

**T. ROWE PRICE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC.
(Price IM)**

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**PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE
MAY 7, 2021**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Price IM. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at TRP.ADV.Inquiries@troweprice.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Price IM is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. (Price IM is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (**Advisers Act**); however, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.)

Item 2 – Summary of Material Changes

Not applicable

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

T. Rowe Price Investment Management, Inc. (**Price IM**) is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (**Advisers Act**) and a wholly owned subsidiary of T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (**Price Associates**) which itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. (**Price Group**). Price Group was formed in 2000 as the publicly traded parent holding company of Price Associates and its affiliated entities including Price IM (collectively, **T. Rowe Price**). Price IM and its affiliated investment advisers: Price Associates, T. Rowe Price International Ltd (**Price International Ltd**), T. Rowe Price Hong Kong Limited (**Price Hong Kong**), T. Rowe Price Singapore Private Ltd. (**Price Singapore**), T. Rowe Price Australia Limited (**Price Australia**), T. Rowe Price Japan, Inc. (**Price Japan**), and T. Rowe Price (Canada), Inc. (**Price Canada**), are collectively referred to herein as the **Price Advisers**. Additionally, T. Rowe Price Advisory Services, Inc. (**TRP Advisory Services**), an affiliated investment adviser, provides investment advice to U.S. domiciled clients. (Please refer to Part 2A of Form ADV for each Price Adviser for additional disclosure about the Price Adviser.) For purposes of this brochure, “we,” “us,” and “our” mean Price IM. Price IM is a new firm, and therefore, language in this Brochure is based on the advisory services we propose to provide and the practices, policies and procedures we propose to adopt.

Price IM and its affiliated entities are committed to meeting the needs of institutional and individual investors worldwide. Price IM primarily provides discretionary investment advisory services and has the authority to select securities or other investment vehicles, all collectively referred to herein as **securities**, consistent with clients’ investment guidelines. However, certain clients may limit or prohibit investment in certain sectors, instruments, and securities as further described in *Item 16 – Investment Discretion*. Price IM offers the following services:

Institutional Separate Account Management

The Price Advisers maintain multiple active management strategies in equity and fixed income asset classes as follows:

- U.S., Global, and International Equity mandates including small-, mid-, and large-cap, growth, value and core, index-enhanced, as well as sector-specific equity mandates;
- U.S., Global, and International Fixed Income mandates including active taxable (core plus, core, enhanced bond), cash management, short-term, high yield, global, emerging markets, municipal, and sector-specific fixed income mandates.

Registered Funds and Collective Investment Funds

The Price Advisers and their affiliates sponsor and/or establish the following investment vehicles, all collectively referred to herein as **Price Funds**:

- (i) registered investment companies, including open-end investment companies (**mutual funds**) and exchange traded funds (**ETFs**) to which Price Associates serves as adviser and Price International Ltd, Price Hong Kong, Price Singapore, Price Japan, Price Australia and/or Price IM may serve as subadviser. (Mutual Funds and ETFs sponsored by Price Advisers are referred to as (**TRP Mutual Funds**) and (**TRP ETFs**), and collectively as (**TRP Investment Funds**);
- (ii) non-U.S. collective investment funds to which Price International Ltd, Price Associates, Price Hong Kong, Price Singapore, Price Japan, Price Australia and/or Price IM may serve as adviser or subadviser;
- (iii) common trust funds to which Price Associates, Price International Ltd, Price Hong Kong, Price Singapore, Price Japan, Price Australia and/or Price IM may serve as adviser and/or subadviser to the trustee;
- (iv) Canadian domiciled pooled vehicles to which Price Canada serves as adviser and Price Associates, Price International Ltd, Price Hong Kong, Price Singapore, Price Japan, Price Australia and/or Price IM may serve as subadviser; and
- (v) private investment funds to which Price Associates serves as adviser (**TRP Private Funds**).

Price IM serves as investment subadviser to certain TRP Investment Funds for which Price Associates sponsors and serves as investment adviser. Price IM may also serve as subadviser for some non-U.S. collective investment funds sponsored by Price International Ltd or Price Japan and the Canadian domiciled pooled vehicles sponsored by Price Canada. Information concerning each such fund, including details of the advisory fee, is disclosed in each fund's current disclosure documents (e.g., prospectus).

Price IM may serve as investment adviser or subadviser to certain employee benefit plans for which T. Rowe Price Trust Company (**Trust Company**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates, may serve as directed trustee and for which T. Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services, Inc. (**Retirement Plan Services**), a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates, may provide recordkeeping, participant accounting, and communication services. Certain of these and other employee benefit plans have authorized investments in one or more collective investment funds (also known as common trust funds) for which the Trust Company serves as trustee and Price IM may serve as investment adviser or subadviser to the trustee. The amount of the investment is generally determined by the participating plans. Fees paid to the Trust Company regarding investment in a common trust fund are generally paid by the common trust fund pursuant to its governing documents or are paid by the plan pursuant to a contract between the Trust Company and the plan.

Subadvisory Mutual Fund Management

Price IM may serve as investment subadviser to mutual funds sponsored by insurance companies, banks, and other third-party financial institutions. Pursuant to an investment subadvisory agreement, Price IM provides day-to-day investment management services to the fund; supports the fund's compliance with applicable investment restrictions and investment policies; provides periodic performance and compliance reports to the fund's adviser and its board; and assists the fund's service providers in pricing certain securities and preparing various fund-related materials

to be included in fund registration statements, proxies, and semi-annual and annual reports. It also provides investment-related content, fund communications, and meeting support to the fund sponsor and its affiliates.

Assets Under Management

As of March 31, 2021, Price IM did not manage assets on a discretionary basis or on a non-discretionary basis.

Indirect Investment Services

Litigation. As an investment manager, we may be asked to decide whether to file proof of claims for class actions or bankruptcy proceedings for assets held in an account. It is the client's responsibility to monitor and analyze its portfolio and consult with its own advisers and custodian about whether it has claims that it should consider pursuing. As a general matter, Price IM cannot, without client written authorization, exercise any rights a client may have in participating in, commencing or defending claims. Price IM will not engage in litigation on a client's behalf.

Securities Lending. The Price Advisers generally do not enter into securities lending arrangements for our clients, other than for the TRP Mutual Funds. Under typical securities lending arrangements, a manager loans a security held in a client's portfolio to a broker-dealer in exchange for collateral. The client may earn potentially enhanced returns from these arrangements by collecting finance charges on the loan or by investing the collateral. Such returns are generally shared between the client and the securities lending agent, and the risk associated with the investment of collateral is generally borne by the client.

Some of our clients have established separate securities lending arrangements with their custodian. If a client has entered into these arrangements, the client and its custodian are responsible for adhering to the requirements of such arrangements, including ensuring that the securities or other assets in the account are available for any securities lending transactions. For accounts that we actively manage, we execute transactions based on a number of factors, including market conditions and best execution, and do not consider factors relating to a client's securities lending arrangement, such as whether the client's custodian may need to recall securities on loan to settle the sales transactions. We have established policies and procedures in the event there is a loss or overdraft in connection with a transaction where a security is not available in an account due to securities lending activities.

Other Services

Training. As part of strategic, client partnership programs, the Price Advisers may arrange to provide customized training to certain institutional clients that mandate training to be part of the service requirements of their investment management agreement. Specifically, clients request such training and reimbursement of costs as part of the services we provide. We limit reimbursement to clients' bona fide travel and accommodation expenses related to such training events.

Travel. In very limited circumstances we may pay travel costs for clients and other business contacts including airfare and hotels for educational events sponsored by the Price Advisers. These arrangements are only granted with approval of senior management, as well as the approval of the T. Rowe Price Ethics Committee.

Marketing. The Price Advisers provides, at its own expense, compensation to financial intermediaries that have sold shares of or provide other shareholder services to the TRP Investment Funds. These payments are used to compensate third-parties for distribution and non-distribution shareholder services, including sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency, post-sale shareholder servicing, or other services. Even though these additional payments are not paid by a fund directly, the Price Advisers' revenues or profits may in part be derived from fees earned for services provided to and paid for by the TRP Investment Funds. The receipt of (or prospect of receiving) payments, reimbursements, and other forms of compensation may provide a financial intermediary and its salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the TRP Investment Funds over sales of other mutual funds or other financial products. In addition, if financial intermediaries receive these payments, they may elevate the prominence of the TRP Investment Funds by, for example, placing the TRP Investment Funds on a list of preferred or recommended funds and/or providing preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the TRP Investment Funds in various ways.

Vendor Services. Bank of New York Mellon provides services to Price IM for aspects of trade support (including collateral management), security reference, security valuation, corporate actions, fund accounting, portfolio accounting, reconciliation, and financial reporting. Price IM retains all operational functions that are more discretionary in nature and involve more decision-making such as those with a client service aspect or that require input or analysis by our investment personnel. Price IM retains full responsibility for all services outsourced under this arrangement. In cases where Price IM has proxy voting authority, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (ISS) provides proxy voting analysis, maintenance, reporting, and recordkeeping services for Price IM with respect to certain accounts.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Separate Account Advisory Fees and Expenses. The standard fee schedules anticipated to be in effect for new clients for each type of service provided are listed in Appendix A. Fees are typically calculated as a percentage of assets under management (**AUM**).

To provide clients some protection from large fee swings around the fee breakpoints, Price IM will apply a transitional fee credit. A transitional fee credit is applied to the fee schedule as assets approach or fall below the asset tiers or breakpoints. The breakpoints subject to transitional fee credits are indicated by an asterisk in Appendix A.

Fees may be negotiated or modified in light of a client's special circumstances, pre-existing relationship, asset levels, service requirements, future funding commitments, portfolio complexity, product or investment program or other factors or requirements. Fee practices for collective investment funds vary across jurisdictions including the offering of fixed or tiered fee retrocessions. We sometimes choose to waive all or a portion of our fee for a given period. Also, for fee calculation purposes, we may aggregate the assets of related client accounts and such accounts may receive the benefit of a lower effective fee rate due to such aggregation.

The Price Advisers offer performance-based fee arrangements for certain investment strategies.

Billing Practices. Price IM generally bills clients in arrears based on quarter-end portfolio valuations and may at the request of the client make alternate billing arrangements. Fees are calculated using either the Price Advisers market value, or the client's custodian's value. If a client requests fees calculated using their custodian's value, the Price Advisers relies on the value provided and does not reconcile such value to the Price Advisers' market value.

Our standard investment management agreement may be terminated by either party giving notice to the other consistent with the terms set forth in the client's agreement with Price IM. Fees payable will be prorated to the date of termination. Fees are also prorated for the initial quarter of services to reflect the number of days the Price Advisers provided investment management services.

Certain clients may request to pay fees quarterly in advance. In the event an investment management agreement for a client paying fees in advance is terminated prior to the end of a quarter, clients will receive a pro rata refund of prepaid fees for which advisory services were not provided.

If Price IM is directed to invest an account's cash reserves in a third-party short-term investment fund or other pooled vehicle (collectively, **STIF**) offered by the custodian designated by the client, the portion of the account invested in such STIF is included in the account's market value for billing purposes. In certain instances, the custodian may offer clients more than one such STIF, of which Price IM is permitted to select. Clients generally also pay fees to the sponsor/adviser of such STIF. Price IM oversees client STIF vehicle investments and will alert clients if concerns

about the performance or viability of the vehicle arise. However, the availability of research and data on STIFs is generally limited.

Certain clients authorize Price IM to invest in certain investment vehicles (such as mutual funds or ETFs), which may be subject to third-party management fees. These assets are also included in the account's market value for billing purposes.

