CAPITAL GROUP®

American Funds®

American Funds Retirement Income Model Portfolio - Enhanced

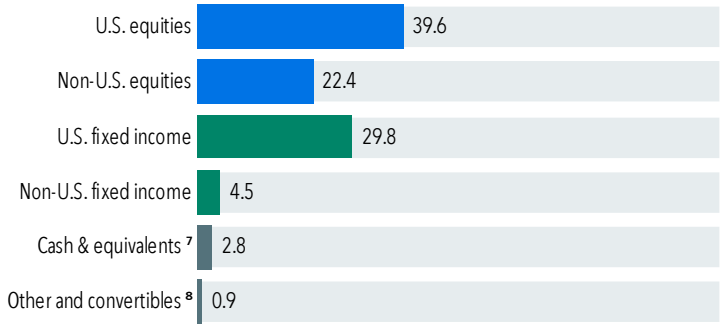
Making portfolios personal
Q3 fact sheet
Data as of September 30, 2026, unless otherwise noted.

Key information

Objective:

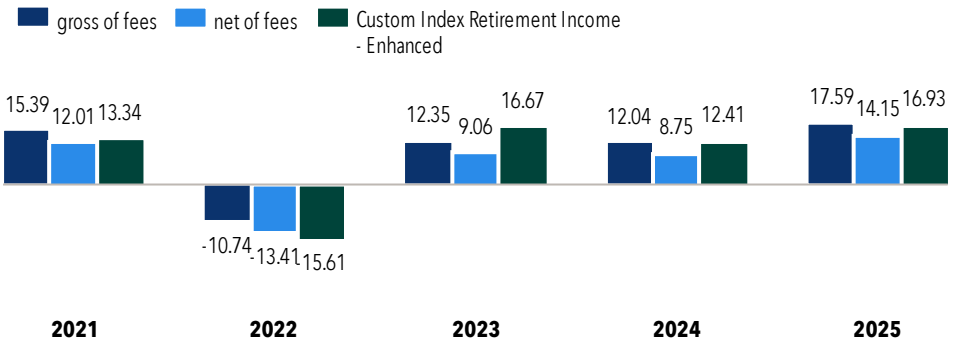
Strives for the accomplishment of three investment objectives: current income, long-term growth of capital and conservation of capital, with an emphasis on income and growth of capital.

Asset class exposure (% of total net assets)[2]



Figures shown are past results and are not predictive of results in future periods. Current and future results may be lower or higher than those shown. Investing for short periods makes losses more likely.

Calendar-year total returns (%)[9,10,11]



Investment results

Data for periods ended 09/30/2026 (%)	Cumulative total returns[9,10,11,12,13]			Average annual total returns[1,9,10,11,13,14]			
	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Lifetime
American Funds Retirement Income - Enhanced MP Composite							
– gross of fees	-1.53	5.95	9.08	15.18	8.19	8.37	8.51
– net of fees	-2.27	3.61	5.88	11.81	5.00	5.18	5.32
Custom Index Retirement Income - Enhanced	-0.41	6.75	9.52	15.43	7.78	9.17	9.06

For additional details about investment results, refer to the disclosures section.

Key facts	
Strategy inception date [1]	08/31/2015
10-year equity range (%) [2]	58.9-68.9
Withdrawal rate range (%) [3]	3.75-4.50
Current equity percentage (%) [2]	62.0
Weighted average expense ratio (%)	
Model portfolio[4,5]	0.31
Industry average[5,6]	0.74
Geographic breakdown (%)[2]	
United States	70.0
Europe	12.3
Asia & Pacific Basin	8.5
Other (Including Canada & Latin America)	5.8
Cash & equivalents [7]	3.4
Total	100%
Risk measures (gross/net)[15]	
	10 years
Standard deviation (%)	9.64/9.64
Sharpe ratio (%)	0.61/0.28
Upside capture ratio [16]	59/52
Downside capture ratio [16]	63/69
Maximum drawdown (%)	18.05/19.91

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

Underlying fund allocations (%)[5]	
AMCAP Fund® (FMACX)	5.0
American Mutual Fund® (AFMFX)	5.0
Capital World Growth and Income Fund® (FWGIX)	6.0
International Growth and Income Fund (IGAIX)	4.0
Capital Income Builder® (CFIHX)	20.0
The Income Fund of America® (FIFAX)	16.0
American Balanced Fund® (AFMBX)	20.0
American Funds® Global Balanced Fund (GFBLX)	5.0
American Funds® Multi-Sector Income Fund (MIAZX)	9.0
American High-Income Trust® (HIGFX)	5.0
The Bond Fund of America® (BFFAX)	5.0

