



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2024

TMSRX TMSSX	T. ROWE PRICE Multi-Strategy Total Return Fund Investor Class I 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 strong long-term risk adjusted returns.

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
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	1.00 %	1.00 %
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	—	—
Other expenses	0.38	0.17 ^b
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.38	1.17
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	(0.19) ^c	(0.12) ^b
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	1.19 ^c	1.05 ^b

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

^b 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).

^c 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 1.19%. 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 1.19%. 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).

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	\$ 121	\$ 399	\$ 718	\$ 1,624
I Class	107	347	620	1,398

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 110.3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund uses a flexible investment approach across a diverse set of actively managed investment strategies to provide attractive returns relative to cash, seeking low correlation to moves in the broader equity and fixed income markets as well as low overall volatility. The fund has discretion to utilize a wide range of investments across a variety of asset classes including stocks, fixed-income securities, as well as often using derivatives to manage risk and hedge unwanted exposure.

The fund primarily seeks exposure to the following strategies, which rely on both fundamental and quantitative research, and are described in more detail below: Macro and Absolute Return; Dynamic Global Bond; Equity Research Long/Short; Volatility Relative Value; Style Premia; Dynamic Credit; Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond; Global Stock; and Sector Strategies. The fund’s allocation to a particular strategy will vary, and the fund may not have exposure to all of the strategies at all times. The fund’s overall allocation to each component strategy is driven by both risk analytics and the adviser’s outlook on the global economy and securities markets. Through exposure to these strategies, the fund seeks returns that are mostly independent of market direction.

Dynamic Credit This is a highly flexible strategy that invests in a variety of debt instruments (including derivatives) with an emphasis on finding asymmetric long and short opportunities in individual issuers while actively managing volatility inherent in credit investing.

Dynamic Emerging Markets Bond This benchmark-agnostic, flexible strategy combines high-conviction ideas across sovereign, corporate and local currency emerging markets bonds.

The strategy seeks to balance uncorrelated opportunities in order to deliver a consistent return profile over time.

Equity Research Long/Short This strategy relies on T. Rowe Price's extensive fundamental research capabilities to provide long and short exposure to global large-cap stocks. Utilizing a proprietary global rating system developed and maintained by T. Rowe Price, long positions are established in the stocks of companies that the adviser views as attractive within the large-cap stock universe and short positions are established in companies viewed as unattractive. The strategy leverages T. Rowe Price analyst convictions in companies to create a dynamically traded component portfolio that seeks to achieve returns that are not closely correlated with the returns of the overall equity markets.

Dynamic Global Bond This flexible fixed income strategy seeks consistent positive returns without constraints to particular benchmarks or fixed income asset classes. The strategy has broad discretion to adjust duration (which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes), credit exposure (which refers to the allocation between investment-grade and non-investment grade instruments, commonly known as junk bonds), and overall volatility (which refers to the amount of risk associated with the strategy as a whole) based on interest rates and global fixed income investing conditions.

Global Stock This strategy seeks to capture the excess return of T. Rowe Price's Global Stock strategy over its benchmark. The underlying global equity strategy reflects a growth style and seeks to obtain exposure to stocks in at least five countries, including both developed and, to a lesser extent, emerging markets.

Macro and Absolute Return This strategy seeks to leverage T. Rowe Price's global research expertise to select investments that represent, in the adviser's opinion, the best investment ideas across all equity and fixed income asset classes. The ideas can be macro in nature, meaning that they rely on T. Rowe Price's analysis and prediction of large-scale events or trends that create the potential for strong performance, or they can be security-specific ideas that are focused on the expected return of a particular security or group of securities.

Sector Strategies To implement this strategy, the fund will gain exposure to a mix of actively managed equity sector strategies, including, for example, the technology, industrials, consumer, health sciences, financial services, natural resources, and real estate sectors. This strategy seeks to capture the excess return of a mix of sector strategies over each strategy's respective benchmark. The allocation to specific sectors may change over time.

Style Premia This strategy analyzes various instruments across certain asset classes such as currencies, equity index futures, and bond or interest rate futures, in order to select investments based on whether the instrument exhibited positive characteristics or factors. Instruments in each asset class are evaluated based on factors the adviser believes to be predictive of attractive return. These factors include, but are not limited to, value (which focuses on investments that appear cheap over those that appear expensive), momentum (which focuses on investments that have performed well over those that have underperformed over a given period of time), and carry (which focuses on investments with natural or implied higher yields over those with lower yields, seeking to capture the tendency for higher-yielding

assets to provide higher returns than lower-yielding assets). The resulting component portfolio aims to have positive (“long”) exposure to instruments that measured favorably under our factors and negative (“short”) exposure to those that measured unfavorably.

Volatility Relative Value This strategy compares the market price of an option to our own forecast of the risk associated with the option’s underlying reference asset (for example, a treasury future or an equity index). Based on this analysis, we can form a view on whether that option is trading above or below fair value. We select investments for the strategy by selling options (if they are deemed overpriced by the adviser) and buying options (if they are deemed underpriced by the adviser).