Clients may direct the Price Advisers to send statements for advisory fees directly to the client's designated custodian for payment. In such cases, the Price Advisers sends a copy of the statement to the client at the same time the statement is forwarded to the custodian to allow the client the opportunity to review and object to such fees.

Non-Advisory Fees and Expenses. Price IM may include one or more of the Price Funds in client portfolios, as authorized in client guidelines; or may recommend Price Funds in discussions with certain broker/dealers, investment advisors, banks and insurance companies regarding potential asset allocation models. Except as noted below, Price IM and its affiliates receive advisory fees from each Price Fund based on the value of the Price Fund's assets as disclosed in the prospectuses, Declaration of Trust or applicable offering document, copies of which are provided to clients, and formally acknowledged by clients in their agreements prior to investment. Price IM generally excludes the value of Price Fund shares held in a client account when the advisory fee is computed. However, certain fixed income Price Funds do not charge an advisory fee at the fund level and they are included in the portfolio's market value for billing purposes.

Neither representatives of Price IM nor any affiliated entity receive commission-based compensation for the sale of the Price Funds. Additional information regarding fees that clients pay indirectly to the Price Advisers or the Trust Company through investment in their respective funds is provided in *Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*.

Please see additional information regarding commission expenses in *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Performance-Based Fees. The Price Advisers offer performance-based fee arrangements for certain investment strategies. In these instances, the fee will be based on account performance instead of, or in addition to, a percentage of assets under management and for any particular measurement period may be higher or lower than the Price Advisers' current fee schedule. Certain arrangements are subject to the approval of senior management, which is predicated on a variety of factors. The Price Advisers' current fee schedules and billing practices are described in *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation*.

The variability inherent in the various fee structures can present the potential for conflicts of interest (e.g., the Price Advisers may have an incentive to choose investments that are riskier or more speculative than might otherwise be chosen or to favor a client that pays performance-based fees over a client that pays fees as a percentage of assets under management).

We manage this and other conflicts associated with side-by-side management of client accounts through internal review processes and oversight. While the procedures used to manage these conflicts differ depending upon the specific risks presented, all are designed to guard against intentionally favoring one account over another.

Side-by-Side Management. Price IM manages multiple strategies involving most asset classes and types of securities. Accordingly, we may make investment decisions across strategies and individual accounts that may vary based on specific strategy or client characteristics. We may take different actions regarding portfolio implementation and further may take differing positions on the same security across multiple client accounts, which may include simultaneous transactions in different directions, often across strategies with different benchmarks and market capitalization requirements. When we implement for one client a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies of another client, market impact, liquidity constraints or other factors could result in one or more clients receiving less favorable trading results, the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or such clients could otherwise be disadvantaged. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, one or more affected advisory client. For example, Price IM may buy a security for one client while establishing a short position in that same security for another client. The subsequent short sale may result in a decrease in the price of the security that the other client holds. On the other hand, potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a client may benefit other clients. Price IM may have a legitimate reason for engaging in such differing transactions. For example, the investment objectives for each new client may differ. Nonetheless, Price IM's actions could be viewed as a benefit to the performance of the client with the short position and to the detriment of the client with the long position if the short sale causes the market value of the security to decrease. To mitigate such conflicts of interest, portfolio managers are generally prohibited from managing multiple strategies where they hold the same security long in one strategy and short in another. However, in certain circumstances, a portfolio manager may be able to hold the same security long and short where an investment oversight committee has specifically reviewed and approved the holdings or strategy. Please see

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss for additional risks related to short positions.

Under certain circumstances, a client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. Such clients may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment and the timeframe for, and method of, exiting the investment. When making such investments, Price IM may do so in a way that favors one client over another client, even if both clients are investing in the same security at the same time. In addition, other clients may expect to invest in many of the same types of investments as another client. However, there may be investments in which one or more of such clients do not invest (or invest on different terms or on a non-pro rata basis) due to factors such as legal, tax, regulatory, business, contractual or other similar considerations or due to the provisions of a client's governing documents. Decisions related to the allocation of investment opportunities among such clients presents numerous conflicts of interest, which may not be resolved in a manner that is favorable to a client's interests. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata among such entities, a client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to such other client. We have adopted policies and procedures to address such conflicts of interest as detailed further in *Items 8, 11, and 12*.

Additional potential conflicts may be inherent in our use of multiple strategies. For example, conflicts will arise in cases where different clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more clients may own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other clients may own or seek to acquire securities of the same issuer. For example, a client may acquire a loan, loan participation or a loan assignment of a particular borrower in which one or more other clients have an equity investment or may invest in senior debt obligations of an issuer for one client and junior debt obligations or equity of the same issuer for another client. While it is appropriate for different clients to hold investments in different parts of the same issuer's capital structure under normal circumstances, the interests of stockholders and debt holders may conflict, for example when an issuer is in a distressed financial condition, involved in a merger or acquisition, or a going-private transaction, among other situations. In these situations, investment personnel are mindful of potentially conflicting interests of our clients with investments in different parts of an issuer's capital structure and take appropriate measures to ensure that the interests of all clients are fairly represented. To mitigate potential conflicts of interest, Price IM has implemented policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to provide fair and equitable allocation of trades and to minimize the impact of such trading activity across client accounts. Please see *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices - Block Trading/Aggregated Orders/Order Sequencing* for additional information on allocation of trades.

Price IM may also manage certain funds and accounts that are seeded with T. Rowe Price's corporate money. Most of these portfolios are created to establish a performance track record to market a new product. These portfolios may be similar to other portfolios currently managed by Price IM and may be trading in securities in which Price IM trades for other discretionary clients. These portfolios are traded and receive allocations pursuant to the same policies and procedures Price IM has in place to ensure that all clients are treated fairly. Oversight is in place to ensure

that trading and allocations for the T. Rowe Price corporate portfolios are not favored over accounts managed for discretionary clients.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Price IM's global client base includes banks and/or thrift institutions, corporations or other business entities, governmental entities, insurance companies, investment companies, other investment advisers, pension and profit-sharing plans, charitable organizations, pooled investment vehicles including both affiliated and unaffiliated U.S. and non-U.S. registered and unregistered funds, among others.

Different strategies have different minimum account sizes. Please see our fee schedules outlined in Appendix A for minimum account sizes, which may be waived at our discretion.

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies. Price IM uses a complex and multi-faceted approach to investment analysis and asset management decisions. Price IM integrates environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) factors into our investment research process. We focus on the ESG factors we consider most likely to have a material impact on the performance of securities in client accounts. Price IM provides, upon request, certain additional information regarding the analytical process employed for a specific strategy. This analytical process is generally discussed prior to inception of an account and on an ongoing basis thereafter. Additionally, the investment objectives and guidelines for each account are discussed with the client and their representatives which often may include their legal counsel and investment consultants prior to execution of an investment management agreement. The investment guidelines generally include a description of the objective, the strategy to be employed, permissible investments and restrictions as well as additional parameters regarding management of the account as agreed to by the parties.

Price IM maintains an internal equity and fixed income investment research effort undertaken by analysts and support personnel. Our effort in this area includes industry and company research, employing reviews of corporate activities, management interviews, interviews with industry and subject matter experts, company-prepared information, financial information published by companies, some of which is filed with the SEC, and on-site visits with participants in the industry such as suppliers and competitors. Portfolio managers and analysts of Price IM are charged with collaborating across investment strategies to assist in developing portfolio ideas on behalf of all clients and ensuring that all clients benefit from the Price IM research platform.

In addition and subject to jurisdictional rules, Price IM uses research provided by brokerage firms and other third-parties, including research providers, in a supportive capacity. For example, we receive information from economists; political observers; foreign commentators; government, industry, and subject matter experts; and market and security analysts. Our analysts use the majority of the external data they gather as inputs into their own company-specific research—typically to gain insight into the macroeconomic environment and/or broader sector or industry dynamics. All external research products are carefully validated and analyzed before we incorporate them into our investment process. Our analysts do not rely on external sources for their conclusions, recommendations, or equity or credit ratings. See *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices* for additional information on the use of external research.

Risk of Loss. Below is a summary of the primary risks related to the significant investment strategies and methods of analysis used by Price IM. Investing in securities (as well as commodities, derivatives, investment contracts, and bank loans) involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear; however, clients should be aware that not all of the risks listed below will apply to every investment strategy as certain risks may only apply to certain investment strategies or investments in different types of securities. Multiple factors contribute to investment risk for all investment strategies and additional factors contribute to investment risk for specific strategies. Furthermore, the risks listed below are not intended to be a complete description or

enumeration of the risks associated with the methods of analysis and investment strategies used by Price IM.

Accounts investing in the Price Funds. Risks associated with investment in any of the Price Funds are described in the applicable disclosure document for each fund (a copy of which is provided to each client prior to investment of an account's assets in a Price Fund).

Active management risk. An account is subject to the risk that judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the account's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the selection of securities or strategies fails to produce the intended results, the account could underperform other accounts with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Asset allocation risk. An account's risks directly correspond to the risks of the asset classes in which it invests. Investing in multiple asset classes (either directly or indirectly, such as through pooled investment vehicles) can facilitate diversification, but also create exposure to the risks of many different areas of the market. The direct or indirect allocation of an account's assets among various asset classes and market sectors could cause the account to underperform other accounts with a similar investment objective.

Bank debt risk. Strategies investing in bank debt are subject to certain additional risks than those present in high yield portfolios. Clients are bound by contractual obligations under the bank debt's loan documentation and the transfer agreements executed when purchasing and selling bank debt. Bank debt investments are often subject to certain resale restrictions. Purchases and sale transactions for this asset class involve heightened risk of extended and delayed settlement times which can result in increased counterparty, liquidity, and settlement risks. Investing in bank debt is a lending activity that can produce unique tax risks as well as foreign regulatory risks for clients. Bank debt is not registered or regulated under federal securities laws.

Counterparty risk and collateral considerations. Transactions involving a counterparty other than the issuer of the instrument (e.g., trading partner) are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty and to the counterparty's ability or willingness to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction. The counterparty may fail to perform its contractual obligations such as failing to make required payments or comply with certain terms of their agreement with the investor. If a counterparty becomes insolvent, the account could lose the total value of its contracted investment with that counterparty. If a counterparty defaults or becomes insolvent, there may be a delay or increased cost in accessing collateral for the benefit of the client account and the value of collateral received may not insulate the account from incurring a loss. If a client has posted collateral to secure its obligations to a counterparty and the counterparty defaults or becomes insolvent, the client may not be entitled to or able to recover all or a portion of the collateral. For certain transactions, collateral posted from client accounts may be transferred directly to counterparties to secure the client's obligations. Additionally, each counterparty may have varying requirements for the posting, use, and transfer of collateral.

Credit risk. An account could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a security, the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, or the issuer or guarantor of collateral, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to honor its obligations. The value of a debt instrument is likely to fall if an issuer or borrower suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default, ratings downgrade, or inability to meet a financial obligation. The risk of default is much greater for emerging market bonds and securities rated below investment-grade. An account investing in emerging markets and/or high yield debt is exposed to greater credit risk than other bond accounts because the companies and governments that issue such debt are usually not as strong financially and their debt carries a higher risk of default.

Currency risk. If an account invests directly in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, non-U.S. currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to non-U.S. currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. As a result, an account's investments in non-U.S. currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the account. Foreign currency exchange transactions are conducted either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell the currency.

