



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2021

<p>TRIGX TRTIX PAIGX RRIGX TROZX</p>	<p>T. ROWE PRICE International Value Equity Fund Investor Class I Class Advisor Class R Class Z Class</p>
<p>The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.</p> <p>Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-638-5660, by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com, or by contacting your financial intermediary. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated March 1, 2021, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated March 1, 2021, as amended or supplemented.</p>	

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks long-term capital growth and current income primarily through investments in non-U.S. stocks.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the Investor Class or I Class, which are not reflected in the table.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	Investor Class	I Class	Advisor Class	R Class	Z Class
Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)					
Maximum account fee	\$20 ^a	—	—	—	—
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)					
Management fees	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	—	—	0.25	0.50	—
Other expenses	0.17	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.81	0.66	1.09	1.35	0.66
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	—	—	—	—	(0.66) ^b
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.81	0.66	1.09	1.35	0.00 ^b

^a Subject to certain exceptions, accounts with a balance of less than \$10,000 are charged an annual \$20 fee.

^b T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed to waive and/or bear all the Z Class' expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) in their entirety. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. expects this fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement to remain in place indefinitely, and the agreement may only be amended or terminated with approval by the fund's Board of Directors.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example also assumes that any current expense limitation arrangement remains in place for the period noted in the table above; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Investor Class	\$83	\$259	\$450	\$1,002
I Class	67	211	368	822
Advisor Class	111	347	601	1,329
R Class	137	428	739	1,624
Z Class	0	0	0	0

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund’s shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24.2% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund expects to primarily invest outside the U.S. and to diversify broadly, primarily among the world’s developed countries. The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities and invests at least 65% of its total assets in non-U.S. stocks, with an emphasis on large-capitalization stocks that have a strong track record of paying dividends or that are believed to be undervalued. Investments in emerging markets will be modest and focused on more mature developing countries. For purposes of determining whether the fund invests at least 65% in non-U.S. stocks, the fund relies on the country assigned to a security by MSCI Inc. or another unaffiliated data provider.

The fund takes a value-oriented approach to investing by searching for attractively valued companies with the potential for improving earnings over time. Country and sector allocations are driven primarily by security selection and secondarily by an assessment of top-down, fundamental prospects. The fund relies on a global research team to identify companies that appear to be undervalued by various measures and may be temporarily out of favor but have good prospects for capital appreciation or dividend growth.

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

- low valuation on various earnings, book value, sales, and cash flow metrics, in absolute terms and/or relative to the company’s peers or its own historical norm;
- low valuation relative to a company’s growth potential;
- companies that may benefit from restructuring activity or other turnaround opportunities;
- a sound balance sheet and other positive financial characteristics; and
- above-average dividend yield and/or the potential to grow dividends.

The fund may sell securities for a variety of reasons, including to realize gains, limit losses, or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

Principal Risks

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

International investing Investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. securities tend to be more volatile and have lower overall liquidity than investments in U.S. securities and may lose value because of adverse local, political, social, or economic developments overseas, or due to changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. In addition, investments outside the U.S. are subject to settlement practices and regulatory and financial reporting standards that differ from those of the U.S. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Market conditions The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including political or regulatory developments, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war or acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues such as the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Value investing The fund's value approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that employ a different investment style. The intrinsic value of a stock with value characteristics may not be fully recognized by the market for a long time or a stock judged to be undervalued may be appropriately priced at a low level. Value stocks may fail to appreciate for long periods and may never reach what the adviser believes are their full market values.

Large-cap stocks 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, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Investing in Europe The European financial markets have been experiencing increased volatility due to concerns over rising government debt levels of several European countries, and these events may continue to significantly affect all of Europe. European economies could be significantly affected by, among other things, rising unemployment, the imposition or unexpected elimination of fiscal and monetary controls by member countries of the European

Economic and Monetary Union, uncertainty surrounding the euro, the success of governmental actions to reduce budget deficits, and ongoing uncertainties surrounding Brexit, the formal withdrawal by the United Kingdom from the European Union.

Investing in Asia Many Asian economies have at various times been negatively affected by inflation, currency devaluations, an over-reliance on international trade and exports, political and social instability, and less developed financial systems and securities trading markets. Trade restrictions, unexpected decreases in exports, changes in government policies, or natural disasters could have a significant impact on companies doing business in Asia. The Asian region may be significantly affected by political unrest, military conflict, economic sanctions, and less demand for Asian products and services.

