

Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I

Part B Statement of Additional Information

August 1, 2026

This document is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus of Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I (the “trust”) dated August 1, 2026, for the funds listed below. Except where the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to “the fund” apply to each of the funds listed below.

You may obtain a prospectus from your financial professional, by calling (800) 421-4225 or by contacting Capital Client Group, Inc., the funds’ distributor (the “distributor”), at the following address:

Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I
Attention: Secretary

6455 Irvine Center Drive
Irvine, California 92618-4518

	Ticker	Exchange
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	CGGG	NYSE Arca, Inc.
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	CGVV	NYSE Arca, Inc.
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	CGMM	NYSE Arca, Inc.

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The trust

The trust, an open-end management investment company, was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 13, 2024. The trust consists of those funds listed on the cover page of this statement of additional information. The fund issues and sells shares at net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of shares (each a “creation unit”), generally in exchange for a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (the “deposit securities”), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (the “cash component”). The fund’s shares are listed and traded on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “listing exchange”). The fund’s shares trade on the listing exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above NAV. Shares are redeemable only in one or more creation units by Authorized Participants (as defined in the *Creation and redemption of creation units* section of this statement of additional information). In the event of a reorganization, merger, conversion or liquidation of the fund, the fund may redeem individual shares. The fund reserves the right to permit or require that creations and redemptions of shares be effected fully or partially in cash.

The fund’s shares may be issued in advance of receipt of deposit securities, subject to various conditions, including a requirement that the Authorized Participant maintain with the fund certain collateral as set forth in the agreement with the Authorized Participant. The fund may use such collateral to purchase missing deposit securities. See the *Creation and redemption of creation units* section of this statement of additional information.

Transaction fees and other costs associated with creations or redemptions that include a cash portion may be higher than the transaction fees and other costs associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, conditions with respect to redemptions of shares and fees will be subject to the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) rules and regulations applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

As in the case of other exchange-traded securities, when you buy or sell shares of the fund through a broker, you may incur a brokerage commission determined by that broker, as well as other charges.

Exchange listing and trading

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in the fund is contained in the *Shareholder information* section of the fund's prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read together with, that section of the prospectus. The fund shares are listed for trading and trade throughout the day on the listing exchange and other secondary markets. The fund shares may also be listed on certain foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges. The fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain foreign markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in non-U.S. markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such non-U.S. markets being less efficient.

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the listing exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares of the fund will continue to be met. The listing exchange may, but is not required to, remove the shares of the fund from listing if, among other things: (i) the listing exchange becomes aware the fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"); (ii) any of the other listing requirements are not continuously maintained; (iii) there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of fund shares following the first 12 months of trading on the listing exchange; or (iv) any event shall occur or condition shall exist that, in the opinion of the listing exchange, makes further dealings on the listing exchange inadvisable. The listing exchange will also remove shares of the fund from listing and trading upon termination of the fund.

Certain investment limitations and guidelines

The following limitations and guidelines are considered at the time of purchase, under normal circumstances, and are based on a percentage of the specified fund's net assets (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, collateral held in connection with securities lending activities) unless otherwise noted. This summary is not intended to reflect all of the funds' investment limitations.

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF

Equity securities – large, growth issuers in the United States

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks and other equity-type securities (including preferred stock, convertible securities and hybrid securities) of large, growth companies in the United States. The investment adviser currently defines "large companies" to be companies whose market capitalizations typically fall within the range of the Russell 1000 Index. As of June 30, 2026, the smallest company for the Russell 1000 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$776.8 million and the largest company for the Russell 1000 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$4.8 trillion. The market capitalization of the companies included in the Russell 1000 Index will change with market conditions. The investment adviser currently defines "growth companies" to be companies that are included in the Russell 1000 Growth Index or exhibit the potential for growth based on historical or projected revenue or earnings, or if the investment adviser expects the company to contribute to the fund's long-term growth of capital based on factors such as whether the company is attractively valued or is positioned to benefit from innovation, economic growth, or increasing consumer demand.

For purposes of determining whether an investment is made in a particular country or geographic region, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the domicile of the issuer in the case of equity securities. In doing so, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI") for equity securities. In certain limited circumstances (including when relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities.

Investments in derivatives may be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy to the extent that such derivatives provide investment exposure to the investments included within the policy or to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments.

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF

Equity securities – large, value issuers in the United States

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks and other equity-type securities (including preferred stock, convertible securities and hybrid securities) of large, value companies in the United States. The investment adviser currently defines "large companies" to be companies whose market capitalizations typically fall within the range of the Russell 1000 Index. As of June 30, 2026, the smallest company for the Russell 1000 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$776.8 million and the largest company for the Russell 1000 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$4.8 trillion. The market capitalization of the companies included in the Russell 1000 Index will change with market conditions. The investment adviser currently defines "value companies" to be companies that are included in the Russell 1000 Value Index or appear to be temporarily undervalued by the stock market, but have the potential for capital

appreciation across the value spectrum, based on valuation metrics such as adjusted price-to-earnings ratios, price-to-free-cash-flow ratios, price-to-book ratios, and dividend yields.

