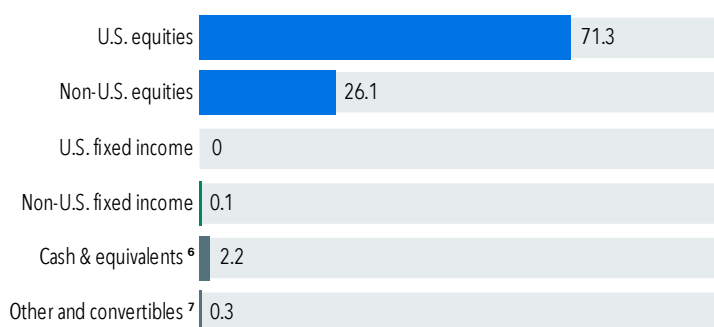


Key information

Objective:

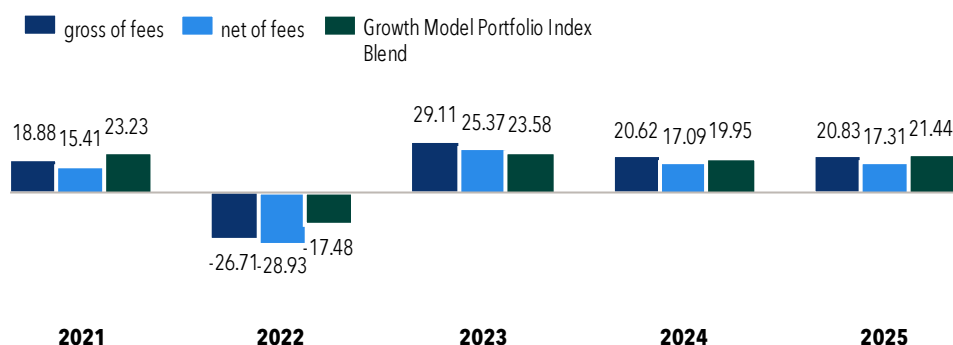
Seeks long-term growth of capital through exposure to companies primarily in the U.S. with strong growth potential.

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 (%)^{8,9,10}



Investment results

Data for periods ended 06/30/2026 (%)	Cumulative total returns ^{8,9,10,11,12}			Average annual total returns ^{1,8,9,10,12,13}			
	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Lifetime
American Funds Growth MP Composite							
– gross of fees	18.41	11.80	22.49	21.30	10.37	13.94	13.55
– net of fees	17.57	10.17	18.92	17.76	7.12	10.60	10.22
Growth Model Portfolio Index Blend	15.02	11.16	23.76	20.27	12.34	14.17	13.64

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

Key facts

Strategy inception date¹ 05/31/2012

10-year equity range (%)² 90.1-97.6

Weighted average expense ratio (%)

Model portfolio^{3,4} 0.49

Industry average^{4,5} 0.83

Geographic breakdown (%)²

United States 71.7

Europe 10.0

Asia & Pacific Basin 12.3

Other (Including Canada & Latin America) 3.7

Cash & equivalents⁶ 2.3

Total 100%

Risk measures (gross/net)¹⁴

10 years

Standard deviation (%) 15.92/15.92

Sharpe ratio (%) 0.72/0.51

Upside capture ratio 98/91

Downside capture ratio 104/111

Maximum drawdown (%) 31.66/33.58

Underlying fund allocations (%) ⁴		Top equity holdings (%) ²	
AMCAP Fund® (AMCFX)	10.0	Alphabet	4.2
The Growth Fund of America® (GFFFX)	21.0	Broadcom	4.1
The New Economy Fund® (NEFFX)	10.0	NVIDIA	3.7
New Perspective Fund® (ANWFX)	15.0	TSMC	3.4
New World Fund® (NFFFX)	4.0	Microsoft	2.8
SMALLCAP World Fund® (SMCFX)	15.0	Amazon.com	2.6
Fundamental Investors® (FINFX)	10.0	Meta Platforms	2.4
The Investment Company of America® (ICAFX)	10.0	Micron Technology	2.3
Washington Mutual Investors Fund (WMFFX)	5.0	Eli Lilly	2.0
		SK hynix	1.7

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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.

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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 Growth MP Composite inception is October 1, 2016. The composite consists of all discretionary Model Portfolios ("MP") that are managed according to the American Funds Growth MP strategy. The strategy seeks long-term growth of capital through exposure to companies primarily in the U.S. with strong growth potential utilizing predominantly American Funds mutual funds. Beginning October 1, 2016, the American Funds Growth MP Composite includes all MP portfolios applicable to the Growth strategy. Prior to October 1, 2016, no MP portfolios were managed in the Growth strategy, and for that reason, the results presented are based on Capital Group Portfolio Series Growth Composite (inception is June 1, 2012) 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. 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-2 shares. Expense ratios do not reflect any advisory fee charged by model providers.
4. Data based on the target allocations of the underlying funds.
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 06/30/2026. 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. 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.
7. May include forwards, options on forwards, warrants, and convertible securities.
8. 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.
9. Returns are in USD, are asset weighted, and reflect the reinvestment of dividends, interest and other earnings (net of withholding taxes).
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. When applicable, returns for less than one year are not annualized, but calculated as cumulative total returns.
13. Index lifetime is based on the Model Portfolio strategy inception date.
14. 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.

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

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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. **Growth Model Portfolio Index Blend:** The Growth Model Portfolio Index Blend is a composite of the cumulative total returns for the following indexes with their respective weightings: 75% S&P 500 Index and 25% MSCI All Country World Index ex USA. 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. 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. **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. **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.