Cyber security risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the ordinary course of business, accounts have become potentially more susceptible to operational and other risks through breaches in cyber security. In general, cyber incidents can result from intentional and unintentional events for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. This in turn could cause an account and/or Price IM to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the digital information systems that support an account (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Authorized persons could also inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on our systems. In addition, cyber security breaches of third-party service providers that provide services to an account (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and subadvisers) or issuers that an account invests in can also subject an account and/or Price IM to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Like with operational risk in general, Price IM has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because Price IM does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-

party service providers, or that clients will not be harmed as a result of cyber attacks or similar issues.

Deflation risk. When inflation or expectations of inflation are low, the value and income of an account's investments in inflation-linked securities could fall and result in losses for the account.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives are financial contracts where the value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. A variety of derivatives may be available to an account, depending on the type of account and the applicable investment guidelines. To the extent that an account uses options, futures, swaps, currency forwards, and other derivatives, it is exposed to additional volatility and potential losses resulting from leverage. Derivatives are used when Price IM believes they will provide a benefit in managing portfolios relative to traditional securities markets. Derivatives are evaluated on a relative basis to traditional securities, taking into account factors such as liquidity and credit/counterparty risks. If derivatives use is authorized for the applicable mandate, Price IM may use such instruments for many reasons, including, but not limited to, seeking to: (i) manage or establish exposure to changes in interest rates, securities prices, and foreign currencies; (ii) efficiently increase or decrease a portfolio's overall exposure to a specific part or broad segment of the market; (iii) enhance income; (iv) protect the value of portfolio securities; and (v) facilitate cash management. Losses may exceed the account's initial investment in the derivatives contract. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value. Other risks include, but are not limited to, the risk that the other party or counterparty to a derivatives contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations or may refuse to cash out a derivatives contract at a reasonable price. To the extent a party to a derivatives contract has posted collateral to secure its obligations, such collateral may be insufficient to cover its obligations and there could be difficulties or delays in accessing such collateral. Due to continuing regulatory initiatives both in the United States and abroad, derivatives are also subject to enhanced government and regulatory risk, which could limit the availability of, restrict the use of, or increase the costs associated with, derivative transactions.

Emerging markets risk. The risks of foreign investing are heightened for securities of companies in emerging market countries. The economic and political structures of emerging market countries, in most cases, do not compare favorably with the U.S. or other developed countries in terms of wealth and stability, and their financial markets often lack liquidity. In addition to all of the risks of investing in foreign developed markets, emerging market securities are susceptible to governmental interference, local taxes on investments, restrictions on gaining access to sales proceeds and less efficient trading markets. These factors can make emerging market investments more volatile and less liquid than investments in developed markets.

ESG risk. The use of ESG factors could result in selling or avoiding investments that subsequently perform well or purchasing investments that subsequently underperform. As

a result, accounts that take ESG factors into account could underperform similar accounts that do not take into account ESG factors. In addition, to the extent Price IM takes ESG factors into account when voting proxies, doing so may not always be consistent with maximizing performance of the issue or the account holding such security.

Foreign investing risk. Investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. Foreign securities may be more volatile and less liquid than investments in the U.S. and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social or economic developments overseas. In addition, foreign investments may be subject to uncertain tax laws, regulatory standards for accounting, reporting, trading and settlement that differ from those of the U.S. Some jurisdictions may impose unique obligations on clients as a result of their investment in non-U.S. issuers. Enforcing legal rights can be difficult, costly, and slow in certain foreign countries, and can be particularly difficult against foreign governments. Changes in currency exchange rates can affect the U.S. dollar value of foreign currency investments and investments denominated in foreign currencies. Further, in certain foreign countries, investments are only permitted indirectly through participatory notes which have certain restrictions on transferability and may be more illiquid than direct investments.

Geographic concentration risk. If an account concentrates its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the account's performance is closely tied to the market, currency, social, political, economic, environmental and regulatory conditions within that country or region. These conditions include anticipated or actual government budget deficits or other financial difficulties, levels of inflation and unemployment, fiscal and monetary controls, and political and social instability in such countries and regions. As a result, the account is likely to be more volatile than an account with more geographically diverse investments.

Industry or sector risk. An account that focuses its investments in specific industries or sectors is more susceptible to developments affecting those industries and sectors than a more broadly diversified fund. Issuers in a single industry can react similarly to market, economic, industry, social, political, regulatory, and other conditions. For example, if an account has significant investments in technology companies, the account may perform poorly during a downturn in one or more of the industries or sectors that heavily impact technology companies.

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. Bond prices and interest rates usually move in opposite directions. Prices fall because the bonds and notes in the account's portfolio become less attractive to other investors when securities with higher yields become available. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Generally, the longer the maturity of a security or the longer an account's weighted average maturity, the greater its interest rate risk. If an account purchases longer-maturity bonds and interest rates rise unexpectedly, the account's market value could decline. In addition, short-term and long-

term interest rates and interest rates in different countries do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same amount.

Investment style risk. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor, depending on market conditions and investor opinion. For example, a stock with growth characteristics can decline sharply due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends to help cushion its share price. Additionally, an account's growth approach could cause it to underperform stock accounts that employ a different investment style.

Issuer concentration risk. If an account has the ability to invest a significant amount of the account's assets in any one issuer or obligor, poor performance by that single large holding would adversely affect the account's performance more than if the account invested a lesser amount in that issuer or obligor.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell (e.g., not publicly traded and/or no market is currently available or may become less liquid in response to market developments). Less liquid investments may be difficult to value and can change prices abruptly. As the size of the holding increases, the liquidity risk may also increase. Illiquid investments may (i) hinder Price IM's ability to sell the investment timely or at desired prices based on current market conditions and/or (ii) impact the client's ability to receive proceeds in a timely manner. Additionally, Price IM generally will not be able to liquidate illiquid investments upon termination of a client's account and the client would still own such investment after termination.

Market capitalization risk. Investing primarily in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor opinion. For example, securities issued by large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. However, larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods. Also, these larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly to industry changes and competitive challenges, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments.

Operational risk. In some instances, an account can suffer a loss arising from shortcomings or failures in internal or external processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risks can arise from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed processes, fraud, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers.

Prepayment risk and extension risk. Many types of debt instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, certain corporate bonds, and municipal housing bonds, and certain derivatives, are subject to the risk of prepayment and/or extension. Prepayment risk is the risk that, during periods of falling interest rates, borrowers will refinance their mortgages or other underlying assets before their maturity dates, leading debt instruments to be repaid more quickly than

expected. As a result, the holder of the debt instrument may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate or on the same terms, reducing the potential for gain. In addition, prepayment rates are difficult to predict and the potential impact of prepayment on the price of a debt instrument depends on the terms of the instrument. Extension risk is the risk that during periods of rising interest rates, prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other underlying assets will occur at a slower than expected rate, thereby lengthening the average life of the mortgage-backed, asset-backed or other callable fixed income securities and making them more volatile.

Reinvestment risk. Payments from a debt obligation will not necessarily be reinvested at rates which equal or exceed the interest rate of the original debt obligation. Reinvestment risk is more likely when market interest rates are declining.

Risk of cash reserves investing. It is possible to lose money by investing in a custodian's STIF or a money market mutual fund or common trust fund. An investment in STIFs or money market mutual funds is not insured or guaranteed by the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (**FDIC**) or any other government agency. In the past, certain STIFs and money market funds have experienced significant pressures from shareholder redemptions, issuer credit downgrades and illiquid markets. Although some STIFs and money market funds (government and retail money market funds) seek to preserve the value of their investments at \$1.00 per share, it is possible that a STIF or money market fund may not be able to do so. Other money market funds (institutional money market funds) operate with a floating net asset value (**NAV**), which means that their share price will fluctuate and may decrease in value. Retail and institutional money market funds may impose a fee upon the sale of fund shares or may temporarily suspend redemptions if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. A money market fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund. Clients generally direct us to a limited subset of STIF vehicles available at their custodian in which we can invest short term cash. The availability of research and data on such STIFs is generally limited.

Risks of stock investing. Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly in price over short time periods. Stock prices overall may decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The value of a stock may also decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.

Risk of unregistered securities/private placements. Investments through private placements are not immediately tradable on an exchange or in the over-the-counter (**OTC**) market and may be subject to restrictions on resale including significant holding or "lock-up" restrictions for designated time periods. Private placements may serve as financing vehicles for privately held entities. The offering documents often contain limited information on the company's business and many private placement securities are issued by companies that are not required to file audited financial reports making it difficult to gauge how the private placement is likely to perform over time. Securities issued by privately held entities are typically illiquid. Due to the illiquid nature of these securities,

in the majority of circumstances Price IM will not be able to liquidate such securities upon termination of a client's account. As a result, these clients should be prepared to hold such investments over a longer time horizon than public company holdings or possibly for an indefinite period of time. Price IM cannot provide oversight of such securities following termination of a client's account and such oversight will be the responsibility of the client or its subsequent adviser. Private placements may also serve as financing vehicles for public companies (commonly referred to as Private Investments in Public Entities or **PIPEs**). Securities purchased through PIPEs will also generally be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Clients should consider these risks when considering whether to permit private placements for their accounts.

Short position risk. Short positions are subject to special risks. An account may enter into a short position, for example, through a prime brokerage relationship, a forward commitment, or synthetically through derivative positions such as a futures contracts or swap agreements. If the price of the security or derivative has increased during this time, then the account will incur a loss corresponding to the increase in price from the time that the short position was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to the third-party. Also, there is the risk that the third-party to the short position fails to honor its contract terms or force the account to close the transaction under unfavorable conditions, causing a loss to the account. There is also no assurance that an account will be able to close out a short sale position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Therefore, short positions involve the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment, especially in the case of leveraged short positions. Losses on short positions are subject to potential offset by investing short-sale proceeds in other investments. An account may also enter into a short sale transaction which involves the sale by an account of a security that it does not own with the hope of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price ("short selling"). Risks of short selling include the risks of: (i) increased leverage, and its accompanying potential for losses, (ii) the potential inability to reacquire a security in a timely manner, or at an acceptable price; and (iii) the potential loss of investment flexibility caused by the obligation to provide collateral to the lender and set aside assets to cover the open position. Short selling losses are theoretically unlimited.

Tax Risk. Tax laws and regulations applicable to an account are subject to change, and unanticipated tax liabilities could be incurred by investors as a result of such changes. Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the potential tax-related consequences of investing in a separate account or Price Fund. Price IM is generally not required to consider the tax status or tax needs of an account when managing investments, although it may choose to do so.

Unforeseen Market Events. Unpredictable events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats may significantly affect the economy and the markets and issuers in which Price IM invests on behalf of its clients. 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, and exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, and economic risks.

These types of events may also cause widespread fear and uncertainty, and result in, among other things: quarantines and travel restrictions, including border closings; disruptions to business operations and supply chains; exchange trading suspensions and closures, and overall reduced liquidity of securities, derivatives, and commodities trading markets; reductions in consumer demand and economic output; and significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery. These disruptions could prevent Price IM from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact its ability to achieve investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant impact on the value and risk profile of client accounts.

Recently, global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from a novel strain of coronavirus known as COVID-19 (**COVID-19**). The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19 have and may continue to adversely affect the global economy, which may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of the securities held in client accounts and Price IM's ability to buy or sell such securities at an advantageous time.

