agreement (and any applicable prior limitations) are subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the class whenever the I Class Operating Expenses are below 0.05%. However, the class will not reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., more than three years from the date such amounts were initially waived or paid. The class may only reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., if the reimbursement does not cause the I Class Operating Expenses (after the reimbursement is taken into account) to exceed the current expense limitation on I Class Operating Expenses (or the expense limitation in place at the time the amounts were waived or paid).

- ^d T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed (through February 28, 2026) to waive its fees and/or bear any expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) that would cause the class' ratio of expenses to average daily net assets to exceed 1.41%. The agreement may only be terminated at any time after February 28, 2026, with approval by the fund's Board of Directors. Fees waived and expenses paid under this agreement (and any applicable prior limitations) are subject to reimbursement to T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., by the class whenever the class' expense ratio is below 1.41%. However, the class will not reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., more than three years from the date such amounts were initially waived or paid. The class may only reimburse T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., if the reimbursement does not cause the class' expense ratio (after the reimbursement is taken into account) to exceed the class' current expense limitation (or the expense limitation in place at the time the amounts were waived or paid).
- ^e T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed to waive and/or bear all the Z Class' expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) in their entirety. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., expects this fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement to remain in place indefinitely, and the agreement may only be amended or terminated with approval by the fund's Board of Directors.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example also assumes that any current expense limitation arrangement remains in place for the period noted in the previous table; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. 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
Investor Class	\$ 144	\$ 667	\$ 1,435	\$ 3,460
I Class	111	460	947	2,291
Z Class	0	0	0	0

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 50.9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in the emerging markets of Europe, including Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. For purposes of determining whether the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in emerging European countries, the fund relies on the country assigned to a security by MSCI Inc., a third-party provider of benchmark indexes and data services, or another

unaffiliated data provider. The fund also relies on MSCI Inc. or another unaffiliated data provider to determine which countries are considered emerging markets. The fund considers frontier markets to be a subset of emerging markets, and any investments in frontier markets will be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy.

The fund expects to primarily invest in common stocks of companies located (or with primary operations) in emerging markets of Europe. Historically, the fund has typically invested significantly in Russia; however, the fund is no longer making new investments in Russia although it continues to hold certain Russian securities that have been valued effectively at zero. Going forward, the countries in which the fund expects to normally invest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Primary Emphasis: Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Turkey.
- Others: Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

The emerging European investable universe, due to its limited geographic scope and less developed markets, tends to rely heavily on the success of certain industries and sectors. As a result, the fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in any industry that accounts for more than 20% of the emerging European market as a whole, as measured by an index determined by T. Rowe Price to be an appropriate measure of the emerging European market (currently the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index).

The fund is "nondiversified," meaning it may invest a greater portion of its assets in a single issuer and own more of the issuer's voting securities than is permissible for a "diversified" fund. The fund may purchase the stocks of companies of any size.

While the adviser invests with an awareness of the adviser's outlook for certain industries, sectors, and individual countries within the region, the adviser's decision-making process focuses on bottom-up stock selection. The fund may invest significantly in banks and other financial services companies. Country allocation is driven largely by stock selection, though the adviser may limit investments in markets or industries that appear to have poor overall prospects.

The adviser does not emphasize either a growth or value bias in selecting investments for the fund, and generally seeks stocks that the adviser believes have the most favorable combination of company fundamentals, earnings potential, and relative valuation.

In selecting investments, the adviser generally favors companies with one or more of the following characteristics:

- leading or improving market position;
- attractive business niche;
- attractive or improving franchise or industry position;
- seasoned management;
- stable or improving earnings and/or cash flow; and
- sound or improving balance sheet.

