



T. ROWE PRICE FUNDS SICAV

US Large Cap Value Equity Fund — Class Q

As at 30 June 2024

Figures shown in U.S. Dollars

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM:

Gabriel Solomon

Managed Fund Since: 2021, Joined Firm: 2004

John Linehan

Managed Fund Since: 2001, Joined Firm: 1998



INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares from large capitalisation companies in the United States that are selling at discounted valuations relative to their historical average and/or the average of their industries. Although the fund does not have sustainable investment as an objective, the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics is achieved through the fund's commitment to maintain at least 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in Sustainable Investments, as defined by the SFDR. In addition to the E/S characteristics promoted, the fund also applies the investment manager's proprietary responsible screen (the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List). The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management. For full investment objective and policy details refer to the prospectus. The manager is not constrained by the fund's benchmark, which is used for performance comparison purposes only.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)	Inception Date	One Month	Three Months	Year-to-Date	One Year	Annualised				Since Inception
						Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years		
Class Q	31 Jan 2013	0.25%	-0.98%	7.95%	15.49%	5.59%	8.79%	7.65%	9.53%	
Russell 1000 Value Net 30% Index		-1.00%	-2.32%	6.28%	12.28%	4.83%	8.26%	7.46%	9.24%	

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)	Jun 14 - Jun 15	Jun 15 - Jun 16	Jun 16 - Jun 17	Jun 17 - Jun 18	Jun 18 - Jun 19	Jun 19 - Jun 20	Jun 20 - Jun 21	Jun 21 - Jun 22	Jun 22 - Jun 23	Jun 23 - Jun 24
Class Q	2.74%	0.65%	18.17%	7.51%	4.39%	-13.16%	49.07%	-5.29%	7.61%	15.49%
Russell 1000 Value Net 30% Index	3.41%	2.07%	14.68%	6.01%	7.63%	-9.58%	42.76%	-7.39%	10.78%	12.28%

Source for performance: T. Rowe Price. Fund performance is calculated using the official NAV with distributions reinvested, if any. Sales charges, taxes and other locally applied costs have not been deducted and if applicable, they will reduce the performance figures.

Index returns are shown with net dividends reinvested.

The manager is not constrained by the fund's benchmark(s), which is (are) used for performance comparison purposes only.

The investment policy of the fund changed as at 1 September 2023, with the addition of a minimum commitment to sustainable investments. The performance prior to this date was achieved without this consideration.

KEY FUND RISKS

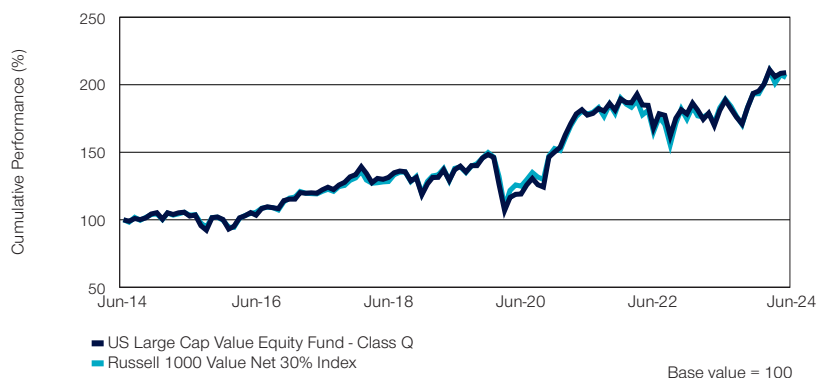
Small and mid-cap - Small and mid-size company stock prices can be more volatile than stock prices of larger companies. **Style** - Style risk may impact performance as different investment styles go in and out of favor depending on market conditions and investor sentiment.