Valuation Risk. The process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available involves uncertainties and judgmental determinations. The resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had readily available market quotations been available for such securities. As a result, the values placed on such securities by Price IM can differ from values placed on such securities by a client's custodian or other investors as well as from prices at which the securities may ultimately be sold. Third-party pricing information may be used in the process to determine fair value, but at times may not be available or considered to be reliable regarding certain securities, derivatives and other assets. A disruption in the secondary markets for an account's investments may limit the ability of Price IM to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the investments of an account. In addition, material events occurring after the close of a principal market upon which a portion of the securities or other assets of the account are traded may require the determination of the effect of a material event on the value of the securities or other assets traded on the market for purposes of determining the value of the account's investments. The values placed on securities in an account will affect the overall value of an account as well as the account's performance and the amount of compensation paid to Price IM. Thus, a potential conflict of interest exists when Price IM is exercising discretion in the fair valuation process.

Chief Risk Officer. T. Rowe Price has a comprehensive risk management program in place to ensure adequate controls and independent risk oversight throughout the organization. The Chief Risk Officer (**CRO**) provides leadership and oversight of business (including cyber security and business continuity) and investment risk management activities across all business units. The Enterprise Risk Management Group, on behalf of the CRO, partners with investment and business

units to identify risks, understand how these risks are managed, and implement enterprise-level solutions that seek to mitigate exposure to significant risks.

The CRO also chairs the Risk Management Oversight Committee, which is made up of senior business leaders from across the firm, and together they set the firm's risk management strategy and oversee risk efforts on behalf of the T. Rowe Price Group, Inc., Board of Directors, CEO, and Management Committee.

Business Continuity Management. T. Rowe Price has established an internal Business Continuity organization which includes an executive charged with implementation and coordination of all Business Continuity activities as well as a Business Continuity Governance Committee (BCGC). The BCGC serves as the final decision-making body for all activities related to business continuity, subject to the oversight of T. Rowe Price's Management Committee.

T. Rowe Price has an established global business continuity strategy which is supported by appropriate policies and procedures. An enterprise-wide Business Continuity organizational structure has been established to ensure execution of the strategy.

The major objectives of T. Rowe Price's Business Continuity organization are to:

- provide a framework for global crisis management and business continuity planning;
- provide for the safety and welfare of personnel during an interruption or crisis;
- oversee the proper maintenance of business and technology recovery plans for the recovery of essential activities and vital services;
- establish external recovery options when internal resources are not available or feasible; and
- ascertain compliance with regulatory obligations and guidelines.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Neither Price IM nor its management persons have been the subject of legal or regulatory findings, or are the subject of any pending criminal proceedings that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our firm. (Additional information regarding any pending litigation as provided in Part 1A of Form ADV is available to clients upon request.)

From time to time, our firm is involved in regulatory examinations or litigation that arise in the ordinary course of our business.

In the event that we become aware of any regulatory matters or litigation that we believe would be material to an evaluation of our advisory business, we promptly notify all clients or prospects affected by those events, subject to applicable law and regulation. It is conceivable that we could choose to disclose a regulatory matter or litigation to one client but not another based on the materiality of the matter relative to the services we provide to a particular client.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Investment Advisers. Price IM will utilize the service of an affiliated investment adviser for certain functions, such as operational, support and administrative services. Such affiliated investment advisers and their local regulators are as follows:

Price Associates, a Maryland corporation founded in 1937, is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Group. Price Associates provides investment management services for individual and institutional investors and sponsors investment companies and may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Price International Ltd is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates. Price International Ltd is also authorized and regulated by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (**FCA**) and various international financial services regulators. Price International Ltd provides investment management services to institutional investors and commingled products and may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Price Hong Kong is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price International Ltd. Price Hong Kong is a Hong Kong limited company licensed by the Securities and Futures Commission (**SFC**). Price Hong Kong provides investment management services to institutional investors and commingled products and may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Price Singapore is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price International Ltd. Price Singapore is a Singapore limited private company licensed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (**MAS**). Price Singapore provides investment management services to institutional investors and commingled products and may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Price Japan is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price International Ltd. Price Japan is a Japan private company authorised by the Japan Financial Services Authority (**FSA**). Price Japan provides investment management services to institutional investors and commingled products; it also sponsors and manages Japanese investment trust funds. Price Japan may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Price Australia is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price International Ltd. Price Australia is an Australian public company limited by shares and holds an Australian Financial Services Licence issued by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (**ASIC**). Price Australia provides

investment management services to institutional investors and commingled products and may delegate investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

Other investment advisers affiliated with Price IM include:

Price Canada is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates. Price Canada is also registered with the Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Prince Edward Island Securities Commissions, the Saskatchewan Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority, and the Autorité des Marchés Financiers in Quebec. Price Canada offers Canadian domiciled pooled vehicles and provides advisory services to institutional clients residing in Canada and delegates investment management to one of its affiliated investment advisers when appropriate.

TRP Advisory Services is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Group. TRP Advisory Services delivers services to clients through the use of proprietary computer analysis, with support from advisory representatives using Price Funds sponsored and advised by Price Associates, Price International Ltd, Price Hong Kong, Price Singapore, Price Japan or Price Australia.

T. Rowe Price (Luxembourg) Management S.à r.l. (**Price Sarl**) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Price International Ltd and an investment adviser exempt under the Advisers Act. Price Sarl is registered with the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (**CSSF**). Price Sarl is authorized to provide collective portfolio management, discretionary portfolio management and investment advisory services to clients residing in the European Union and delegates such services, to one of its affiliated investment advisers when and to the extent it is appropriate. Price Sarl provides management company services to investment funds domiciled in Luxembourg. It is authorized as a Chapter 15 management company by the CSSF. Price Sarl also acts as an alternative investment fund manager (**AIFM**) in accordance with the law dated July 12, 2013 relating to Alternative Investment Funds Managers.

Price International Ltd owns approximately 23% of UTI Asset Management Company Limited (**UTI AMC**). UTI AMC is an Indian asset management firm, with multiple subsidiaries, managing a variety of Indian domiciled fixed income and equity mutual funds. UTI AMC is publicly traded on Indian stock exchanges. Price International Ltd maintains two representatives on the UTI AMC board of directors. The Price Advisers have no active role in the day-to-day management of UTI AMC. The Price Advisers do not purchase shares of UTI AMC for their clients with active investment strategies. Additionally, Price International Ltd owns approximately 51% of UTI Trustee Company Private Limited, a private Indian company which serves as the trustee for certain mutual funds managed by UTI AMC.

Investment Companies. Price IM serves as investment subadviser to investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and for which Price Associates sponsors and serves as investment adviser. Price IM may include one or more of the TRP Mutual Funds in

client portfolios, as authorized in client guidelines. One of the Price Advisers may, from time to time, invest corporate money to seed or invest in newly formed proprietary funds. The Price Advisers' ownership percentage may be significant for an unspecified period and the Price Advisers may elect to redeem all or a portion of their investment at any time. Except as noted below, Price IM and its affiliates receive advisory fees from each TRP Investment Fund based upon the value of the TRP Investment Fund's assets. As noted in *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation: Non-Advisory Fees and Expenses*, Price IM generally excludes the value of TRP Investment Fund shares held in a client account when the advisory fee is computed. However, certain fixed income TRP Mutual Funds and common trust funds, which do not charge an advisory fee at the fund level, are included in the portfolio's market value for billing purposes.

Price IM generally has the ability to vary the exposure to one or more of the TRP Mutual Funds in clients' separate accounts pursuant to clients' stated investment guidelines. However, clients specifically approve each TRP Mutual Fund to be utilized up to a stated maximum percentage of the account's market value. The TRP Mutual Fund prospectus, a copy of which is provided to each client prior to investing in the TRP Mutual Fund, outlines all fees and expenses paid by shareholders of a TRP Mutual Fund. Please refer to *Item 4 – Advisory Business* for more information about the limitation of certain Investment Fund offerings within Price IM advisory service offerings.

Broker-Dealer. Investment Services, a Maryland corporation, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates, originally organized for the purpose of acting as principal underwriter and distributor for the TRP Mutual Funds. Investment Services also provides introducing brokerage services to complement the other services provided to shareholders of the TRP Mutual Funds. Price Associates sponsors and certain Price Advisers serve as investment adviser or investment subadviser for the TRP Mutual Funds. Investment Services also serves as distributor for certain Section 529 College Savings Plans and may serve as private placement agent for certain private funds for which the Price Advisers serve as investment manager. Clients of Price IM's affiliate TRP Advisory Services establish brokerage accounts with Investment Services and TRP Advisory Services utilizes Investment Services (as the introducing broker-dealer) for account transactions. Investment Services is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (**FINRA**). Investment Services generally does not effect securities transactions for clients of Price IM.

Trust Company. The Trust Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates, is a Maryland-chartered limited-purpose trust company. Under its charter, it is not permitted to accept deposits or make commercial loans. The Trust Company serves as directed trustee and/or custodian for certain qualified employee benefit plans, including prototype IRA, Education Savings Accounts, Roth IRA, Keogh, 401(k), 403(b) and other retirement plans. The Trust Company sponsors common trust funds (also known as collective investment funds) for investment in securities of global issuers. Price IM and its affiliated advisers may now or in the future serve as investment adviser or investment subadviser to the Trust Company with respect to certain common trust funds and typically would receive a fee from the Trust Company for its services.

In addition, the Trust Company has established common trust funds that have various investment

strategies relating to domestic and foreign money market, fixed income, and equity securities, and a combination of equity, fixed income, and money market securities in its asset allocation strategies. Each common trust fund is intended to qualify as a tax-exempt trust under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (i.e., the U.S. tax code), as a collective investment fund under U.S. federal banking and securities laws, and as a common trust fund under Maryland state banking law. Participation is generally limited to qualified retirement plans, certain governmental retirement plans, and certain U.S. church plans. Investment in the common trust funds is effected pursuant to an agreement between the participating plan and the Trust Company. However, one or more of the common trust funds may be included in an advisory client's account. To the extent a client's account includes a common trust fund, the assets are assessed a management fee by either Price Associates or by the Trust Company. In no event is an advisory client assessed fees by both Price IM and the Trust Company regarding separate account assets invested in the common trust funds.

Price IM generally has the ability to vary exposure to one or more common trust funds in clients' accounts. However, clients typically approve each common trust fund up to a stated maximum percentage of the account's market value. All fees and expenses paid to the Trust Company in connection with investment in a common trust fund are described in writing to each client prior to investment.

Affiliates. Because our clients and our personnel are located around the world, we conduct business through a number of affiliated entities licensed to offer services in various jurisdictions and to perform particular business functions. Though legally distinct, we engage our affiliates for a variety of services, such as investment operations, investment risk, legal, compliance and human resources. Price IM makes trading, investment and proxy voting decisions on an independent basis.

Other. Retirement Plan Services, a wholly owned subsidiary of Price Associates, is registered as a transfer agent under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. It provides recordkeeping, subtransfer agent, and administrative services to administrators of qualified retirement plans, certain governmental retirement plans, and other retirement plans.

TRPH Corporation, a subsidiary of Price Associates, owns 4.9% of Luminex Trading & Analytics (**Luminex**), a registered broker-dealer. The Luminex trading platform is designed as an alternative trading system with specific minimum trading thresholds to allow institutional investors to trade large blocks of shares. We may transact with Luminex subject to identical criteria as we would with any other broker-dealer, including best execution obligations. Such trading is actively monitored by the T. Rowe Price Fund Board and T. Rowe Price's Global Trading Committee (**GTC**). A senior T. Rowe Price employee is a member of Luminex's Board of Directors.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Price Group maintains a Code of Ethics and Conduct (**Code**) applicable to all T. Rowe Price affiliates. The Code complies with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act and Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and outlines appropriate standards of conduct for personnel and certain other individuals associated with Price Group. The Code sets forth certain restrictions on activities, such as personal trading and gifts and entertainment. Compliance with the Code is a condition of employment for all personnel. Key provisions of the Code are summarized below. The Legal Department provides the Code to all personnel via the T. Rowe Price Intranet site and requires all personnel to complete an annual verification that certifies their understanding of, and adherence to, the Code. Price Group has a policy that all personnel must participate annually in continuing education training relating to the Code. The Legal Department provides notices of all material amendments to the Code to personnel.