The fund has considerable flexibility in seeking capital preservation over time and low overall volatility, and its portfolio is constructed with a goal of providing consistent returns during any market environment. While the fund may lose value at times, the goal is to avoid periods of loss that coincide with negative returns in traditional asset classes, particularly equities. The fund’s adviser may adjust the portfolio and overall risk profile by making tactical decisions to overweight or underweight particular strategies, asset classes, or sectors based on the adviser’s outlook for the global economy and securities markets or risk considerations, as well as by establishing additional long or short positions outside of the strategies listed above, either through derivatives or physical securities.

The fund may invest in securities issued by both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including issuers in emerging market countries. The fund may invest in stocks issued by companies of any market capitalization. The fixed and floating rate securities in which the fund may invest include bonds issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and governments, and bank loans. The fund may gain exposure to short-term investment-grade corporate and government securities. The fund may invest in debt instruments of any maturity, duration, or credit rating, including high yield or “junk” bonds. The fund may obtain exposure to commodities by investing in shares of one or more exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes (and total return swaps involving exchange-traded funds and exchange-traded notes) that invest in commodities.

The fund may use a variety of derivatives such as futures, forwards, and swaps for a number of purposes, such as for exposure or hedging. Specifically, the fund uses index futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, total return basket swaps, credit default swaps, credit default index swaps, equity total return swaps, fixed income total return swaps, inflation swaps, interest rate swaps, currency options, equity options, interest rate future options, options on credit default swaps, options on interest rate swaps, and forward currency exchange contracts. Total return swaps and total return basket swaps may be used to obtain exposure to a security without owning or taking physical custody of such security. The fund’s use of options can involve selling or buying put or call options in order to monetize the adviser’s views on expected forward realized volatility, or for hedging purposes. The fund’s use of options will be primarily at the index or asset class level, but is expected to also include options on individual issuers. The fund’s use of futures typically serves as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular segment of the market. The fund uses forward currency exchange contracts primarily to reflect the adviser’s outlook on the strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar compared to foreign currencies and the relative value of various foreign currencies

to one another, although they may be used to protect certain holdings from adverse currency movements or to moderate the fund's overall currency exposure. The fund may buy or sell credit default swaps involving a specific issuer or an index in order to adjust the fund's overall credit exposure, as well as to protect the value of certain portfolio holdings. The fund may buy index futures contracts mainly as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular segment of the market, as well as to serve as a cash management tool and to enhance the fund's returns.

The fund has the flexibility to obtain long and short positions through a variety of derivative instruments. When the fund takes a long position, it purchases a security that it anticipates will benefit from an increase in the price of that security. Similarly, taking a long position through a derivative instrument will benefit from an increase in the price of the underlying instrument. The fund establishes its short positions through derivative instruments, which will benefit from a decrease in price of the underlying instrument and will lose value if the price of the underlying instrument increases. Simultaneously engaging in long investing and short selling is designed to reduce the net exposure of the overall portfolio to general market movements.

The fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio instruments to achieve its investment objective.

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:

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.

Fixed income markets: Economic and other market developments can adversely affect the fixed income securities markets. At times, participants in these markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers of debt instruments to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of financial institutions that make markets in certain debt instruments to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns could cause increased volatility and reduced liquidity in particular securities or in the overall fixed income markets and the related derivatives markets. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the fund's ability to sell the debt instruments in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable debt instruments.

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.

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

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

Interest rates: A rise in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to fall and its yield to rise. Conversely, a decline in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to rise and the yield to fall. The prices and yields of inflation-linked bonds are directly impacted by the rate of inflation as well as changes in interest rates. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. Changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or governments are likely to affect the interest rates or yields of the securities in which the fund invests.

Leverage: Establishing short positions and investing in futures contracts, options and swaps and other derivative instruments could give rise to economic leverage. These transactions may expose the fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the fund to liquidate portfolio holdings when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations. Increases and decreases in the value of the fund's portfolio will be magnified when the fund uses leverage.

Derivatives: The use of derivatives exposes the fund to additional volatility and potential losses. A derivative involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the 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. 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, such as settlement 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.

Short positions: A short position in a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument, which could cause the fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss. Short sales may also involve transaction and financing costs that will reduce potential fund gains and increase potential fund losses.

Risk models and quantitative models: Relying on risk and quantitative models entails the risks that the models themselves may be limited or incorrect, that the data on which the models rely may be incorrect or incomplete, and that the adviser may not be successful in selecting securities for investment or determining the weighting of particular securities in the fund's portfolio. Risk models are designed to provide risk forecasts, and as such realized risk can be materially different from expected risk as implied by the model. Since portfolio positioning is informed by the risk estimates, realized portfolio returns may be different (e.g., lower returns and/or greater experienced portfolio volatility) than intended by the adviser. In addition, the fund relies on quantitative models and the analysis of specific metrics to construct part of the fund's overall portfolio. The impact of risk and quantitative metrics on a security's performance can be difficult to predict, and securities that previously possessed certain desirable characteristics may not continue to demonstrate those same characteristics in the future. Any of these factors could cause the fund to underperform funds with similar strategies that do not select securities through the use of risk-based and/or quantitative models.