For purposes of determining whether an investment is made in a particular country or geographic region, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the domicile of the issuer in the case of equity securities. In doing so, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI") for equity securities. In certain limited circumstances (including when relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities.

Investments in derivatives may be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy to the extent that such derivatives provide investment exposure to the investments included within the policy or to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments.

Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF

Equity securities – small and mid-capitalization issuers in the United States

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks and other equity-type securities (including preferred stock, convertible securities and hybrid securities) (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes, if any) of small and mid-capitalization companies in the United States. The investment adviser currently defines "small and mid-capitalization companies" to be companies whose market capitalizations typically fall within the range of the Russell 2500 Index or the Russell Midcap Index. As of June 30, 2026, the largest company for the Russell 2500 Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$30.6 billion and the largest company for the Russell Midcap Index had a market capitalization of approximately \$92.7 billion. The market capitalization of the companies included in the Russell 2500 Index and the Russell Midcap Index will change with market conditions.

For purposes of determining whether an investment is made in a particular country or geographic region, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the domicile of the issuer in the case of equity securities. In doing so, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI") for equity securities. In certain limited circumstances (including when relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities.

Investments in derivatives may be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy to the extent that such derivatives provide investment exposure to the investments included within the policy or to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments.

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Each of the funds may experience difficulty liquidating certain portfolio securities during significant market declines or periods of heavy redemptions.

Description of certain securities, investment techniques and risks

The descriptions below are intended to supplement the material in the prospectus under “Investment objectives, strategies and risks.”

Market conditions – The value of, and the income generated by, the securities in which a fund invests may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting certain issuers, particular industries or sectors, or the overall markets. Rapid or unexpected changes in market conditions could cause the fund to liquidate holdings at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. The value of a particular holding may decrease due to developments related to that issuer, but also due to general market conditions, including real or perceived economic developments such as changes in interest rates, credit quality, inflation, or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment, or political events, such as the imposition of trading and tariff arrangements. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that negatively affect a particular industry or sector, such as labor shortages, increased production costs, or competitive conditions.

Global economies and financial markets are highly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Furthermore, local, regional and global events such as war, acts of terrorism, trading and tariff arrangements, social unrest, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, or bank failures could also adversely impact issuers, markets and economies, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. The fund could be negatively impacted if the value of a portfolio holding were harmed by such conditions or events.

Significant market disruptions, such as those caused by pandemics, natural or environmental disasters, war, acts of terrorism, bank failures or other events, can adversely affect local and global markets and normal market operations. Market disruptions may exacerbate political, social, and economic risks. Additionally, market disruptions may result in increased market volatility; regulatory trading halts; closure of domestic or foreign exchanges, markets, or governments; or market participants operating pursuant to business continuity plans for indeterminate periods of time. Such events can be highly disruptive to economies and markets and significantly impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the fund’s investments and operation of the fund. These events could disrupt businesses that are integral to the fund’s operations or impair the ability of employees of fund service providers to perform essential tasks on behalf of the fund.

Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities may take a number of actions designed to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to economic disruptions. Such actions may include a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including, for example, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and significantly lower interest rates. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt and may result in greater market risk. Additionally, an unexpected or quick reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of these policies, could negatively impact overall investor sentiment and further increase volatility in securities markets.

Equity securities — Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities held by a fund typically consist of common stocks. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic and other conditions. For example, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices. Holders of equity securities are not creditors of the issuer. If an issuer liquidates, holders of equity securities are entitled to their pro rata share of the issuer’s assets, if any, after creditors (including the holders of fixed income securities and senior equity securities) are paid.

There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular equity securities, which may adversely affect the fund's ability to value accurately or dispose of such equity securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of equity securities.

The growth-oriented, equity-type securities generally purchased by certain of the funds may involve large price swings and potential for loss. To the extent the fund invests in value-oriented, equity-type securities, the prices of such securities may lag the stock market for long periods of time if the market fails to recognize the company's intrinsic worth. Value investing also is subject to the risk that a company judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or even overpriced.

Securities with equity and debt characteristics — Certain securities have a combination of equity and debt characteristics. Such securities may at times behave more like equity than debt or vice versa.