The Code addresses many areas of conduct, such as Price Group's policy regarding conflicts of interest, personal securities transactions, the acceptance and provision of gifts and entertainment, political contributions, material non-public information, confidentiality, privacy, and the reporting of Code violations. A copy of the Code is available to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personal Trading. The Code contains a detailed description of the firm's requirements and its monitoring of personal securities transactions, including pre-clearance and reporting requirements applicable to securities transactions based on a person's classification as investment personnel, access person (as defined by the SEC), or non-access person; and filing by access persons of an annual personal securities report, certifying personal securities holdings and securities accounts.

The Code requires access persons to obtain prior clearance before engaging in most personal securities transactions. Requests for prior clearance are submitted to the firm's pre-trade approval system. Certain securities are exempt from prior clearance, such as open-end mutual funds and variable annuities, U.S. government securities, systematic investment plans, employee spouse stock option exercises, and a limited number of ETFs.

The Code also requires prior clearance of initial public offerings (**IPOs**) and private placements, and initial and continuous reporting of reportable securities holdings by investment personnel and other access persons. Price Group has adopted procedures designed to prevent its investment personnel and other access persons from violating the Code.

Gifts and Entertainment. The Code places restrictions on the receipt of gifts, travel and entertainment opportunities by our personnel. Our personnel occasionally participate in entertainment opportunities that are for legitimate business purposes, subject to limitations set forth in the Code.

Political Contributions. Additionally, for compliance with SEC Rule 206(4)-5 of the Advisers Act (**Pay to Play Rule**), Price Group has established prior clearance and reporting obligations for

political contributions by personnel.

State lobbying laws require disclosure as to the identities, activities and expenditures of individuals attempting to influence the governmental decision-making process regarding the appointment of investment managers. Price IM will register with various jurisdictions where we believe our activities fall under such requirements.

Investment of Client Assets in Price Securities. Information regarding investment of client assets in the Price Funds is provided in *Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*. The Price Advisers do not purchase shares of their publicly traded parent company, Price Group, for their clients with active investment strategies.

Investment by T. Rowe Price and Its Personnel. Our personnel, including portfolio managers and other investment personnel, invest in the Price Funds, including the Funds they manage. These investments are made directly by our personnel or through the T. Rowe Price Retirement Plan which offers the Price Funds among its investment options. While personnel who invest in Price Funds have an incentive to favor those accounts in order to obtain a personal benefit, these investments also help to align those individuals' interests with those of our clients.

The Price Advisers may also manage certain funds and accounts that are seeded with T. Rowe Price's corporate money. Most of these portfolios are created to establish a performance track record to market a new product. The Price Advisers' ownership percentage may be significant for an unspecified period and the Price Advisers may elect to redeem all or a portion of their investment at any time. Additionally, the Price Advisers may invest corporate assets in a fund for investment purposes on behalf of our corporate holding company T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. These investments may be withdrawn over a period of time or remain as a percentage of the assets of these products for indeterminate periods. The corporate assets may be the largest investment in the fund or product for significant periods of time. These portfolios may be similar to other portfolios currently managed by the Price Advisers and may be trading in securities in which the Price Advisers trade for other discretionary clients. These portfolios are traded and receive allocations pursuant to the same policies and procedures the Price Advisers have in place to ensure that all clients are treated fairly. Oversight is in place to ensure that trading and allocations for the T. Rowe Price corporate portfolios are in no way favored over accounts managed for discretionary clients.

From time to time, T. Rowe Price and/or its personnel may hold an interest in unaffiliated funds or limited partnerships that is a selling stockholder in a public offering of securities which may be purchased by the Price Advisers for their clients. Any purchases by the Price Advisers in such public offering are permitted subject to policies and procedures in place to ensure that all clients are treated fairly.

Valuation of Private Securities. The Price Advisers have a valuation committee that oversees the pricing of private securities. This committee is comprised of multiple departments including Treasury, Equity, Fixed Income and Global Trading personnel. The committee conducts proactive periodic reviews of private security investments; event specific reviews; and market event reviews to ensure we are properly valuing such investments. The valuation reviews are made more difficult

by private issuer's sensitivity around disclosing nonpublic financial and operational information. Further such information may be released at irregular intervals as opposed to publicly held companies subject to accounting and disclosure standards as well as information release rules tied to their public listing on a recognized market. The Price Advisers acknowledge that differences can occur in how one party values private securities as opposed to another party. We note that many large institutional clients hold the same private security across multiple managers, all of whom may value the security differently.

Other Potential Interests. From time to time, Price IM may manage assets for or invest client assets in the securities of companies that have appointed Price IM or an affiliate to serve as investment adviser, trustee, or recordkeeper or which act as service providers or vendors to Price IM or an affiliate. Additionally, directors serving on the boards of the Price Funds or Price Group may also serve on boards of publicly traded entities in which Price IM invests client assets. Personnel of the Price Advisers may serve on creditor committees for issuers in which client assets may be invested and which are filing for bankruptcy. Additionally, personnel of the Price Advisers or their family members may have certain relationships with entities the firm does business with, including clients, broker-dealers, non-profit organizations, and vendors. The annual compliance certification completed by persons subject to the Code includes various questions regarding such relationships. Where deemed relevant, these relationships are reported to the T. Rowe Price Ethics Committee for further discussion. While the situations described in this paragraph present potential conflicts of interest, Price IM must manage a client's assets in accordance with its fiduciary obligations.

The Price Advisers provide customary marketing and training support payments to certain clients, primarily subadvisory clients.

From time to time, the Price Advisers may donate to charitable organizations that are clients or are supported by clients, prospects, consultants or their employees. In general, donations are made in response to requests from one of those parties. We take into consideration the importance of the business relationship as one factor in determining whether to approve a charitable contribution. All such donations are reviewed and approved by appropriate Legal and Compliance personnel, up to and including the Chief Compliance Officer.

Personnel of the Price Advisers may hold positions with industry groups or committees which deal with advocacy issues applicable to the Price Advisers.

Services For Other Clients. The Price Advisers may give advice and take action for clients, including registered investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles, which differs from advice given or the timing or nature of action taken for other clients. The Price Advisers are not obligated to initiate transactions for clients in any security which its principals, affiliates or employees may purchase or sell for their own accounts or for other clients.

Purchase and sale transactions may be effected directly among and between non-ERISA client accounts which permit crossing (including the Price Funds) consistent with the requirements of Rule 17a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (**Rule 17a-7**). Rule 17a-7 provides that no commission is paid to any broker-dealer, the security traded has readily available market

quotations, and the transaction is effected at the independent current market price and may also require that Price IM disclose a client's identity to the party on the other side of the trade. In certain markets, as required by applicable law, a cross trade may be routed through a broker-dealer to facilitate processing and a customary transfer fee may be incurred. These transactions are reviewed by the appropriate Legal and Compliance personnel and the GTC, which is responsible for the oversight of the Price Advisers' trading policies and procedures. Certain accounts in which T. Rowe Price has an ownership interest are restricted from engaging in cross trades in order to address considerations under Rule 17a-7 and Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Broker-Dealer Selection. An important aspect of our discretionary investment management services includes the selection of broker-dealers. We may effect equity, fixed income, and derivative transactions on behalf of clients with a broker-dealer that furnishes brokerage and in certain cases research services, designate a broker-dealer to receive selling concessions, discounts, or other allowances, and otherwise deal with a broker-dealer in the acquisition of securities in underwritings.

Equity Securities. In general, Price IM utilizes a broad spectrum of execution venues including traditional stock exchanges, electronic communication networks, alternative trading systems and algorithmic solutions. In selecting a venue, Price IM seeks broker-dealers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold. Although we may not be able to influence the venues where broker-dealers ultimately execute, we may request that a broker-dealer not route orders to certain venues we feel may not provide best execution. Price IM monitors brokers' venue selection over time to evaluate trends and quality of execution.

In purchasing and selling equity securities for its clients, Price IM seeks to obtain best execution at favorable prices through broker-dealers, and in the case of agency transactions, at competitive commission rates. However, Price IM believes that the most appropriate commission on a trade is not always the lowest available commission. In addition to prices and commissions, Price IM considers other factors in selecting broker-dealers, including (i) liquidity of the security; (ii) the size and difficulty of the order; (iii) the speed and likelihood of execution and settlement; (iv) the reliability, integrity and creditworthiness, general execution and operational capabilities of competing broker-dealers and services provided; and (v) expertise in particular markets. Therefore, we may pay higher commission rates to broker-dealers we believe offer greater reliability, better pricing, or more efficient execution.

Fixed Income Securities. Price IM generally purchases fixed income securities from the issuer or a broker-dealer acting as principal for the securities on a net basis, with no stated brokerage commission paid by the client (although the price usually reflects undisclosed compensation to the broker-dealer). Fixed income transactions through broker-dealers reflect the spread between the bid and asked prices; therefore, Price IM is unable to provide clients with a report of commissions paid. We may also purchase securities available from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Pursuant to a client's investment guidelines, Price IM may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies or engage in foreign currency transactions (FX), including forward currency contracts, when seeking to: manage exposure to or profit from changes in interest or exchange rates; protect the value of portfolio securities; or to facilitate cash management. Price IM will not execute FX with a third-party broker-dealer, including FX to facilitate trading in or settlement of trades in foreign securities. In these instances, we will use the client's custodian for such FX services. FX conducted through the client's custodian may experience less favorable charges and execution quality than those transacted with a third-party

broker-dealer.

Best Execution. The Price Advisers seek best execution on all trades consistent with fiduciary and regulatory requirements. The GTC oversees the brokerage allocation and trade execution policies for the Price Advisers. The GTC is supported by the equity and fixed income best execution subcommittees in monitoring the Price Advisers' compliance with the execution policy. The execution policy requires the Price Advisers to execute trades consistent with the principles of best execution which requires an adviser to take all sufficient steps to obtain the best possible result for clients taking into account various factors.

Research Benefits. T. Rowe Price believes that original in-house research is the primary driver of value-added active management. Although research created or developed by a broker-dealer or its affiliate and research created or developed by an independent third-party is an important component of T. Rowe Price's investment approach, Price IM relies primarily upon its own research and subjects any external research to internal analysis before incorporating it into the investment process.

Price IM may use equity brokerage commissions in connection with client securities transactions consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (**Section 28(e)**) and other relevant regulatory guidance to acquire brokerage services from a broker-dealer. Section 28(e) permits an investment adviser to cause an account to pay a higher commission to a broker-dealer that provides brokerage services than the commission another broker-dealer would charge, provided the adviser determines in good faith that the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services provided. An adviser may make this good faith determination based upon either the particular transaction involved or the overall responsibilities of the adviser with respect to the accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

T. Rowe Price bears the cost of research services for all client accounts we advise. Client accounts will only pay execution commissions in connection with equity securities transactions. For certain proprietary pooled investment vehicles including our registered investment companies, we will continue to use equity brokerage commissions from client transactions through commission sharing arrangements (consistent with Section 28(e)) to compensate certain U.S. broker-dealers for research services. However, we will voluntarily reimburse such pooled investment vehicles for any amount collected into the commission sharing arrangements.