Investing in Japan The Japanese economy has at times been negatively affected by government intervention and protectionism, excessive regulation, an unstable financial services sector, a heavy reliance on international trade, and natural disasters. Some of these factors, as well as other adverse political developments, increases in government debt, and changes in fiscal, monetary, or trade policies, may affect the Japanese economy.

Investing in United Kingdom The risks of investing in the United Kingdom have been heightened as a result of Brexit, the formal steps taken by the United Kingdom to exit the European Union, which has resulted in increased volatility and triggered political, economic, and legal uncertainty. Uncertainty remains as to the consequences of Brexit and issuers in the United Kingdom may experience lower growth as a result.

Sector exposure At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of issuers conducting business in a broadly related group of industries within the same economic sector. Issuers in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making the fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.

Stock investing Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of stocks held by the fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets in which the fund invests or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.

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

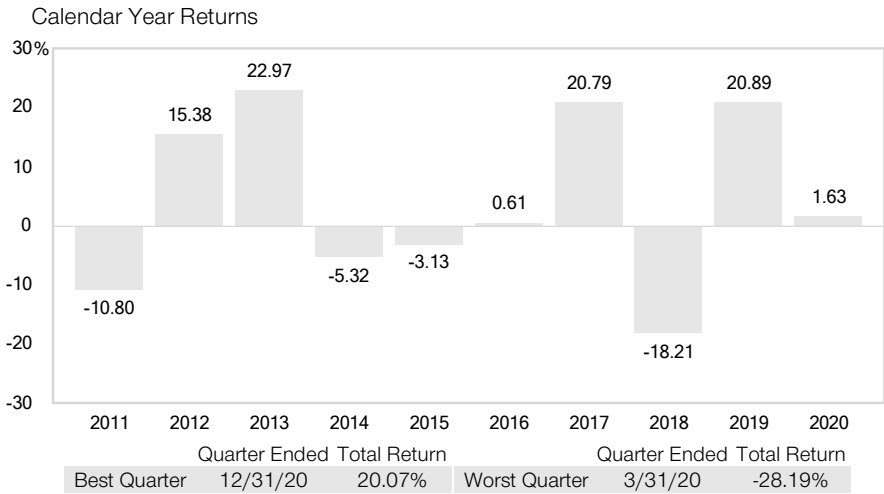
Cybersecurity breaches The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, customer data and confidential shareholder information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund's service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Performance

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

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

INTERNATIONAL VALUE EQUITY FUND



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

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

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2020				Inception date 12/21/1998
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception	
Investor Class					
Returns before taxes	1.63 %	4.08 %	3.55 %	—%	
Returns after taxes on distributions	1.46	3.65	2.99	—	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	1.34	3.26	2.83	—	
I Class					08/28/2015
Returns before taxes	1.92	4.25	—	3.18	
Advisor Class					09/30/2002
Returns before taxes	1.39	3.81	3.31	—	
R Class					09/30/2002
Returns before taxes	1.13	3.50	3.01	—	
Z Class					03/16/2020
Returns before taxes	—	—	—	—	
MSCI EAFE Index Net (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	7.82	7.45	5.51	6.71 ^a	
Lipper International Multi-Cap Value Funds Average	1.29	4.96	3.53	4.11 ^b	

^a Return since 8/28/15.^b Return since 8/31/15.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

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

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

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Colin McQueen	Chair of Investment Advisory Committee	2019	2019

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

customers. Advisor Class and R Class shares may generally only be purchased through a financial intermediary or retirement plan.

The I Class requires a \$1 million minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases, although the initial investment minimum generally is waived for financial intermediaries, retirement plans, and certain client accounts for which T. Rowe Price or its affiliate has discretionary investment authority.

The Z Class is only available to funds managed by T. Rowe Price and other advisory clients of T. Rowe Price or its affiliates that are subject to a contractual fee for investment management services. There is no minimum initial investment and no minimum for additional purchases.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail; by telephone (1-800-225-5132 for IRAs and nonretirement accounts; 1-800-492-7670 for small business retirement plans; and 1-800-638-8790 for institutional investors and financial intermediaries); or, for certain accounts, by accessing your account online through **troweprice.com**.

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

Tax Information

Any dividends or capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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