Preferred stock — Preferred stock represents an equity interest in an issuer that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to common stockholders and the holders of certain other stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the issuer. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return, and preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative and participating or non-participating. Cumulative dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stockholders, while prior unpaid dividends on non-cumulative preferred stock are forfeited. Participating preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the issuer's declared dividend in certain cases, while non-participating preferred stock is entitled only to the stipulated dividend. Preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. As with debt securities, the prices and yields of preferred stocks often move with changes in interest rates and the issuer's credit quality. Additionally, a company's preferred stock typically pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Accordingly, the price of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

Convertible securities — A convertible security is a debt obligation, preferred stock or other security that may be converted, within a specified period of time and at a stated conversion rate, into common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. The conversion may occur automatically upon the occurrence of a predetermined event or at the option of either the issuer or the security holder. Under certain circumstances, a convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and at predetermined price specified upon issue. If a convertible security held by a fund is called for redemption or conversion, the fund could be required to tender the security for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

The holder of a convertible security is generally entitled to participate in the capital appreciation resulting from a market price increase in the issuer's common stock and to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to non-convertible debt or preferred securities, as applicable. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and, therefore, normally entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. However, convertible securities may also be subordinate to any senior debt obligations of the issuer, and, therefore, an issuer's convertible securities may entail more risk than such senior debt obligations. Convertible securities usually offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar credit quality because

of the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, convertible securities are often lower-rated securities.

Because of the conversion feature, the price of a convertible security will normally fluctuate in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying asset, and, accordingly, convertible securities are subject to risks relating to the activities of the issuer and/or general market and economic conditions. The income component of a convertible security may cushion the security against declines in the price of the underlying asset but may also cause the price of the security to fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. As with a straight fixed income security, the price of a convertible security tends to increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Like the price of a common stock, the price of a convertible security also tends to increase as the price of the underlying stock rises and to decrease as the price of the underlying stock declines.

Hybrid securities — A hybrid security is a type of security that also has equity and debt characteristics. Like equities, which have no final maturity, a hybrid security may be perpetual. On the other hand, like debt securities, a hybrid security may be callable at the option of the issuer on a date specified at issue. Additionally, like common equities, which may stop paying dividends at virtually any time without violating any contractual terms or conditions, hybrids typically allow for issuers to withhold payment of interest until a later date or to suspend coupon payments entirely without triggering an event of default. Hybrid securities are normally at the bottom of an issuer's debt capital structure because holders of an issuer's hybrid securities are structurally subordinated to the issuer's senior creditors. In bankruptcy, hybrid security holders should only get paid after all senior creditors of the issuer have been paid but before any disbursements are made to the issuer's equity holders. Accordingly, hybrid securities may be more sensitive to economic changes than more senior debt securities. Such securities may also be viewed as more equity-like by the market when the issuer or its parent company experiences financial difficulties.

Contingent convertible securities, which are also known as contingent capital securities, are a form of hybrid security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events. One type of contingent convertible security has characteristics designed to absorb losses, by providing that the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted downward to below the original par value or written off entirely under certain circumstances. For instance, if losses have eroded the issuer's capital level below a specified threshold, the liquidation value of the security may be reduced in whole or in part. The write-down of the security's par value may occur automatically and would not entitle holders to institute bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer. In addition, an automatic write-down could result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment associated with the security is based on the security's par value. Such securities may, but are not required to, provide for circumstances under which the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted back up to par, such as an improvement in capitalization or earnings. Another type of contingent convertible security provides for mandatory conversion of the security into common shares of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion might relate, for example, to the issuer's failure to maintain a capital minimum. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in such instruments could experience reduced yields (or no yields at all) and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, effectively worsening the investor's standing in the case of the issuer's insolvency. An automatic write-down or conversion event with respect to a contingent convertible security will typically be triggered by a reduction in the issuer's capital level, but may also be triggered by regulatory actions, such as a change in regulatory capital requirements, or by other factors.

Warrants and rights — Warrants and rights may be acquired by a fund in connection with other securities or separately. Warrants generally entitle, but do not obligate, their holder to purchase other

equity or fixed income securities at a specified price at a later date. Rights are similar to warrants but typically have a shorter duration and are issued by a company to existing holders of its stock to provide those holders the right to purchase additional shares of stock at a later date. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Additionally, a warrant or right ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. Changes in the value of a warrant or right do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant or right may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and they therefore present greater potential for capital appreciation and capital loss. The effective price paid for warrants or rights added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price, such as when there is no movement in the price of the underlying security. The market for warrants or rights may be very limited and it may be difficult to sell them promptly at an acceptable price.

Investing outside the United States — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These issuers may also be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments such as the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes that could adversely impact the value of these securities. To the extent a fund invests in securities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, these securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, auditing, financial reporting, accounting and recordkeeping standards and practices, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Additional costs could be incurred in connection with the fund's investment activities outside the United States. Brokerage commissions may be higher outside the United States, and the fund will bear certain expenses in connection with its currency transactions. Furthermore, increased custodian costs may be associated with maintaining assets in certain jurisdictions.

Investing in emerging markets — Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. A fund's rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, if any, will generally be governed by local law, which may make it difficult or impossible for the fund to pursue legal remedies or to obtain and enforce judgments in local courts. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries, may have limited access to capital and may be more susceptible to changes in local and global trade conditions and downturns.

in the world economy. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, more vulnerable to market manipulation, and more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies and/or markets. Less certainty with respect to security valuations may lead to additional challenges and risks in calculating the fund's net asset value. Additionally, emerging markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by banks, agents and depositories that are less established than those in developed countries.