Price IM acquires proprietary research from broker-dealers who also provide trade execution, clearing, settlement and/or other services. Research received from broker-dealers or independent third-party research providers generally include information on the economy, industries, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, accounting and tax law interpretations, political developments, legal developments affecting portfolio securities, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, currency and commodity market analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance analysis, and analysis of corporate, environmental, social and governance responsibility issues. Research services are received in the form of written reports, computer generated data, telephone contacts, investment conferences, bespoke services, financial models and personal meetings with security analysts, market specialists, corporate and industry executives, and other persons. Research may also include access to unaffiliated individuals with

expertise in various industries, businesses, or other related areas, including use of expert referral networks which provide access to industry consultants, vendors, and suppliers. Price IM may use a limited number of expert networks.

T. Rowe Price generally pays for data subscriptions, investment technology tools and other specialized services to assist with the investment process directly from its own resources. Price IM also pays for fixed income research and services directly from its own resources where feasible or required.

Allocation of Brokerage Business. Price IM has a policy of not pre-committing a specific amount of business to any broker-dealer over any specific period. Price IM makes brokerage placement determinations, as appropriate, based on the needs of a specific transaction such as market-making, availability of a buyer for or seller of a particular security, or specialized execution skills. Price IM may choose to allocate brokerage among several broker-dealers able to meet the needs of the transaction. Allocation of brokerage business is monitored on a regularly scheduled basis by appropriate personnel and the GTC.

Price IM may have brokerage relationships with broker-dealers who are, or are an affiliate of, clients that have appointed Price IM or an affiliate to serve as investment adviser, trustee, or recordkeeper. We also have other relationships with or may own positions in the publicly traded securities of the broker-dealers with whom we transact with or on behalf of our clients. Additionally, subject to best execution obligations, Price IM executes transactions for clients with Luminex, an alternative trading system of which Price Associates' subsidiary, TRPH, owns 4.9%.

Broker-Dealer Recommendations. Price IM does not recommend, request or require clients to direct Price IM to execute transactions through any specified broker-dealer.

Client Directed Brokerage. Some clients may direct Price IM to use specific broker-dealer(s) for all or a portion of their account transactions. If a client directs us to use a specific broker-dealer, the price, commission rate, or transaction costs of its account transactions may be less favorable than our non-directed brokerage orders, and we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution. Directing us to use a particular broker-dealer might also affect the timing of a client's transaction. There may be times when we may not trade with a client's directed broker-dealer until all non-directed brokerage orders are completed and this can result in the client's order being executed on less favorable terms than we obtain for non-directed orders and performance of such accounts may also differ.

Certain clients (generally institutional clients) request that Price IM endeavor to utilize designated broker-dealers (e.g., minority/women/veteran/locally owned broker-dealers) for a portion of their account's transactions subject to best execution. Certain directed broker requests for equity trades utilize "step-out" trades, a process by which the executing broker steps out all or a portion of a transaction and allows another broker to act as the broker of commission credit. Price IM will use step-out trades as long as it believes the step-out trades will receive comparable overall execution, including settlement, as any other trades through the executing broker. If clients prohibit the use of step-out trades, Price IM anticipates greater difficulties in reaching the client's targets for direct trading with designated brokers for the account. Absent utilizing a step-out trade, we may trade

this client's order after completion of our aggregated orders. This change to Price IM's normal order processing procedures may result in price, commission rate or transaction costs that are less favorable than if the client had allowed the use of step-out trades. Price IM cannot guarantee that the price, commission rate or transaction costs for orders placed after our aggregated orders will be the same as those obtained for our aggregated orders and thus performance of such accounts may also differ.

Trading instructions vary by client and our ability to meet those requests depends, in part, on the characteristics of the securities and markets in which the account invests and the capabilities of the broker-dealers. In addition, we have determined that certain categories of transactions are not eligible for client direction. Trades executed on electronic, low touch trading venues are not eligible for direction.

In addition, because Price IM has taken an unbundled approach to paying for research (separating execution commissions from its research spend) there is no element of cost for clients to recapture from a trade and credit back to any account. Therefore, Price IM is not able to engage in commission recapture programs. Price IM does not recapture commissions, underwriting discounts, or selling-group concessions for fixed income securities acquired in underwritten offerings. Price IM may, however, designate a portion of the underwriting spread to broker-dealers that participate in the offering.

Certain clients restrict Price IM from utilizing certain broker-dealers by providing Price IM with a list identifying such restricted entities, as in the case where the use of such broker-dealers may be prohibited under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (**ERISA**). Any such restrictions may limit our ability to achieve best execution of client transactions. Price IM relies on information provided by clients in discharging its investment management responsibilities and will assume such information is current, complete and accurate until instructed otherwise by the client. In the event ERISA clients do not provide Price IM with broker restrictions, Price IM will select broker-dealers consistent with their best execution obligations.

Block Trading/Aggregated Orders/Order Sequencing. Since certain clients have similar investment objectives and programs, Price IM may make investment decisions that result in the simultaneous purchase, short sale, or sale of securities. As a result, the demand for, or supply of, securities may increase or decrease, which could have an adverse effect on prices. Aggregation of orders generally is a collaborative process between trading and portfolio management staff. Price IM's policy is not to favor one client over another in grouping orders for various clients. Clients should be aware that the grouping of orders could at times result in more or less favorable prices. In certain cases, where the aggregated order is executed in a series of transactions at various prices on a given day, each participating client's proportionate share of grouped orders reflects the average price paid or received.

Price IM has developed written trade allocation guidelines for their trading desks. Generally, when the amount of securities available in a public or initial offering or the secondary markets is insufficient to satisfy the volume for participating clients, Price IM will make pro rata allocations based upon the relative sizes of the participating client orders or the relative sizes of the participating client portfolios depending upon the market involved, subject to portfolio manager

and trader input. For example, a portfolio manager may choose to receive a non-pro rata allocation to comply with certain client guidelines, manage anticipated cash flows, or achieve the portfolio manager's long-term vision for the portfolio. Not all situations allow for the aggregation of orders, however, when an order can be aggregated, each client receives the same average share price of the securities for each aggregated order. Because a pro rata allocation may not always accommodate all facts and circumstances, the guidelines provide for adjustments to allocation amounts in certain cases. For example, adjustments may be made: (i) to eliminate de minimis positions or satisfy minimum denomination requirements; (ii) to give priority to accounts with specialized investment policies and objectives; and (iii) to allocate in light of a participating portfolio's characteristics, such as available cash, industry or issuer concentration, duration, and credit exposure. Such allocation processes may result in a partial execution of a proposed purchase or sale order.

Price IM employs certain guidelines in an effort to ensure equitable distribution of investment opportunities among clients of the firm, which may occasionally serve to limit the participation of certain clients in a particular security, based on factors such as client mandate or a sector or industry specific investment strategy or focus. For example, accounts that maintain a broad investment mandate may have less access than targeted investment mandates to certain securities (e.g., sector specific securities) where Price IM does not receive a fully filled order (e.g., certain IPO transactions) or where aggregate ownership of such securities is approaching firm limits.

Also, for certain types of investments, most commonly private placement transactions, conditions imposed by the issuer may limit the number of clients allowed to participate or number of shares offered to Price IM.

Price IM has developed written trade sequencing and execution guidelines that it believes are reasonably designed to provide the fair and equitable allocation of trades, both long and short, to minimize the impact of trading activity across client accounts. The policies and procedures are intended to: (i) mitigate conflicts of interest when trading both long and short in the same security or securities of the same issuer from differing parts of an issuer's capital structure; and (ii) mitigate conflicts when shorting a security or securities of the same issuer from differing parts of an issuer's capital structure that is held by other accounts managed by Price IM that are not simultaneously transacting in the security. Notwithstanding the application of Price IM's policies and procedures, it may not be possible to mitigate all conflicts of interest when transacting both long and short in the same security or securities of the same issuer from differing parts of an issuer's capital structure; therefore, there is a risk that one transaction will be completed ahead of the other transaction, that the pricing may not be consistent between long and short transactions, or that a long or short transaction may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security being traded or securities of the same issuer from differing parts of an issuer's capital structure.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Price IM may manage multiple accounts for different clients in a single investment strategy. While each account generally follows a similar investment program, different accounts have their own unique guidelines and cash flows. To enhance the focus on investment decision-making responsibilities, a portfolio manager may concentrate on a representative portfolio within the strategy and use the services of either a dedicated portfolio modeling group or an analytics and quantitative research team to determine adjustments for similarly managed accounts. From time to time and under limited circumstances, a portfolio manager may instruct an associate portfolio manager or an investment analyst to make an investment decision with limited capacity (e.g., in a portfolio manager's short absence).

Price IM strives to ensure compliance with clients' investment guidelines consistent with their fiduciary responsibility. Accounts are often customized to reflect a client's specific investment requirements. For example, a client may be unable to invest in a particular country, industry or issuer. These restrictions are documented in the guidelines attached to a client's investment management agreement. Accordingly, we maintain a proprietary compliance system that captures the investment parameters from each client's guidelines and facilitates automated pre- and post-trade testing for compliance. Our compliance and modeling teams work closely with the portfolio management team to ensure guidelines are implemented as closely as possible to a client's intent.

The portfolio modeling group monitors individual positions, asset allocation, and cash flows daily for equity accounts within the same strategy, and may make investments consistent with the portfolio manager's investment strategy for each account within that strategy. The team frequently consults with the portfolio manager, and the team's activities are ultimately subject to the portfolio manager's discretion and monitoring.

The analytics and quantitative research team is responsible for the tools used to measure and monitor fixed income risk and they provide frequent communication with investment professionals and senior management regarding risk exposures at the portfolio and strategy level.

Portfolio managers have the primary responsibility for reviewing client accounts. Working within the firm's investment philosophy and internal investment policy guidelines, the portfolio manager structures portfolios consistent with the objectives and restrictions of each client. Accordingly, the portfolio manager may make adjustments per account to attempt to provide similar performance and outcomes for all accounts within a strategy.

The number of accounts assigned to each portfolio manager varies considerably as a result of differing client characteristics and requirements.

In constructing a client's portfolio, we consider each client's objectives, our perception of the overall balance of risk and return potential, and the relative prospects for individual investment alternatives. We also discuss with each client the portfolio characteristics and requirements including diversification ranges, performance standards and expectations, risk tolerances, and any

investment restrictions or constraints imposed by the client. Within this framework, the portfolio manager evaluates the appropriateness of particular securities and industries, and the overall mix of equities, fixed income instruments, and reserves in an effort to meet the client's goals.

The portfolio managers communicate frequently to establish Price IM's investment policy regarding the portfolio distributions in the various stock markets and in the various types of investments. The portfolio managers review the securities in each client's portfolio and make changes as necessary. Circumstances prompting modifications in the portfolio would include: changes in Price IM's investment policy, changes in the client's objectives, significant price movements of portfolio securities or the portfolio as a whole, changes in the prospects of a particular portfolio security, the need to invest incoming cash, or the need to raise cash from the portfolio.

On a periodic basis, Price IM portfolio managers conduct internal investment meetings at which global economic assumptions and key market factors are reviewed, to inform security selection ideas. Inputs to such investment meetings include key economic variables driving world markets including interest rate trends, earnings momentum, historic valuations, market supply and demand, monetary cycle and politics. Weekly investment meetings, attended by portfolio managers, include a review of a sample of client portfolios representing different investment mandates.