Top equity holdings[2]	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	4.3
Broadcom	4.2
Philip Morris International	3.1
Microsoft	2.7
Alphabet	2.5
NVIDIA	1.8
AbbVie	1.5
Canadian Natural Resources	1.5
Amazon.com	1.3
Eli Lilly	1.2

Credit Quality (%)[5]	
U.S. Treasury and agencies	24.6
AAA/Aaa	5.4
AA/Aa	18.8
A	12.4
BBB/Baa	16.1
BB/Ba	12.2
B	6.8
CCC/Caa & below	2.0
Unrated	1.6

Bond ratings are based on a model portfolio's underlying funds' holdings and investment policies. Bond ratings, which typically range from AAA/Aaa (highest) to D (lowest), are assigned by credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch, as an indication of an issuer's creditworthiness. For most American Funds and Capital Group ETFs, if agency ratings differ, a security will be considered to have received the highest of those ratings; and securities in the Unrated category have not been rated by any of the rating agencies referenced above; however, the investment adviser performs its own credit analysis and assigns comparable ratings that are used for compliance with applicable investment policies. Please see each fund's most recent prospectus for details.

Model portfolios are subject to the risks associated with the underlying funds in the model portfolio. Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses of the funds in the model portfolio, which are contained in the fund prospectuses.

The return of principal for bond portfolios and portfolios with significant underlying bond holdings is not guaranteed. Investments are subject to the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks associated with the underlying bond holdings.

The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds.

Lower rated bonds are subject to greater fluctuations in value and risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated bonds.

Investing outside the United States involves risks, such as currency fluctuations, periods of illiquidity and price volatility. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in developing countries.

Investments in mortgage-related securities involve additional risks, such as prepayment risk.

Nondiversified funds have the ability to invest a larger percentage of assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, poor results by a single issuer could adversely affect fund results more than if the fund invested in a larger number of issuers. See the applicable prospectus for details.

Smaller company stocks entail additional risks, and they can fluctuate in price more than larger company stocks.

Income from municipal bonds may be subject to state or local income taxes and/or the federal alternative minimum tax. Certain other income, as well as capital gain distributions, may be taxable.

Payments consisting of return of capital will result in a decrease in an investor's fund share balance. Higher rates of withdrawal and withdrawals during declining markets may result in a more rapid decrease in an investor's fund share balance. Persistent returns of capital could ultimately result in a zero account balance.

There have been periods when the results lagged the index(es) and/or average(s). The indexes are unmanaged and, therefore, have no expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index/Index blends for Capital Group/American Funds Model Portfolios are those that the Portfolio Solutions Committee believes most closely approximate the investment universe of a given model portfolio. The index/index blends do not specifically represent the benchmarks of the underlying funds in the Capital Group/American Funds Model Portfolios.

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Portfolios are managed, so holdings will change. Certain fixed income and/or cash and equivalents holdings may be held through mutual funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that are not offered to the public.

Totals may not reconcile due to rounding and/or cash flows.

Investment results assume all distributions are reinvested and reflect applicable fees and expenses.

Results and results-based figures shown are preliminary and subject to change.