In countries where direct foreign investment is limited or prohibited, the fund may invest in operating companies based in such countries through an offshore intermediary entity that, based on contractual agreements, seeks to replicate the rights and obligations of direct equity ownership in such operating company. Because the contractual arrangements do not in fact bestow the fund with actual equity ownership in the operating company, these investment structures may limit the fund's rights as an investor and create significant additional risks. For example, local government authorities may determine that such structures do not comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to restrictions on foreign ownership. In such event, the intermediary entity and/or the operating company may be subject to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses or forfeiture of foreign ownership interests, and the fund's economic interests in the underlying operating company and its rights as an investor may not be recognized, resulting in a loss to the fund and its shareholders. In addition, exerting control through contractual arrangements may be less effective than direct equity ownership, and a company may incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of such arrangements, including those relating to the distribution of the funds among the entities. These special investment structures may also be disregarded for tax purposes by local tax authorities, resulting in increased tax liabilities, and the fund's control over – and distributions due from – such structures may be jeopardized if the individuals who hold the equity interest in such structures breach the terms of the agreements. While these structures may be widely used to circumvent limits on foreign ownership in certain jurisdictions, there is no assurance that they will be upheld by local regulatory authorities or that disputes regarding the same will be resolved consistently.

Although there is no universally accepted definition, the investment adviser generally considers an emerging market to be a market that is in the earlier stages of its industrialization cycle with a low per capita gross domestic product ("GDP") and a low market capitalization to GDP ratio relative to those in the United States and the European Union, and would include markets commonly referred to as "frontier markets." For example, the investment adviser currently expects that most countries not designated as developed markets by MSCI Inc. ("MSCI") will be treated as emerging markets for equity securities.

Certain risk factors related to emerging markets

Currency fluctuations — Certain emerging markets' currencies have experienced and in the future may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar. For example, if the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value of a fund's emerging markets securities holdings would generally depreciate and vice versa. Further, the fund may lose money due to losses and other expenses incurred in converting various currencies to purchase and sell securities valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, as well as from currency restrictions, exchange control regulation, governmental restrictions that limit or otherwise delay the fund's ability to convert or repatriate currencies and currency devaluations.

Government regulation — Certain emerging markets lack uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting and disclosure standards, have less governmental supervision of financial markets than in the United States, and may not honor legal rights or protections enjoyed by investors in the United States. Certain governments may be more unstable and present greater risks of nationalization or restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies. Repatriation of

investment income, capital and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging markets. While the fund will only invest in markets where these restrictions are considered acceptable by the investment adviser, a country could impose new or additional repatriation restrictions after the fund's investment. If this happened, the fund's response might include, among other things, applying to the appropriate authorities for a waiver of the restrictions or engaging in transactions in other markets designed to offset the risks of decline in that country. Such restrictions will be considered in relation to the fund's liquidity needs and other factors. Further, some attractive equity securities may not be available to the fund if foreign shareholders already hold the maximum amount legally permissible.

While government involvement in the private sector varies in degree among emerging markets, such involvement may in some cases include government ownership of companies in certain sectors, wage and price controls or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. With respect to any emerging market, there is no guarantee that some future economic or political crisis will not lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, or creation of government monopolies to the possible detriment of the fund's investments.

Fluctuations in inflation rates — Rapid fluctuations in inflation rates may have negative impacts on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Less developed securities markets — Emerging markets may be less well-developed and regulated than other markets. These markets have lower trading volumes than the securities markets of more developed countries and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume. Consequently, these markets may be substantially less liquid than those of more developed countries, and the securities of issuers located in these markets may have limited marketability. These factors may make prompt liquidation of substantial portfolio holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Settlement risks — Settlement systems in emerging markets are generally less well organized than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards comparable to those in developed markets. Thus, there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment be made before receipt of the security being purchased or that delivery of a security be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank (the "counterparty") through which the transaction is effected might cause the fund to suffer a loss. The fund will seek, where possible, to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the fund will be successful in eliminating this risk, particularly as counterparties operating in emerging markets frequently lack the standing or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise with respect to securities held by or to be transferred to the fund.

Limited market information — The fund may encounter problems assessing investment opportunities in certain emerging markets in light of limitations on available information and different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. For example, due to jurisdictional limitations, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), which regulates auditors of U.S. reporting companies, may be unable to inspect the audit work and practices of PCAOB-registered auditing firms in certain emerging markets. As a result, there is greater risk that financial records and information relating to an issuer's operations in emerging markets will be incomplete or misleading, which may negatively impact the fund's investments in such company. When faced with limited market information, the fund's

investment adviser will seek alternative sources of information, and to the extent the investment adviser is not satisfied with the sufficiency or accuracy of the information obtained with respect to a particular market or security, the fund will not invest in such market or security.

