Capital Group Active-Passive Retirement Income Model - Conservative

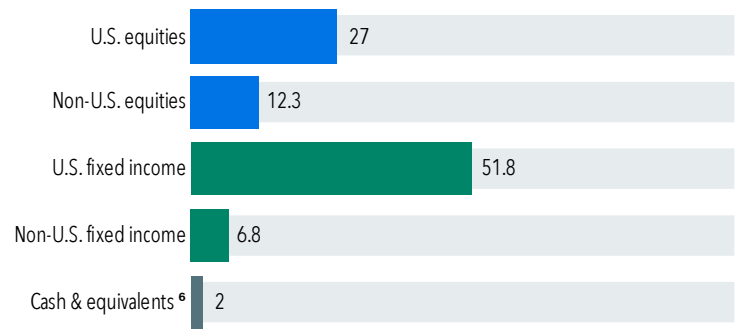
Making portfolios personal
Q3 fact sheet
Data as of September 30, 2026, unless otherwise noted.

Key information

Objective:

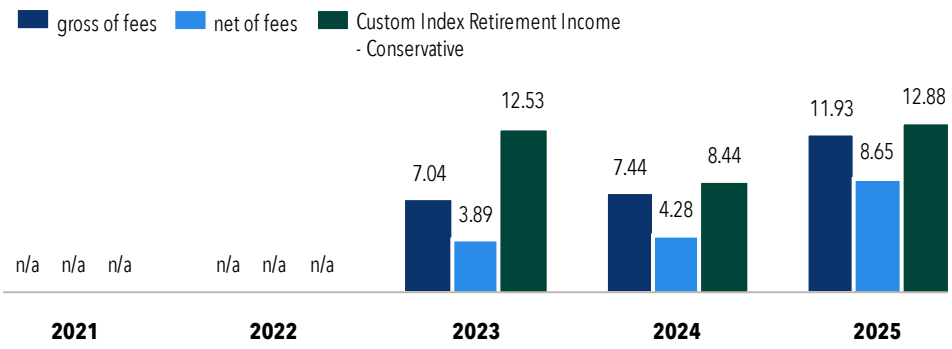
Seeks to support sustained, inflation-adjusted withdrawals and the accomplishment of three investment objectives: current income, long-term growth of capital and conservation of capital, with an emphasis on income and conservation of capital, through allocation to generally higher quality fixed income as well as income-focused equities utilizing both active and passive investments.

Asset class exposure (% of total net assets)[2], as of 08/31/2026



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 (%)[7,8,9]



Investment results

Data for periods ended 09/30/2026 (%)	Cumulative total returns [7,8,9,10,11]			Average annual total returns [7,8,9,11,12]			
	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Lifetime
Capital Group Active-Passive Retirement Income - Conservative MP Composite							
– gross of fees	-2.12	2.76	4.59	9.94	–	–	7.19
– net of fees	-2.86	0.48	1.51	6.70	–	–	4.04
Custom Index Retirement Income - Conservative	-1.68	2.66	4.67	10.91	–	–	8.86

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

Key facts

Inception date	11/30/2022
Active/passive (%) [1]	73/27
Lifetime equity range (%) [2], as of 08/31/2026	36.7-41.1
Withdrawal rate range (%) [3]	3.25-4.00
Current equity percentage (%) [2]	39.3
Weighted average expense ratio (%)	
Model portfolio[1,4]	0.27
Industry average[1,5]	0.28
Geographic breakdown (%)[2], as of 08/31/2026	
United States	78.8
Europe	11.2
Asia & Pacific Basin	5.3
Other (Including Canada & Latin America)	2.7
Cash & equivalents [6]	2.0
Total	100%

Risk measures (gross/net)[13]	3 years
Standard deviation (%)	5.98/5.98
Sharpe ratio (%)	0.87/0.33
Upside capture ratio [14]	43/37
Downside capture ratio [14]	39/51
Maximum drawdown (%)	2.75/3.00

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 (%)[1]	
Capital Group Conservative Equity ETF (CGCV)	7.0
Capital Group Dividend Growers ETF (CGDG)	17.0
Capital Group Core Balanced ETF (CGBL)	11.0
iShares Core U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF (AGG)	5.0
iShares MBS ETF (MBB)	3.0
iShares U.S. Treasury Bond ETF (GOVT)	3.0
Schwab U.S. Dividend Equity ETF™ (SCHD)	2.0
Vanguard Developed Markets Index Fund (VEA)	3.0
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund (VYM)	3.0
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities Index Fund (VTIP)	5.0
Vanguard Total International Bond Index Fund (BNDX)	3.0
Capital Group Core Bond ETF (CGCB)	13.0
Capital Group Core Plus Income ETF (CGCP)	8.0
Capital Group Short Duration Income ETF (CGSD)	6.0
Capital Group U.S. Multi-Sector Income ETF (CGMS)	11.0

Top equity holdings[2], as of 08/31/2026	
Broadcom	1.7
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	1.2
Philip Morris International	1.2
Microsoft	0.9
Alphabet	0.7
AbbVie	0.6
JPMorgan Chase	0.6
Rtx Corp	0.5
Welltower	0.5
Apple	0.4

Credit Quality (%)[1], as of 08/31/2026	
AAA/Aaa	17.3
AA/Aa	37.0
A	16.4
BBB/Baa	16.0
BB/Ba	6.3
B	3.3
CCC/Caa & below	0.6
Unrated	3.0

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. Data based on the target allocations of the underlying funds.
2. For Capital Group Active-Passive Models, data based on the actual 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 exchange-traded funds' gross expense ratios as of their most recent prospectuses. Expense ratios do not reflect any advisory fee charged by model providers.
5. 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.
6. Cash and equivalents may include investments in money market or similar funds managed by a third party or similar investments managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that are not offered to the public.
7. 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.
8. Returns are in USD, are asset weighted, and reflect the reinvestment of dividends, interest and other earnings (net of withholding taxes).
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. When applicable, returns for less than one year are not annualized, but calculated as cumulative total returns.
12. Index lifetime is based on the Model Portfolio Composite inception date.
13. 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.
14. 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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Custom Index Retirement Income - Conservative: The Custom Index Retirement Income - Conservative is a composite of the cumulative total returns for the following indexes with their respective weightings: 25% S&P 500 Index, 10% MSCI All Country World Index ex USA and 65% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, effective January 1, 2026; prior to January 1, 2026, the index blend used is: 30% S&P 500 Index, 10% MSCI All Country World Index ex USA and 60% 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 emerging market 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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