1. The American Funds Retirement Income - Enhanced MP Composite inception is October 1, 2016. The composite consists of all discretionary Model Portfolios ("MP") that are managed according to the American Funds Retirement Income - Enhanced MP strategy. The strategy strives for the balanced accomplishment of three investment objectives: current income, long-term growth of capital and conservation of capital. Beginning October 1, 2016, the American Funds Retirement Income - Enhanced MP Composite includes all MP portfolios applicable to the Retirement Income - Enhanced strategy. Prior to October 1, 2016, no MP portfolios were managed in the Retirement Income - Enhanced strategy, and for that reason, the results presented are based on Capital Group Retirement Income - Enhanced Composite (inception is September 1, 2015) returns, which contain non-MP similar strategy portfolios. Composite creation date is October 1, 2016.
2. For American Funds Model portfolios and Capital Group Active ETF Models, data based on the target allocations of the underlying funds.
3. Suggested annual range. Actual rate should be determined on an individual basis by the financial professional and retiree. May include part of the investor's principal, to the extent the income earned by the portfolio (in dividends and bond income) is less than the withdrawal amount.
4. Expense ratio for the model is the weighted average of the underlying mutual funds' and/or exchange-traded funds' gross expense ratios as of their most recent prospectuses. Underlying mutual funds are based on Class F-3 shares. Expense ratios do not reflect any advisory fee charged by model providers.
5. Data based on the target allocations of the underlying funds.
6. Source: Lipper. Expense ratio is the weighted average of the underlying funds' Lipper category averages, as of the most recent fiscal year-ends, available as of 09/30/2026. Expense ratio comparisons for models excluding ETFs are based on institutional load funds (and no funds of funds) for the mutual funds; for models including ETFs, expense ratio comparisons are based on institutional load funds (and no funds of funds) for the mutual funds and based on ETFs for the ETFs.
7. Includes cash, short-term securities, other assets less liabilities, and certain accruals. It may also include investments in money market or similar funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that are not offered to the public.
8. May include forwards, options on forwards, warrants, and convertible securities.
9. Composite gross results are net of underlying fund fees and expenses of all of the accounts in the composite and gross of any advisory fees charged by model providers. Results would have been lower if such fees had been deducted.
10. Returns are in USD, are asset weighted, and reflect the reinvestment of dividends, interest and other earnings (net of withholding taxes).
11. For model portfolios, composite net results are calculated by subtracting an annual 3% fee, (which is equal to or higher than the highest actual model portfolio wrap fee charged by a program sponsor) from the gross composite monthly returns, which are net of underlying fund fees and expenses of all of the accounts in the composite.
12. YTD (year-to-date return): For the period from January 1 of the current year to the date shown or from inception date if first offered after January 1 of the current year.
13. When applicable, returns for less than one year are not annualized, but calculated as cumulative total returns.
14. Index lifetime is based on the Model Portfolio strategy inception date.
15. For models, risk measures are based on the composite. Risk measures net of fees are based on net results which are calculated using an annual fee equivalent to 3% deducted from the gross results, which do not reflect the deduction of fees and expenses.
16. Capture ratio calculated using the S&P 500 Index.

Advisory services offered through Capital Research and Management Company (CRMC) and its RIA affiliates.

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Model portfolios are provided to financial intermediaries who may or may not recommend them to clients. The portfolios consist of an allocation of funds for investors to consider and are not intended to be investment recommendations. The portfolios are asset allocations designed for individuals with different time horizons, investment objectives, and risk profiles. Allocations may change and may not achieve investment objectives. If a cash allocation is not reflected in a model, the intermediary may choose to add one. Capital Group does not have investment discretion or authority over investment allocations in client accounts. Rebalancing approaches may differ depending on where the account is held. Investors should talk to their financial professional for information on other investment alternatives that may be available. In making investment decisions, investors should consider their other assets, income, and investments. Visit capitalgroup.com for current allocations.

Custom Index Retirement Income - Enhanced: The Custom Index Retirement Income - Enhanced is a composite of the cumulative total returns for the following indexes with their respective weightings: 40% S&P 500 Index, 20% MSCI All Country World Index ex USA and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, effective January 1, 2026; prior to January 1, 2026, the index blend used is: 45% S&P 500 Index, 20% MSCI All Country World Index ex USA and 35% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index. The blend is rebalanced monthly. S&P 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. MSCI All Country World Index ex USA is a free-float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market results in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The index consists of more than 40 developed and emergingmarket country indexes. When applicable, results through December 31, 2000, reflect dividends gross of withholding taxes, and dividends net of withholding taxes thereafter. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index represents the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market. The indexes are unmanaged, and results include reinvested distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. **Capture Ratio Downside:** Ratio of a portfolio/composite's return during periods when the index was down, divided by the return of the index during those periods. For example, during periods when the index was down, a down-capture ratio greater than 100 indicates the portfolio/composite produced a lower return than the index. **Maximum Drawdown:** Maximum drawdown is a measure of downside risk over a given time period; it is the maximum loss from the highest point to lowest point of returns before a new high point is reached. **Standard Deviation:** Annualized standard deviation (based on monthly returns) is a common measure of absolute volatility that tells how returns over time have varied from the mean. A lower number signifies lower volatility. **Sharpe Ratio:** Sharpe ratios use standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the number, the better the portfolio's historical risk-adjusted performance. **Capture Ratio Upside:** Ratio of a portfolio/composite's return during periods when the index was up, divided by the return of the index during those periods. For example, an up-capture ratio greater than 100 indicates the portfolio/composite produced a higher return than the index during periods when the index was up.

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