Currency exposure: Because the fund invests in securities issued in foreign currencies, the fund is subject to the risk that it could experience losses based solely on the weakness of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar and changes in the exchange rates between such currencies and the U.S. dollar.

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.

Bank loans: Investments in bank loans expose the fund to additional risks beyond those normally associated with more traditional debt instruments. The fund's ability to receive payments in connection with a loan depends primarily on the financial condition of the

borrower and whether or not a loan is secured by collateral, although there is no assurance that the collateral securing a loan will be sufficient to satisfy the loan obligation. In addition, bank loans often have contractual restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price. Transactions involving bank loans may have significantly longer settlement periods than more traditional investments (settlement can take longer than 7 days) and often involve borrowers whose financial condition is troubled or highly leveraged, which increases the risk that the fund may not receive its proceeds in a timely manner or that the fund may incur losses in order to pay redemption proceeds to its shareholders. In addition, loans are not registered under the federal securities laws like stocks and bonds, so investors in loans have less protection against improper practices than investors in registered securities.

Exchange-traded funds: An investment in an exchange-traded fund involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the exchange-traded fund's underlying assets, although an exchange-traded fund may trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of its portfolio securities, may have greater price volatility than its underlying assets, and its shares may have lower overall liquidity. The fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of each exchange-traded fund in which it invests.

Liquidity: The fund may not be able to meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of the remaining shareholders' interests in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Reduced liquidity in the bond markets can result from a number of events, such as limited trading activity, reductions in bond inventory, and rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates. Markets with lower overall liquidity could lead to greater price volatility and limit the fund's ability to sell a holding at a suitable price.

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.

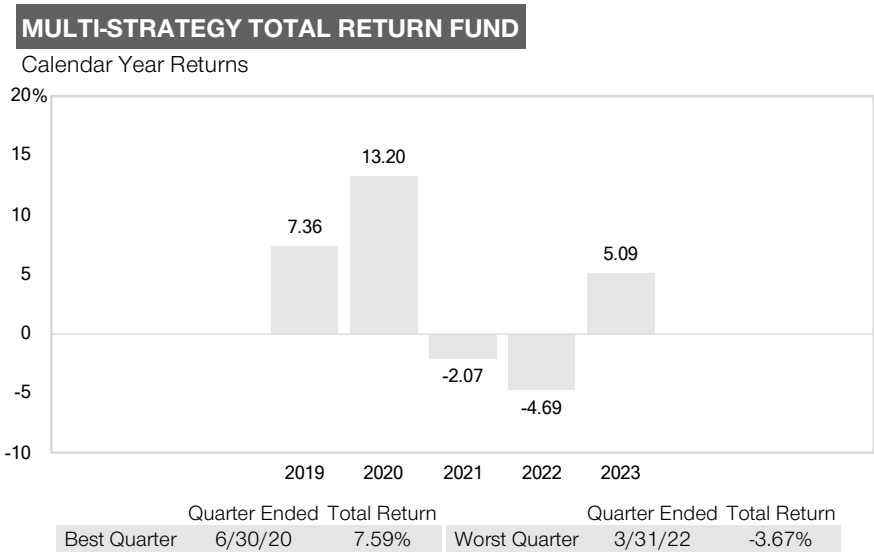
Active management: The fund's overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund's investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

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

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			
	1 Year	5 Years	Since inception
Investor Class			Inception date 02/23/2018
Returns before taxes	5.09 %	3.57 %	2.31%
Returns after taxes on distributions	2.70	2.18	0.90
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	3.03	2.18	1.18
I Class			02/23/2018
Returns before taxes	5.25	3.76	2.45
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)			
	5.05	1.89	1.90 ^a

^a Return since 2/23/18.

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)

Investment Subadviser T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited (Price Hong Kong)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Christopher Faulkner-MacDonagh	Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2024	2016
Stefan Hubrich	Cochair of Investment Advisory Committee	2018	2005

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Investor Class generally requires a \$2,500 minimum initial investment (\$1,000 minimum initial investment if opening an IRA, a custodial account for a minor, or a small business retirement plan account). Additional purchases generally require a \$100 minimum. These investment minimums generally are waived for financial intermediaries and certain employer-sponsored retirement plans submitting orders on behalf of their customers.

The I Class requires a \$500,000 minimum initial investment per fund per account registration, although the initial investment minimum generally is waived or reduced for financial intermediaries, eligible retirement plans, certain client accounts for which T. Rowe Price or its affiliates have discretionary investment authority, qualifying directly held accounts, and certain other types of accounts.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, 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 purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

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.

T.RowePrice®

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