Taxation — Taxation of dividends, interest and capital gains received by the fund varies among emerging markets and, in some cases, is comparatively high. In addition, emerging markets typically have less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the fund could become subject in the future to local tax liability that it had not reasonably anticipated in conducting its investment activities or valuing its assets.

Fraudulent securities — Securities purchased by the fund may subsequently be found to be fraudulent or counterfeit, resulting in a loss to the fund.

Remedies — Emerging markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets and, in the event of investor harm, there may be substantially less recourse available to the fund and its shareholders. In addition, as a matter of law or practicality, the fund and its shareholders - as well as U.S. regulators - may encounter substantial difficulties in obtaining and enforcing judgments and other actions against non-U.S. individuals and companies.

Investing in smaller capitalization stocks — A fund may invest in the stocks of smaller capitalization companies. Investing in smaller capitalization stocks can involve greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in stocks of larger, more established companies. For example, smaller companies often have limited product lines, limited operating histories, limited markets or financial resources, may be dependent on one or a few key persons for management and can be more susceptible to losses. Also, their securities may be less liquid or illiquid (and therefore have to be sold at a discount from current prices or sold in small lots over an extended period of time), may be followed by fewer investment research analysts and may be subject to wider price swings, thus creating a greater chance of loss than securities of larger capitalization companies.

Depository receipts — Depository receipts are securities that evidence ownership interests in, and represent the right to receive, a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust depository. A fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), and other similar securities. For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a non-U.S. entity. For other depository receipts, the depository may be a non-U.S. or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may be issued by a non-U.S. or a U.S. entity. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars, and designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. Other depository receipts, such as EDRs and GDRs, may be issued in bearer form, may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or in non-U.S. currencies, and are primarily designed for use in securities markets outside the United States. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs can be sponsored by the issuing bank or trust company or the issuer of the underlying securities. Although the issuing bank or trust company may impose charges for the collection of dividends and the conversion of such securities into the underlying securities, generally no fees are imposed on the purchase or sale of these securities other than transaction fees ordinarily involved with trading stock. Such securities may be less liquid or may trade at a lower price than the underlying securities of the issuer. Additionally, the issuers of securities underlying depository receipts may not be obligated to timely disclose information that is considered material under the securities laws of the United States. Therefore, less information may be available regarding these issuers than about the issuers of other securities and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts.

Restricted or illiquid securities — Certain fund holdings may be or may become difficult or impossible to sell, particularly during times of market turmoil. Liquidity may be impacted by the lack of an active market for a holding, legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or the reduced number and capacity of market participants to make a market in such holding. Restricted securities, for example, may only be sold pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the holder of a registered security may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time it may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement.

Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile, and reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings. Additionally, the sale of less liquid or illiquid holdings may involve substantial delays (including delays in settlement) and additional costs and a fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or may be forced to sell at a loss. Some fund holdings (including some restricted securities) may be deemed illiquid if the fund expects that a reasonable portion of the holding cannot be sold in seven calendar days or less without the sale significantly changing the market value of the investment. The determination of whether a holding is considered illiquid is made by the fund’s adviser under a liquidity risk management program adopted by the fund’s board and administered by the fund’s adviser. The fund may incur significant additional costs in disposing of illiquid securities.

Obligations backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government — U.S. government obligations include the following types of securities:

U.S. Treasury securities — U.S. Treasury securities include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds. For these securities, the payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Federal agency securities — The securities of certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Such agencies and entities include, but are not limited to, the Federal Financing Bank (“FFB”), the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”), the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), the Export-Import Bank of the United States (“Exim Bank”), the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (“DFC”), the Commodity Credit Corporation (“CCC”) and the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”).

Such securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates and in government policies, among other things, but, if held to maturity, are expected to be paid in full (either at maturity or thereafter). However, from time to time, a high national debt level, and uncertainty regarding negotiations to increase the U.S. government’s debt ceiling and periodic legislation to fund the government, could increase the risk that the U.S. government may default on its obligations and/or lead to a downgrade of the credit rating of the U.S. government. Such an event could adversely affect the value of investments in securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, cause the fund to suffer losses and lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets. Regulatory or market changes or conditions could increase demand for U.S. government securities and affect the availability of such instruments for investment and the fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategies.

Other federal agency obligations — Additional federal agency securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. government. These obligations include securities issued by certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities. However, they generally involve some form of federal sponsorship: some operate under a congressional charter; some are backed by collateral consisting of “full faith and credit” obligations as described above; some are supported by the issuer’s

right to borrow from the Treasury; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or entity. These agencies and entities include, but are not limited to: the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Farm Credit Bank System.