Given the dynamic nature of financial markets and the consistent flow of available information, Price IM's account review process is continuous. Our portfolio managers and research personnel analyze economic forecasts, sector and industry strategies, and evaluate the relative attractiveness of individual securities. Revised portfolio manager recommendations or changes in a client's circumstances or investment objectives are among the factors that can trigger a portfolio review and possibly result in alterations to investment strategy. One or more steering committees, made up of senior investment personnel, also monitor performance and style consistency. These reviews are also designed to identify any dispersion from the composite for accounts where there is an actual or perceived conflict of interest (e.g., performance-based fees as described in *Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*).

Price IM produces a variety of client reports and communicates with clients via phone calls, emails, regular client meetings, and other means. The frequency and type of reporting depends on the individual client's needs and requirements. At a minimum, the following types of materials are typically provided: account balance and activity (monthly); holdings reports and performance analysis (quarterly or monthly and including gross and net of management fees information); and views on global securities markets and economies (quarterly or monthly). Risk reports for certain accounts may be available upon request. Price IM has policies and procedures in place to ensure such communications are delivered consistent with commercially reasonable standards to protect client information. The prices of securities reflected in Price IM's holding reports to clients are determined in a manner consistent with T. Rowe Price's Securities Pricing Information Policy. A copy of this policy is available upon client request or as otherwise agreed.

Price IM provides certain client information to unaffiliated third-parties where such information is requested by a regulatory authority or is otherwise required by law. Price IM in certain instances provides trade data and/or other client information to third-party service providers in order to

facilitate compliance with such regulatory requirements. In accordance with its vendor management policies, standards and processes, Price IM performs initial and ongoing due diligence of all third-party service providers.

Price IM has established trade error correction guidelines and procedures intended to address the correction of errors caused by the action or inaction of Price IM during the trading process.

Price IM has a fiduciary obligation to their clients. In the event a trading error is caused by the action or inaction of Price IM, Price IM will correct the error so that the client is returned to the same economic position it would have been in had the error not occurred. Price IM will take corrective action as soon as possible after the error has occurred to limit Price IM's liability and the period of time for which a client portfolio may be in breach (if applicable). In the event a trading error is caused by the action or inaction of a third-party, Price IM shall provide all reasonable assistance to the client in its attempt to recover all costs from that third-party.

In circumstances where an error is identified, Price IM will utilize one of the following correction mechanisms to rectify the trading error: correction through the client account; correction through the original executing broker error account; or, in certain circumstances, correction through an error account established by Price IM. In the event an error is corrected through Price IM's error account (and the error was caused by the action or inaction of Price IM), Price IM would incur any related losses as well as may keep any gains.

All errors, whether or not they result in a gain or loss, are documented and reviewed on a monthly basis. Price IM seeks to identify trends and best practices in order to avoid the same types of errors in the future.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Price Advisers rely primarily on the business development and marketing activities of our personnel to solicit new business.

From time to time, the Price Advisers enter into written referral agreements that involve the payment of a fee for introductions to prospective clients that lead to formal investment management mandates. In the event the Price Advisers enter into such agreements, the terms of the arrangement, including the fee structure, will be disclosed to all such affected prospective clients prior to their execution of the investment management agreement and in accordance with applicable law. A Price Adviser may have other business relationships with entities with which another Price Adviser may have referral fee arrangements.

Some of Price IM's clients use consultants to evaluate and recommend investment advisers and their services, including Price IM and its related entities. Price IM is not affiliated with any consultant. These consultant firms represent multiple clients and prospects and, therefore, have frequent interactions with Price IM and related entities. In addition, Price IM and its related groups may engage and pay fees to consultants to attend consultant-sponsored conferences or purchase analytical services and other research offered by them. On limited occasions, the Price Advisers pay fees to consultants for services designed to help us evaluate other investment managers. The Price Advisers have adopted policies and procedures to ensure that consultant payments are based solely on the value of the services provided, that such services serve a legitimate business purpose, and that payments for services are not intended to influence the consultant firms in their duty to evaluate and recommend investment managers, including any T. Rowe Price entity. Price IM and related persons pay nominal fees to be listed and include information about our investment strategies in consultant registries or databases that describe services provided by investment managers including Price IM.

Price IM may provide to or receive from third-parties minor non-monetary benefits, such as training events, seminars, and hospitality in accordance with the Code. Any third-party solicitation arrangements regarding Price IM's services will comply with all federal and state regulatory requirements.

Price IM or an affiliate may, on a limited basis, provide general introductions of its prospects and clients to UTI AMC and its subsidiaries in connection with potentially providing various investment management services to such prospects or clients on a non-exclusive basis. The parties may agree separately, and on a case-by-case basis, to any servicing arrangement. UTI AMC is not authorized to act as a representative of Price IM or its affiliates.

Item 15 – Custody

Price IM does not act as a custodian for client assets and does not have physical custody of client funds or securities at any time. However, Price IM may be deemed to have custody of client funds or securities as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (**Custody Rule**), and accordingly is subject to an annual surprise examination by an independent public accountant as further detailed below.

Price IM has or may be deemed to have custody of certain clients' assets under certain circumstances. The accounts for which Price IM may be deemed to have custody are included in the pool of accounts eligible for the annual surprise examination unless an applicable exemption from the audit is available. A sample of the audit eligible accounts is selected from the pool and subjected to the audit process. Price IM has retained an independent public accountant to conduct the Custody Rule audit and report to the SEC regarding such audit on Form ADV-E, as required.

The independent public accountant is responsible for selecting the audit sample from the pool of eligible accounts and for confirming the adviser is in compliance with the procedural requirements of the Custody Rule. This includes, among other things, confirming Price IM has a reasonable basis for believing the qualified custodians are sending account statements at least quarterly, where applicable, and confirming account statements sent to clients by Price IM are accurate.

The Price Advisers annually request confirmation that each client's qualified custodian sends required periodic account statements. Clients generally will receive account statements directly from their third-party custodians for the accounts. The Price Advisers strongly urge all of their clients to carefully review and reconcile account statements from their qualified custodians, the Price Funds' transfer agent and/or other service providers, as applicable, with account statements received from the Price Advisers. If there are discrepancies between a client's custodian statement and their Price Advisers' account statement, the client should contact their custodian or its Price Advisers account representative for more information. If clients do not receive account statements from their custodian at least quarterly they should contact their Price Advisers account representative.

In the case of Price IM's client accounts, clients must select and appoint their own custodian, whose services and fees will be separate from Price IM's management fee. Clients are responsible for independently arranging for all custodial services, including negotiating custody agreements and fees and opening custodial accounts.

A client's custody agreement with its qualified custodian may contain authorizations with respect to the transfer of client funds or securities broader than those in the client's written investment management agreement with Price IM. In these circumstances, Price IM's authority is limited to the authority set forth in the client's written investment management agreement with Price IM regardless of any broader authorization in the client's custody agreement with its qualified custodian. The qualified custodian's monitoring, if any, of the client's account is governed by the client's relationship with its custodian.

From time to time, the Price Advisers may inadvertently receive client assets from third-parties. The Price Advisers have appropriate policies and procedures which provide for prompt forwarding of such assets to the client (or the former client), the client's qualified custodian, or returning such assets to the appropriate third-party.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

All clients enter into a written investment management agreement prior to receiving investment management services. We provide discretionary investment management services to a client only if the client expressly grants this discretion. Price IM's discretionary authority is limited by the terms of the investment advisory agreements and investment guidelines. Investment management agreements generally give us discretion to manage the client's account and place trades, subject to the investment objectives and guidelines for the account.

While Price IM primarily provides discretionary investment management services, certain services are offered on a non-discretionary basis. Clients may require that every security transaction be authorized by the client prior to execution. The timing, form, and content of such authorization may vary from client to client. In limited circumstances, Price IM may also provide transition management services to existing clients or to assist with the onboarding of new clients.

The stated investment guidelines and policies of certain clients may prohibit the purchase of particular securities or classes of securities if the purchase would cause the amount in the client's portfolio to exceed a percentage designated by the client. In addition, clients may limit the purchase of an issuer's securities if Price IM or the Price Advisers in the aggregate hold more than a stated percentage of the issuer's securities on behalf of all clients. (Price IM's internal issuer aggregated holdings limits are discussed below.)

Clients may inform the Price Advisers of their participation in securities lending programs. The Price Advisers are not parties to such securities lending agreements and generally have no knowledge of specific lending activity conducted by the custodian or securities lending agent. In limited circumstances, the Price Advisers may agree to delay anticipated trading of such client assets until we are able to confirm the availability of the shares for settlement. Such delays may prevent inclusion in aggregated orders. The Price Advisers bear no responsibility for trade delay or failures, or account performance deviations due to clients' lending activities.

Price IM generally has the discretion to select broker-dealers and to determine commissions to be paid as described; however, certain clients may request that Price IM direct brokerage for a portion of their accounts as discussed in *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*.

Clients subject to ERISA may also impose restrictions whereby Price IM is prohibited from purchasing securities of an issuer affiliated with the client or transacting with an affiliate or other parties related to the client by providing Price IM with a list identifying such restricted securities by cusips, tickers, or other specific identifiers. Certain clients who have authorized Price IM to execute transactions for their accounts without prior approval may prohibit the purchase of specific securities or industry groups via a restricted list identifying such restricted securities by cusips, tickers, or other specific identifiers. Price IM will rely on information provided by clients in discharging its investment management responsibilities and will not be responsible in the event clients either do not provide a list or provide inaccurate or outdated information. Clients may also impose other limitations on the quality, quantity, or type of securities according to stated

investment guidelines and policies. Such client-mandated limitations could include industry and socially conscious restrictions.

Clients are responsible for the management of Client's tax affairs, including, without limitation, the payment of all taxes due and the making of all claims in relation thereto. Clients are encouraged to consult their own financial, tax and legal advisors regarding any investment decision regarding Price IM's investment advisory services. Clients sensitive to Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI) may impose guideline restrictions on the purchase of securities having the potential to generate UBTI, specifically real estate investment trusts and certain partnerships. These accounts are monitored on a regular basis by appropriate personnel for compliance with client negotiated guidelines.

In order to fully implement certain investment mandates, Price IM may ask clients to assist with completing and/or executing documentation or certain filings in order to utilize certain investments (e.g., futures agreements, "MSFTAs", "ISDAs"). Price IM may also need to provide information (including but not limited to investment management agreements, organizational and tax documents, and other due diligence documents of its clients) to market participants and industry vendors (e.g., Markit Counterparty Manager) as may be reasonably required by any of them in order to effect, clear, or manage Price IM's transactions in certain complex instruments for their accounts. In the event such required documentation is not in place or filings have not been completed, Price IM is restricted from effecting such transactions.

Clients should be aware that restrictions on an account's holdings which result from client-imposed investment restrictions, limits, the client's inability or unwillingness to fully complete necessary documentation or filings or the client not having certain operational capabilities (which limit Price IM's ability to manage in accordance with its standard investment strategy) may result in performance returns that differ from performance obtained for other clients in the same strategy that do not impose similar restrictions. A common example is a portfolio manager purchasing a company's IPO as part of their strategy and a client in such strategy restricting the purchase of IPOs or failing to provide Price IM with a representation that they are not restricted under FINRA Rule 5130 or FINRA Rule 5131. In such scenarios, the portfolio manager may be forced to purchase the security in the secondary market often at a premium to the initial offering price. Another example is a client's inability to waive sovereign immunity as required by certain trading counterparties, which would hinder Price IM's ability to provide the client with full dealer coverage for certain derivative transactions. An additional example involves investment strategies that invest in securities issued in private placement offerings by privately held entities. Price IM will not invest in such securities for clients that are unable to confirm that they have the operational capabilities necessary to manage such securities without the assistance of Price IM, should Price IM no longer serve as an investment adviser to the client. Likewise, there may be regulatory or other operational issues (e.g., cross trades, derivatives) which limit Price IM's ability to manage an account in line with the overall strategy.

