



T. ROWE PRICE FUNDS SICAV

Global Technology Equity Fund – Class Q

As at 31 May 2022

Figures shown in U.S. Dollars



Portfolio Manager:
Alan Tu

Managed Fund Since:
2019

Joined Firm:
2014

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

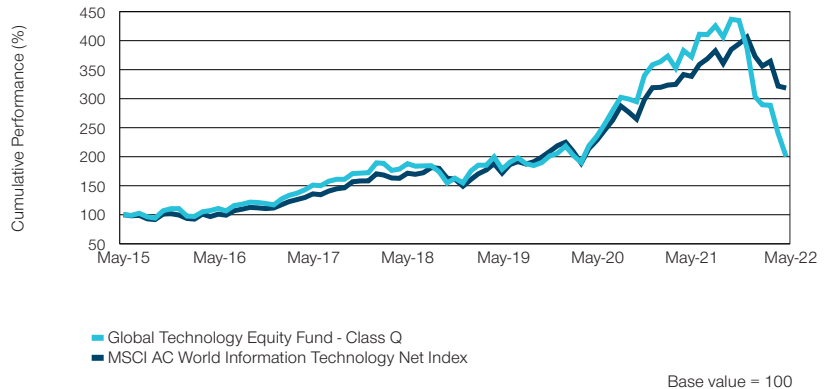
To increase the value of its shares, over the long term, through growth in the value of its investments. The fund is actively managed and invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of shares of technology development or utilization companies, with a focus on leading global technology companies. The companies may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. For full investment objective and policy details refer to the prospectus.



FUND OVERVIEW

Inception Date of Fund	15 Jun 2015
Inception Date - Class Q	15 Jun 2015
Base Currency of Fund	USD
Share Class Currency	USD
Categories of Shares	Accumulating
Total Fund Assets	US\$560.5 million
Number of Issuers	36
Percent in Cash	1.3%
Ongoing Charges - based on financial year ending 31 May 2022	0.91%
Maximum Initial Charge	—
Minimum Investment	US\$1000
Morningstar Category™	EAA Fund Sector Equity Technology
Class Q - ISIN Code	LU1244140163
Class Q - Bloomberg Code	TRGBTEQ LX

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE



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		
						Three Years	Five Years	Since Inception
Class Q	15 Jun 2015	-16.62%	-30.85%	-48.26%	-46.17%	3.94%	5.79%	10.49%
MSCI AC World Information Technology Net Index		-1.02%	-10.63%	-21.62%	-5.93%	22.87%	18.56%	18.11%

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

(NAV, total return)	May 12 - May 13	May 13 - May 14	May 14 - May 15	May 15 - May 16	May 16 - May 17	May 17 - May 18	May 18 - May 19	May 19 - May 20	May 20 - May 21	May 21 - May 22
Class Q	—	—	—	—	36.37%	24.42%	-5.16%	32.14%	57.85%	-46.17%
MSCI AC World Information Technology Net Index	—	—	—	—	34.57%	26.21%	0.04%	33.11%	48.16%	-5.93%

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.

MSCI Index returns are shown with net dividends reinvested.

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

KEY FUND RISKS

Country (China) - Chinese investments may be subject to higher levels of risks such as liquidity, currency, regulatory and legal risks due to the structure of the local market. **Issuer concentration** - Issuer concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial or market conditions affecting those issuers in which the fund's assets are concentrated. **Sector concentration** - Sector concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial or market conditions affecting a particular sector in which the fund's assets are concentrated. **Small and mid-cap** - Small and mid-size company stock prices can be more volatile than stock prices of larger companies. **Stock connect** - Stock Connect is subject to higher regulatory, custody, and default risks as well as liquidity risk and quota limitations. **Style** - Style risk may impact performance as different investment styles go in and out of favor depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. **Volatility** - the performance of the fund has a risk of high volatility.

TOP 10 ISSUERS

Issuer	Country/Industry	% of Fund
Atlassian	United States/Collaboration and Productivity Software	8.7
HubSpot	United States/Front-Office Applications Software	6.9
Tesla	United States/Automobile Manufacturers	6.7
ServiceNow	United States/Collaboration and Productivity Software	6.0
MongoDB	United States/Infrastructure and Developer Tool Software	5.2
Amazon.com	United States/U.S. Internet Retail	5.1
NVIDIA	United States/Processors	4.5
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan/Foundry	4.4
ASML Holding	Netherlands/Semiconductor Capital Equipment	4.4
Shopify	Canada/Industry-Specific Software	4.0

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSIFICATION

Country	% of Fund	Fund vs. Comparator Benchmark
United States	78.2	0.1
Netherlands	6.2	4.0
Taiwan	4.4	-1.5
Canada	4.0	3.1
Singapore	2.9	2.9
China	2.7	1.6
Argentina	0.2	0.2

The comparator benchmark data is for the MSCI AC World Information Technology Net Index.

SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Sector	% of Fund	Fund vs. Comparator Benchmark
Business Services	0.0	-0.2
Energy	0.0	-0.4
Financial Services	1.8	-6.0
Hardware	0.0	-25.1
Healthcare	0.0	-0.1
Industrials	6.7	6.2
Internet	13.5	13.3
IT Services	0.0	-7.4
Materials	0.0	-0.1
Media & Entertainment	3.4	3.3
Miscellaneous	0.0	-0.6
Real Estate	0.6	0.6
Semiconductors	13.3	-12.9
Software	59.4	31.3
Telecom Equipment	0.0	-3.2
Telecom Services	0.0	0.0

Source: T. Rowe Price. T. Rowe Price uses a custom structure for sector and industry reporting for this product. The custom structure changed on 31 August 2019, and historical representations have been restated.

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. **Hedging** - Hedging measures involve costs and may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. **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

This factsheet is for marketing purposes only.

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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.

Controversial weapons – What constitutes a controversial weapon varies by region, country and institution. However, some categories are included in international conventions such as the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The categories currently covered include antipersonnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition and armor, incendiary weapons, nuclear weapons and white phosphorus weapons.

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 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.

Impact Investing – An investment strategy that aims to produce a financial return while also creating a positive social or environmental impact.

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.

Sustainability Indicators – They are summary measures used in monitoring and reporting on environmental and social conditions, helping with the assessment of progress towards sustainability.

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.