In 2008, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed into conservatorship by their new regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”). Simultaneously, the U.S. Treasury made a commitment of indefinite duration to maintain the positive net worth of both firms. As conservator, the FHFA has the authority to repudiate any contract either firm has entered into prior to the FHFA’s appointment as conservator (or receiver should either firm go into default) if the FHFA, in its sole discretion determines that performance of the contract is burdensome and repudiation would promote the orderly administration of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s affairs. While the FHFA has indicated that it does not intend to repudiate the guaranty obligations of either entity, doing so could adversely affect holders of their mortgage-backed securities. For example, if a contract were repudiated, the liability for any direct compensatory damages would accrue to the entity’s conservatorship estate and could only be satisfied to the extent the estate had available assets. As a result, if interest payments on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities held by a fund were reduced because underlying borrowers failed to make payments or such payments were not advanced by a loan servicer, the fund’s only recourse might be against the conservatorship estate, which might not have sufficient assets to offset any shortfalls.

The FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has the power to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The FHFA has indicated it has no current intention to do this; however, should it do so a holder of a Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed security would have to rely on another party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligations and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

Certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac under their operative documents may not be enforceable against the FHFA, or enforcement may be delayed during the course of the conservatorship or any future receivership. For example, the operative documents may provide that upon the occurrence of an event of default by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, holders of a requisite percentage of the mortgage-backed security may replace the entity as trustee. However, under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008, holders may not enforce this right if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed.

Forward commitment, when issued and delayed delivery transactions — A fund may enter into commitments to purchase or sell securities at a future date. When the fund agrees to purchase such securities, it assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security from the date of the agreement, and when the fund agrees to sell such securities, it assumes the risk of any increase in value of the security. If the other party to such a transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could experience a loss.

A fund may roll such transactions in lieu of taking physical delivery of the contract’s underlying assets on the settlement date. When rolling the purchase of these types of transactions, the fund sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon, and maturity) securities on a specified future date, at a pre-determined price. When rolling the sale of these types of transactions, the fund purchases mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to sell substantially similar (same type, coupon, and maturity) securities on a specified future date, at a pre-determined price.

When rolling these types of transactions, during the period between the initial sale (or purchase) and subsequent repurchase (or sale) (the “roll period”), the fund forgoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities. The fund is compensated by the price differential between the original and new contracts (often referred to as the “drop”), if any, as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of any sales. The fund also takes the risk that market prices or characteristics of the underlying mortgage-backed securities may move unfavorably between the original and new contracts. The fund could suffer a loss if the contracting party fails to perform the future transaction and the fund is therefore unable to buy or sell back the mortgage-backed securities it initially either sold or purchased, respectively. These transactions are accounted for as purchase and sale transactions, which contribute to the fund’s portfolio turnover rate.

With to be announced (“TBA”) transactions, the particular securities (i.e., specified mortgage pools) to be delivered or received are not identified at the trade date, but are “to be announced” at a later settlement date. However, securities to be delivered must meet specified criteria, including face value, coupon rate and maturity, and be within industry-accepted “good delivery” standards. The fund will not use these transactions for the purpose of leveraging. Although these transactions will not be entered into for leveraging purposes, the fund temporarily could be in a leveraged position (because it may have an amount greater than its net assets subject to market risk). Should market values of the fund’s portfolio securities decline while the fund is in a leveraged position, greater depreciation of its net assets would likely occur than if it were not in such a position. After a transaction is entered into, the fund may still dispose of or renegotiate the transaction. Additionally, prior to receiving delivery of securities as part of a transaction, the fund may sell such securities.

When the fund enters into a TBA commitment for the sale of mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price, with payment and delivery on an agreed upon future settlement date (which may be referred to as having a short position in such TBA securities), the fund may or may not hold the types of mortgage-backed securities required to be delivered. To the extent the fund has sold such a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the fund would not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security if the fund holds such security. If the other party to a transaction fails to pay for the securities, the fund could suffer a loss. Additionally, when selling a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis without owning the security, the fund will incur a loss if the security’s price appreciates in value such that the security’s price is above the agreed-upon price on the settlement date.

Under the SEC’s rule applicable to the fund’s use of derivatives, when issued, forward-settling and nonstandard settlement cycle securities, as well as TBAs and roll transactions, will be treated as derivatives unless the fund intends to physically settle these transactions and the transactions will settle within 35 days of their respective trade dates.

Cash and cash equivalents — A fund may hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include, but are not limited to: (a) shares of money market or similar funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates; (b) shares of other money market funds; (c) commercial paper; (d) short-term bank obligations (for example, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity)) or bank notes; (e) savings association and savings bank obligations (for example, bank notes and certificates of deposit issued by savings banks or savings associations); (f) securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less; and (g) higher quality corporate bonds and notes that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less.

Commercial paper — A fund may purchase commercial paper. Commercial paper refers to short-term promissory notes issued by a corporation to finance its current operations. Such securities normally have maturities of thirteen months or less and, though commercial paper is often unsecured, commercial paper may be supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other forms of collateral. Maturing commercial paper issuances are usually repaid by the issuer from the proceeds of new

commercial paper issuances. As a result, investment in commercial paper is subject to rollover risk, or the risk that the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its outstanding commercial paper. Like all fixed income securities, commercial paper prices are susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates. If interest rates rise, commercial paper prices will decline and vice versa. However, the short-term nature of a commercial paper investment makes it less susceptible to volatility than many other fixed income securities because interest rate risk typically increases as maturity lengths increase. Commercial paper tends to yield smaller returns than longer-term corporate debt because securities with shorter maturities typically have lower effective yields than those with longer maturities. As with all fixed income securities, there is a chance that the issuer will default on its commercial paper obligations and commercial paper may become illiquid or suffer from reduced liquidity in these or other situations.