FUND OVERVIEW

Ongoing Charges - based on financial year ending 30 Jun 2024	0.82%
Maximum Initial Charge	5.00%
Minimum Investment	US\$1000
Inception Date of Fund	28 Jun 2001
Inception Date - Class Q	31 Jan 2013
Base Currency of Fund	USD
Share Class Currency	USD
Categories of Shares	Accumulating
Total Fund Assets	US\$755.5 million
Number of Issuers	77
Percent in Cash	1.7%
Morningstar Category™	EAA Fund US Large-Cap Value Equity
Class Q - ISIN Code	LU0885324813
Class Q - Bloomberg Code	TRPULCQ LX

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HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE



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TOP 10 ISSUERS

Issuer	Industry	% of Fund
Coca-Cola	Beverages	3.0
Elevance Health	Health Care Providers & Services	2.8
Chubb	Insurance	2.7
Bank of America	Banks	2.5
Wells Fargo	Banks	2.5
Johnson & Johnson	Pharmaceuticals	2.2
News Corp	Media	2.2
Hartford Financial Services	Insurance	2.1
TE Connectivity	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	2.0
Fiserv	Financial Services	2.0

The comparator benchmark data is for the Russell 1000 Value Net 30% Index.

SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Sector	% of Fund	Fund vs. Comparator Benchmark
Communication Services	3.2	-1.3
Consumer Discretionary	0.4	-4.4
Consumer Staples	12.2	4.3
Energy	9.1	1.1
Financials	21.2	-1.7
Health Care	16.8	2.9
Industrials & Business Services	12.3	-2.3
Information Technology	12.0	2.8
Materials	2.5	-2.1
Real Estate	4.1	-0.5
Utilities	4.4	-0.5

T. Rowe Price uses the current MSCI/S&P Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) for sector and industry reporting.

GENERAL FUND RISKS

General fund risks - to be read in conjunction with the fund specific risks above. **Equity** - Equities can lose value rapidly for a variety of reasons and can remain at low prices indefinitely. **ESG and sustainability** - ESG and Sustainability risk may result in a material negative impact on the value of an investment and performance of the fund. **Geographic concentration** - Geographic concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any social, political, economic, environmental or market conditions affecting those countries or regions in which the Fund's assets are concentrated. **Investment fund** - Investing in funds involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly. **Management** - Management risk may result in potential conflicts of interest relating to the obligations of the investment manager. **Market** - Market risk may subject the fund to experience losses caused by unexpected changes in a wide variety of factors. **Operational** - Operational risk may cause losses as a result of incidents caused by people, systems, and/or processes.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Funds are sub-funds of the T. Rowe Price Funds SICAV, a Luxembourg investment company with variable capital which is registered with Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and which qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS"). Full details of the objectives, investment policies, risks and sustainability information are located in the prospectus which is available with the key investor information documents (KIID) and/or key information document (KID) in English and in an official language of the jurisdictions in which the Funds are registered for public sale, together with the articles of incorporation and annual and semi-annual reports (together "Fund Documents"). Any decision to invest should be made on the basis of the Fund Documents which are available free of charge from the local representative, local information/paying agent or from authorised distributors. They can also be found along with a summary of investor rights in English at www.funds.troweprice.com. The Management Company reserves the right to terminate marketing arrangements. The latest fund prices are available online from Morningstar.

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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.

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.

GLOSSARY

Accumulating shares – A class of common stock given to shareholders of a company instead of, or in addition to, a dividend. They are usually given to gain a tax advantage.

Asset Backed Security (ABS) – A security whose income payments and capital value are derived from and secured against a specified pool of underlying assets.

Comparator Benchmark – A stock market index that can be used to analyze the allocation, risk and return of a fund, also known in the industry as a performance benchmark.

Custom Benchmark – Any benchmark customised to meet a client's investment goals.

Coupon – A document that shows proof of legal ownership of a share certificate or a bearer bond certificate and is presented to claim the owner's entitlement to dividends or interest paid out on a security.

Credit Quality – A measure of a bond issuer's ability to repay its debt interest and principal in a timely manner, and as such is an indicator of credit risk. Credit rating agencies issue credit quality ratings that indicate the riskiness of firms in the credit market.