Principal Risks

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

Investing in Emerging Europe: The European financial markets have experienced increased volatility due to concerns about economic downturns, political unrest, war, military conflict, economic sanctions, rising government debt levels, energy crises, and public pandemics, and these events may continue to significantly affect all of Europe. The economies and markets of European countries are often connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. European economies could be significantly affected by, among other things, rising unemployment, the imposition or unexpected elimination of fiscal and monetary controls by member countries of the European Economic and Monetary Union, uncertainty surrounding the euro, the success of governmental actions to reduce budget deficits, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and ongoing uncertainties surrounding Brexit, the formal withdrawal by the United Kingdom from the European Union. Emerging European countries are more susceptible to political turmoil, recession, varying market reforms, and adverse currency fluctuations as their economies continue to develop. The securities markets in some emerging European countries are substantially smaller and less established, with less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, and may be less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the U.S. or developed European countries. In addition, there tends to be less information available about issuers in emerging Europe and their markets may experience limited trading volumes and reduced liquidity.

Emerging markets: Investments in emerging market countries are subject to greater risk and overall volatility than investments in the U.S. and other developed markets. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, less developed legal and regulatory regimes, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. In addition to the risks associated with investing outside the U.S., emerging markets are more susceptible to governmental interference, political and economic uncertainty, local taxes and restrictions on the fund's investments, less efficient trading markets with lower overall liquidity, and more volatile currency exchange rates.

Geographic concentration: Because the fund focuses its investments on a particular geographic area, the fund's performance is closely tied to the social, political, and economic conditions of that area. Political developments and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy could significantly affect the markets in which the fund invests. As a result, the fund is likely to be more volatile than more geographically diverse international funds.

Industry concentration: Because the fund may invest significantly in any industry that accounts for more than 20% of the emerging European market, the fund is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting such industries and may perform poorly during a downturn in one of the industries that are heavily represented in emerging Europe. For example, the fund may invest significantly in banks and other financial services companies. Banks can be

adversely affected by, among other things, regulatory changes, interest rate movements, the availability of capital and cost to borrow, and the rate of debt defaults. The oversight of banks in emerging markets may be ineffective and underdeveloped relative to more mature markets. In particular for emerging markets, the impact of future regulation on any individual bank, or on the financial services sector as a whole, can be very difficult to predict.

Banks and financial companies: Companies in the financial sector may be adversely impacted by, among other things, regulatory changes, economic conditions, interest rates, credit rating downgrades, and decreased liquidity in credit markets.

Frontier markets: Frontier markets generally have smaller economies and less mature capital markets than emerging markets. As a result, the risks associated with investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries. Frontier markets are more susceptible to abrupt changes in currency values, have less mature markets and settlement practices, and can have lower trading volumes that could lead to greater price volatility and illiquidity. Investor protections in frontier market countries may be limited and settlement procedures and custody services may prove inadequate in certain markets.

International investing: Non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, investments outside the U.S. are subject to settlement practices and regulatory and financial reporting standards that differ from those of the U.S. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Investing in Turkey: Investments in Turkish issuers are subject to legal, regulatory, political, currency, and economic risks specific to Turkey. The Turkish economy is prone to, among other things, risks of sharp currency devaluations, legal and regulatory changes, natural disasters, social unrest, terrorism, and geopolitical tensions.

Investing in Greece: Investments in Greek issuers are subject to legal, regulatory, political, currency, and economic risks specific to Greece. Among other things, Greece's economy is highly dependent on tourism and has been prone to prolonged recessions and high public debt.

Investing in Russia: On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a large-scale military invasion of Ukraine, which has resulted in sanctions and market disruptions, including significant declines in Russia's stock markets and the value of the ruble against the U.S. dollar. In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. and other countries instituted sanctions against Russia that, among other things, restrict certain securities trades and private transactions in certain sectors and prohibit doing business with certain Russian individuals and Russian companies. In addition, for investors in the U.S. and many other countries, Russia has banned purchases and sales of Russian securities traded on its local stock exchange. Accordingly, the Russian stock market has become largely uninvestable to foreign investors, such as the fund, and it is uncertain when these restrictions on trading or transferring Russian securities may be reduced or eliminated. As a result of these market events, the locally traded Russian securities that are

held in the fund's portfolio generally cannot be sold or transferred and have been valued effectively at zero. Prior to reducing the value of Russian securities to zero, the fund had a significant amount of its assets invested in Russian securities. There is no assurance that the fund will be able to realize any value from these securities in the future.