Commercial paper in which the fund may invest includes commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper has substantially the same price and liquidity characteristics as commercial paper generally, except that the resale of Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper is limited to institutional investors who agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Technically, such a restriction on resale renders Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper a restricted security under the 1933 Act. In practice, however, Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper typically can be resold as easily as any other unrestricted security held by the fund. Accordingly, Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper has been generally determined to be liquid under procedures adopted by the trust's board of trustees.

Real estate investment trusts — Real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which primarily invest in real estate or real estate-related loans, may issue equity or debt securities. Equity REITs own real estate properties, while mortgage REITs hold construction, development and/or long-term mortgage loans. The values of REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property of the trusts, the creditworthiness of the issuer, property taxes, interest rates, tax laws and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment. Both types of REITs are dependent upon management skill and the cash flows generated by their holdings, the real estate market in general and the possibility of failing to qualify for any applicable pass-through tax treatment or failing to maintain any applicable exemptive status afforded under relevant laws.

Currency transactions — A fund may enter into currency transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the prevailing rate in the currency exchange market to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in such currency. In addition, the fund may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates, to increase exposure to a particular foreign currency, to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another or to seek to increase returns. A forward currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Some forward currency contracts, called non-deliverable forwards or NDFs, do not call for physical delivery of the currency and are instead settled through cash payments. Forward currency contracts are typically privately negotiated and traded in the interbank market between large commercial banks (or other currency traders) and their customers. Although forward contracts entered into by the fund will typically involve the purchase or sale of a currency against the U.S. dollar, the fund also may purchase or sell a non-U.S. currency against another non-U.S. currency.

Currency exchange rates generally are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investment in different countries as viewed from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates, as well as foreign currency transactions, can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. Such intervention or other events could prevent the fund from entering into foreign currency transactions, force the fund to exit

such transactions at an unfavorable time or price or result in penalties to the fund, any of which may result in losses to the fund.

Generally, the fund will not attempt to protect against all potential changes in exchange rates and the use of forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities. If the value of the underlying securities declines or the amount of the fund's commitment increases because of changes in exchange rates, the fund may need to provide additional cash or securities to satisfy its commitment under the forward contract. The fund is also subject to the risk that it may be delayed or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it under the forward contract as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty with which it entered into the forward contract or the failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the contract.

The realization of gains or losses on foreign currency transactions will usually be a function of the investment adviser's ability to accurately estimate currency market movements. Entering into forward currency transactions may change the fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the fund if currencies do not perform as expected by the fund's investment adviser. For example, if the fund's investment adviser increases the fund's exposure to a foreign currency using forward contracts and that foreign currency's value declines, the fund may incur a loss. In addition, while entering into forward currency transactions could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain that may result from an increase in the value of the currency.

Forward currency contracts may give rise to leverage, or exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested. Leverage magnifies gains and losses and could cause the fund to be subject to more volatility than if it had not been leveraged, thereby resulting in a heightened risk of loss. Forward currency contracts are considered derivatives. Accordingly, under the SEC's rule applicable to the fund's use of derivatives, a fund's obligations with respect to these instruments will depend on the fund's aggregate usage of and exposure to derivatives, and the fund's usage of forward currency contracts is subject to written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage the fund's derivatives risk.

Forward currency transactions also may affect the character and timing of income, gain, or loss recognized by the fund for U.S. tax purposes. The use of forward currency contracts could result in the application of the mark-to-market provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "Code") and may cause an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the fund.

Indirect exposure to cryptocurrencies – Cryptocurrencies are digital assets which may act as a store of wealth, a medium of exchange or an investment asset. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin. Although a fund has no current intention of directly investing in cryptocurrencies, some issuers accept cryptocurrency for payment of services, use cryptocurrencies as reserve assets and/or invest in cryptocurrencies, and the fund may have exposure to cryptocurrencies through investments in securities of such issuers. The fund may also invest in securities of issuers which provide cryptocurrency-related services.