Price IM reserves the right, in its discretion, to restrict investments in companies determined after thorough review to be engaged in business activities significantly inconsistent with socially conscious principles. Such restrictions are consistently applied to all accounts under Price IM's management. Please see *Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*.

From time to time Price IM's capacity may be constrained for certain mandates due to market conditions, cash flow levels from prospective and current clients, or other factors. In such event, Price IM reserves the right to allocate capacity among its clients in its discretion and may take into consideration the client's overall advisory relationship with the Price Advisers in allocating such capacity.

Additionally, the Price Advisers will from time to time inadvertently receive or affirmatively agree to receive material non-public information concerning an issuer of securities which may cause us, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, to restrict or limit our ability to trade securities of such issuer for our client accounts.

Price IM and the Price Advisers monitor the extent of the aggregate ownership of classes of equity securities across all client accounts over which we have investment discretion. As part of this effort, we have adopted a policy which places limits on our ownership levels, for both Price IM by itself and the Price Advisers in the aggregate. While we believe that our ownership limits generally represent a prudent level of investment risk, the size of Price IM and the other Price Advisers' ownership in a given security may affect the price at or speed with which we are able to liquidate client holdings. Clients may also impose their own limits via guidelines as to their account holdings in securities where we hold sizeable positions.

Absent approval from the appropriate oversight committee, Price IM will not make additional purchases of a common stock for its clients if 10% or more of the outstanding common stock of the issuer would be held by its clients. Approval may be given for aggregate ownership levels up to 20%, and in certain instances, higher amounts. Lower approval thresholds and levels of ownership may be implemented in certain situations, such as when company provisions (e.g., poison pills), law or regulation impose specific limits. Such limitations may apply to the ownership of Price IM by itself or to the ownership of the Price Advisers in the aggregate. In limited circumstances, the Price Advisers may, in their discretion, find it beneficial to maintain an economic interest in excess of a regulatory aggregate limit which may result in the Price Advisers having to forego clients' voting rights associated with those shares held in excess of the aggregate limit.

The limits we place on aggregate ownership of securities across client accounts can constrain capacity and cause performance dispersion among accounts with similar investment guidelines managed by the same portfolio manager. For example, a portfolio manager would not be able to invest a new account's assets in a security when the security has reached the firm's aggregate ownership limit. This occurs more frequently with respect to accounts invested primarily in stocks in the small- and mid-capitalization ranges.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Advisory clients generally authorize Price IM to vote proxies for their accounts excluding proxies related to shares of Price Funds. Price IM has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (**Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures**) including specific proxy voting guidelines that set forth the general principles we use to determine how to vote in client accounts for which we have proxy voting responsibility. The voting guidelines are established each year by the Price IM Environmental, Social and Governance Committee (the **Price IM ESG Committee**) which relies upon our own fundamental research, independent research provided by outside proxy advisor, ISS, and information presented by company management and shareholder groups. If clients authorize us to vote proxies for their accounts, they receive a copy of the Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures before the execution of the investment management agreement (and annually thereafter).

Price IM makes decisions with respect to proxy issues in the best interests of clients in a particular investment strategy, in light of the anticipated impact of the issue on the desirability of investing in the portfolio company, consistent with our fiduciary obligations. Voting authority and responsibility is held by the portfolio manager of a particular investment strategy. Given the variety of investment strategies and their specific mandates, voting decisions for one strategy may differ from other investment strategies. Our policy is not to vote proxies for shares of the Price Funds held in separate accounts unless we receive written direction from our clients.

Price IM seeks to vote all of its clients' proxies, provided we receive proxy materials in a timely manner. In certain circumstances, Price IM may determine that refraining from voting a proxy is in the client's best interest, such as when the cost to the client of voting outweighs the expected benefit to the client. For example, the practicalities and costs involved with international investing may make it impossible at times, and at other times disadvantageous, to vote proxies in every instance. Price IM's ability to vote proxies is subject to timely receipt of the proxy from the client's custodian or other party. In regard to the voting of proxies in foreign markets, Price IM's ability to vote is also contingent upon the establishment of any necessary local documentation including power of attorney forms.

The Price IM ESG Committee is responsible for monitoring and resolving potential material conflicts between the interests of Price IM and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting. We have adopted safeguards to ensure that our proxy voting is not influenced by interests other than those of our clients. While membership on the Price IM ESG Committee is diverse, it does not include individuals whose primary duties relate to client relationship management, marketing, or sales. Since the Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are predetermined by the Price IM ESG Committee, they should in most instances adequately address any possible conflicts of interest. However, consistent with the terms of the Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures which allow portfolio managers to vote proxies opposite our general voting guidelines, the Price IM ESG Committee regularly reviews all such proxy votes that are inconsistent with the guidelines to determine whether the portfolio manager's voting rationale appears reasonable. The Price IM ESG Committee also assesses whether any business or other material relationships between

T. Rowe Price and a portfolio company (unrelated to the ownership of the portfolio company's securities) could have influenced an inconsistent vote on that company's proxy.

Issues raising potential conflicts of interest are referred to designated members of the Price IM ESG Committee for immediate resolution prior to the time Price IM casts its vote. With respect to personal conflicts of interest, the Code requires all personnel to avoid placing themselves in a "compromising position" in which their interests may conflict with those of our clients and restrict their ability to engage in certain outside business activities. Portfolio managers or Price IM ESG Committee members with a personal conflict of interest regarding a proxy vote must recuse themselves and not participate in the voting decisions with respect to that proxy.

The Price IM ESG Committee, and certain personnel under the direction of the Price IM ESG Committee, perform the following oversight and assurance functions, among others, over Price IM's proxy voting: (1) periodically samples proxy votes to ensure that they were cast in compliance with the Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (2) reviews, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the Price IM Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures to make sure that they have been implemented effectively, including whether they continue to be reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted consistent with our fiduciary obligations to our clients; (3) performs due diligence on whether a retained proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues, including the adequacy and quality of the proxy advisory firm's staffing and personnel and its policies; and (4) oversees any retained proxy advisory firms and their procedures regarding their capabilities to (i) produce proxy research that is based on current and accurate information and (ii) identify and address any conflicts of interest and any other considerations that we believe would be appropriate considering the nature and quality of the services provided by the proxy advisory firm.

Price IM provides proxy vote summary reports, upon request, to its clients that have delegated proxy voting authority. The reports detail how Price IM voted proxies with respect to securities held in the client's account and generally cover quarterly or annual periods.

Clients may occasionally direct Price IM how to vote on a particular issue, provided the client gives direction in a timely manner to enable us to instruct our proxy voting agent.

Price IM exercises flexibility to vote some proxies, or particular categories of proxies, or not cast proxy votes at all depending on our arrangements with clients and our fiduciary obligations. Certain clients reserve proxy voting authority and restrict Price IM from voting proxies. In those situations, clients should instruct the custodian to forward all proxy voting materials promptly to the client (or designated proxy voting service). When clients restrict Price IM from voting proxies, we would not generally expect to provide consultation services, but would provide information from time to time about how we would vote an issue in question. However, we will not discuss how we intend to vote proxies for securities not held in the client's account.

In certain circumstances, Price IM may not be permitted to vote all of the proxies over which it has voting power due to regulatory or company-imposed provisions that limit the percent of proxies voted by any one party. Additionally, Price IM or its affiliates will from time to time agree to provisions with regulatory bodies and issuers that restrict or otherwise limit its ability to vote

all of the proxies over which it has voting power with respect to certain issuers in consideration to obtain approval to increase its ownership of those issuers on behalf of its clients above specified levels. In those instances, Price IM may be required to forego voting rights above a specific level or vote those shares in proportion to all shares voted in the meeting. This could have a negative impact on the clients whose voting rights are limited.

As a practice, Price IM does not offer to file proof of claim forms for class action suits for advisory clients. However, certain clients may request that Price IM file proof of claim forms for class action suits that affect the client's account and such clients have provided Price IM with the authority to do so in their investment management agreements. Price IM, based upon its records, will use reasonable discretion in determining whether to file such forms on behalf of the account; however, there may be restrictions in certain foreign jurisdictions impacting our ability to do so.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Price IM generally bills clients quarterly in arrears. Price IM does not require or solicit pre-payment of fees more than six months in advance.

Price IM is not subject to any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients. A copy of the current annual consolidated audited financial statements of Price Group and its subsidiaries (including Price IM) is available upon request.

Price IM is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Price IM is not registered with any state securities authorities.

Appendix A – Fee Schedules

The following sets forth the basic description of the standard advisory fee ranges for investment strategies offered by Price IM. Some strategies may only be available in certain regions or to investors that meet certain legal criteria. The fee schedules, which are subject to change, may be negotiated under certain circumstances and may differ across regions. All fees are stated in U.S. Dollars except as otherwise noted.

Investment Management	Strategy	Fee Schedule	Minimum Account Size
Active U.S. Equity	US Capital Appreciation	First \$50 Million 0.5000% Next \$50 Million 0.4500% When assets reach \$100 Million 0.4000% (on all assets)* When assets reach \$200 Million 0.3500% (on all assets)*	\$50 Million
Active U.S. Equity	US Mid-Cap Growth Equity	First \$20 Million 0.6000% Next \$30 Million 0.5000% When assets reach \$50 Million 0.5000% (on all assets)*	\$50 Million
Active U.S. Equity	US Small-Cap Core Equity	First \$20 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$20 Million 0.6000% (on assets over \$20 Million)	\$50 Million
Active U.S. Equity	US Small-Cap Value Equity	First \$20 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$20 Million 0.6000% (on assets over \$20 Million)	\$50 Million
Active U.S. Equity	US Smaller Companies Equity	First \$20 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$20 Million 0.6000% (on assets over \$20 Million)	\$50 Million
Active Fixed Income	US High Yield Bond	First \$50 Million 0.5000% Next \$50 Million 0.4500% When assets reach \$100 Million 0.4000% (on all assets)* When assets reach \$250 Million 0.3750% (on all assets)*	\$100 Million
Active U.S. Equity Subadvisory	US Capital Appreciation	First \$250 Million 0.5000% Next \$250 Million 0.4000%	N/A
Active U.S. Equity Subadvisory	US Mid-Cap Growth Equity	First \$50 Million 0.6000% When assets exceed \$50 Million 0.5500% (on assets over \$50 Million)	N/A
Active U.S. Equity Subadvisory	US Small-Cap Core Equity	First \$50 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$50 Million 0.6500% (on assets over \$50 Million)	N/A
Active U.S. Equity Subadvisory	US Small-Cap Value Equity	First \$50 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$50 Million 0.6500% (on assets over \$50 Million)	N/A
Active U.S. Equity Subadvisory	US Smaller Companies Equity	First \$50 Million 0.7500% When assets exceed \$50 Million 0.6500% (on assets over \$50 Million)	N/A
Active Fixed Income Subadvisory	US High Yield Bond	First \$50 Million 0.5000% Next \$50 Million 0.4500% When assets reach \$100 Million 0.4000% (on all assets)* When assets reach \$250 Million 0.3750% (on all assets)*	N/A

Note:

* indicates fee breakpoints for which a transitional fee credit is applied.