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 economic, political, or regulatory developments, 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 (including sanctions). 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.

Liquidity: A particular investment or an entire market segment may become less liquid or even illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which could limit the fund's ability to purchase or sell holdings in a timely manner at a desired price. An inability to sell a portfolio holding can adversely affect the fund's overall value or prevent the fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquidity risk may be magnified during periods of substantial market volatility and unexpected episodes of illiquidity may limit the fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds without selling holdings at an unfavorable time or at a suitable price. Large redemptions may also have a negative impact on the fund's overall liquidity.

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.

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.

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

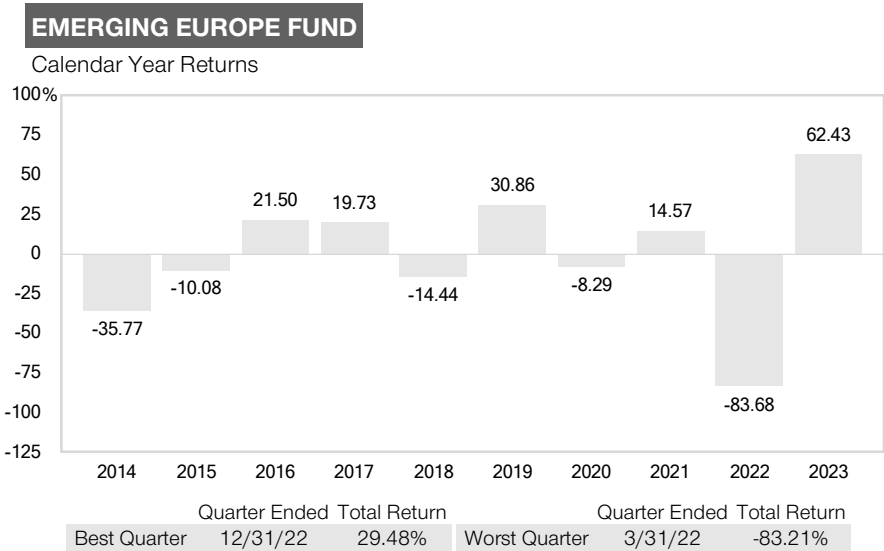
Cybersecurity breaches: The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, confidential

information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund’s service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Performance

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

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund’s Investor Class. Returns for other share classes vary since they have different expenses.



The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.

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

Average Annual Total Returns

Periods ended December 31, 2023				
Investor Class	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception
				Inception date 08/31/2000
Returns before taxes	62.43 %	-18.27 %	-12.53 %	—%
Returns after taxes on distributions	62.15	-18.51	-12.74	—
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	37.33	-11.80	-7.42	—
I Class				03/06/2017
Returns before taxes	63.15	-18.02	—	-13.15
Z Class				02/22/2021
Returns before taxes	64.73	—	—	-33.91
MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index Net (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)				
	29.84	-13.19	-8.93	-9.20 ^a -26.35 ^b
Lipper Emerging Markets Funds Average				
	11.76	4.43	2.50	3.95 ^c -6.66 ^d

^a Return since 3/6/17.
^b Return since 2/22/21.
^c Return since 2/28/17.
^d Return since 2/28/21.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

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

Investment Subadviser T. Rowe Price International Ltd (Price International)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Ulle Adamson	Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2015	2002

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund is currently closed to all purchases from new and existing shareholders. Existing shareholders may continue to redeem shares of the fund.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may redeem or exchange fund shares by mail; by telephone (1-800-225-5132 for IRAs and nonretirement accounts; 1-800-492-7670 for small business retirement plans; and 1-800-638-8790 for

institutional investors and financial intermediaries); or, for certain other accounts, by accessing your account online through troweprice.com.

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must redeem and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan.

Tax Information

Any dividends or capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December.

Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, 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), the fund and its related companies 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.

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