Derivatives – A contract whose value is most commonly based on the price movement of an underlying financial asset, such as a bond, stock, commodity, currency, interest rate or market index. Derivatives can be used to speculate on a movement in the underlying assets, hedge a position, or give leverage to a holding. The most common types are futures, forwards, swaps and options.

Diversification – A risk management strategy that mixes a variety of investments in a portfolio. A diversified fund holds different asset types and investment instruments in order to limit exposure to any single asset or risk.

Distributing shares – This type of stock entitles the shareholder to a dividend agreed at the company's annual general meeting.

Environmental Objectives – Objectives linked to addressing environmental challenges facing the planet, for example climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Environmental Sustainability Characteristics – Features of a product, company activity or regulations that indicate a responsibility to conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems for current and future generations.

ESG – The acronym for environmental, social and governance. ESG standards are applied to a company's operations so that socially conscious investors can screen potential investments. A company's performance as a steward of nature is assessed under E; a company's treatment of employees, suppliers, customers and the community it operates in are assessed under S; and G covers a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls and shareholder rights.

Exclusion List – A list of companies, industries or countries that are excluded from a fund based on ESG factors or risks. Screens based on ESG criteria can be applied to portfolios as a standalone approach, or in combination with other styles, such as thematic investing or integrating ESG into the investment process.

Hedging – An investment technique whereby an investor or trader takes on a new risk that offsets an existing one, such as a possible adverse change in an exchange rate, interest rate, stock, bond or commodity price.

Maturity – The agreed date on which the life of a transaction, financial instrument or investment ends. Maturity is often used in conjunction with deposits, foreign exchange trades, forward transactions, interest rate and commodity swaps, options, loans and fixed instruments.

Maximum Initial Charges – The maximum level of permitted sales charges paid to an intermediary when an investment is made in a fund. The charges cover administration, marketing and other costs.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) – A type of asset backed security that is secured against a mortgage or collection of mortgages.

Morningstar Category – A classification of a fund based on its investment style as measured by underlying holdings in the portfolio over three years. If the fund is new and has no portfolio, Morningstar will estimate where it will fall before assigning a more permanent category.

NAV (net asset value per share) – The closing market value of the securities owned in the portfolio plus all other assets such as cash, minus liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding.

Ongoing Charges – The ongoing charges is a figure published annually by an investment company, covering the annual cost of investing in a fund. They include payments for investment management, administration, custody of assets and the costs of independent oversight functions.

Spread Duration – This measures the sensitivity of the price of a security to changes in its credit spread. The spread is the difference between the yield of a security and the yield of a benchmark rate, such as a cash interest rate or government bond yield.

Social Objectives – Objectives linked to addressing social challenges, for example contributing to tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration or labour relations, or activities aimed at enhancing human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

Sustainable Investments – An investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee (portfolio) companies follow good governance practices.

Total Return – The return on an investment of a specified period, including price appreciation or depreciation plus any reinvested income, expressed as an average annual compound rate of return.

Cumulative Return: The actual return of an investment for a specified period. A cumulative return does not indicate how much the value of the investment may have fluctuated during the period. For example, a fund could have a 10-year positive cumulative return despite experiencing some negative years during that time.

Average Annual: This is always hypothetical and should not be confused with actual year-by-year results. It smoothes out the variations in annual performance to tell you what constant year-by-year return would have produced the investment's actual cumulative return. This gives one an idea of an investment's annual contribution to your portfolio, provided you held it for the entire period.

Volatility – This measures swings in the price of an asset. The more volatile the price, the riskier the security.

Yield to Maturity – Yield to maturity (YTM) is the total return anticipated on a bond held to maturity. YTM is considered a long-term bond yield but is expressed as an annual rate.

Yield to Worst – Yield to worst (YTW) is a measure of the lowest possible yield on a bond whose contract includes provisions that would allow the issuer to close it out before it matures. YTW helps investors manage risks and ensure that specific income requirements will still be met even in the worst scenarios.