Cryptocurrencies are subject to fluctuations in value. Cryptocurrencies are not backed by any government, corporation or other identified body. Rather, the value of a cryptocurrency is determined by other factors, such as the perceived future prospects or the supply and demand for such cryptocurrency in the global market for the trading of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies may trade on platforms which are largely unregulated and may be more exposed to operational or technical issues as well as fraud or manipulation in comparison to established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and traditional currencies. The values of cryptocurrencies have been, and may in the future continue to be, highly volatile and subject to sudden and significant increases and declines. The value of a cryptocurrency may decline precipitously (including to zero) for a variety of reasons, including, but

not limited to, regulatory changes, a loss of confidence in its network or a change in user preference to other cryptocurrencies. The value of securities of issuers with significant holdings of cryptocurrencies may be subject to, among other things, fluctuations in the value of such cryptocurrencies, and such issuers may experience custody issues and/or lose their cryptocurrency holdings through theft, hacking, or technical glitches in the applicable blockchain. The fund may experience losses as a result of the decline in value of its securities of issuers that own cryptocurrencies or which provide cryptocurrency-related services. If an issuer that owns cryptocurrencies intends to pay a dividend using such holdings or to otherwise make a distribution of such holdings to its stockholders, such dividends or distributions may face regulatory, operational and technical issues.

Factors affecting the further development, use, and exchange of cryptocurrency include, but are not limited to: continued worldwide growth of, or possible cessation of or reversal in, the adoption and use of cryptocurrencies and other digital assets; the developing regulatory environment relating to cryptocurrencies, including the characterization of cryptocurrencies as currencies, commodities, or securities, the tax treatment of cryptocurrencies, and government and quasi-government regulation or restrictions on, or regulation of access to and operation of, cryptocurrency networks and the exchanges on which cryptocurrencies trade, including anti-money laundering regulations and requirements; perceptions regarding the environmental impact of a cryptocurrency; changes in consumer demographics and public preferences; general economic conditions; maintenance and development of open-source software protocols; the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services; the use of the networks supporting digital assets, such as those for developing smart contracts and distributed applications; and general risks tied to the use of information technologies, including cyber risks. A hack or failure of one cryptocurrency may lead to a loss in confidence in, and thus decreased usage and/or value of, other cryptocurrencies.

Cybersecurity risks — With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, a fund and its Authorized Participants and service providers and relevant listing exchange(s) have become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. In general, a breach in cybersecurity can result from either a deliberate attack or an unintentional event. Cybersecurity breaches may involve, among other things, “ransomware” attacks, injection of computer viruses or malicious software code, or the use of vulnerabilities in code to gain unauthorized access to digital information systems, networks or devices that are used directly or indirectly by the fund or its service providers through “hacking” or other means. Cybersecurity risks also include the risk of losses of service resulting from external attacks that do not require unauthorized access to the fund’s systems, networks or devices. For example, denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser’s or an affiliate’s website could effectively render the fund’s network services unavailable to fund shareholders and other intended end-users. Any such cybersecurity breaches or losses of service may, among other things, cause the fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity, or may result in the misappropriation, unauthorized release or other misuse of the fund’s assets or sensitive information (including shareholder personal information or other confidential information), the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, or the destruction of the fund’s physical infrastructure, equipment or operating systems. These, in turn, could cause the fund to violate applicable privacy and other laws and incur or suffer regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional costs (including compliance costs) associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. While the fund and its investment adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of cybersecurity attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems due in part to the ever-changing nature of technology and cybersecurity attack tactics, and there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for.

In addition, cybersecurity failures by or breaches of the fund’s Authorized Participants and third-party service providers (including, but not limited to, the fund’s investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries) may disrupt the business operations of the Authorized Participants, service providers and of the fund, potentially resulting in financial losses,

the inability of Authorized Participants to transact business with the fund and of the fund and/or Authorized Participants to process transactions, the inability of the fund to calculate its net asset value, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, rules and regulations, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensatory costs and/or additional compliance costs associated with implementation of any corrective measures. The fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any such cybersecurity breaches, and there can be no assurance that the fund will not suffer losses relating to cybersecurity attacks or other informational security breaches affecting the fund's Authorized Participants and third-party service providers in the future, particularly as the fund cannot control any cybersecurity plans or systems implemented by such Authorized Participants and/or service providers.

Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the fund invests, which may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.

Derivatives — In pursuing its investment objective(s), a fund may invest in derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial instrument, the value of which depends on, or is otherwise derived from, another underlying variable. Most often, the variable underlying a derivative is the price of a traded asset, such as a traditional cash security (e.g., a stock or bond), a currency or a commodity; however, the value of a derivative can be dependent on almost any variable, from the level of an index or a specified rate to the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a credit event with respect to a specified reference asset. The fund may take positions in futures contracts, which is a derivative instrument described in greater detail below.

Derivative instruments may be distinguished by the manner in which they trade: some are standardized instruments that trade on an organized exchange while others are individually negotiated and traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. Derivatives also range broadly in complexity, from simple derivatives to more complex instruments. As a general matter, however, all derivatives — regardless of the manner in which they trade or their relative complexities — entail certain risks, some of which are different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional cash securities.

As is the case with traditional cash securities, derivative instruments are generally subject to counterparty credit risk; however, in some cases, derivatives may pose counterparty risks greater than those posed by cash securities. The use of derivatives involves the risk that a loss may be sustained by the fund as a result of the failure of the fund's counterparty to make required payments or otherwise to comply with its contractual obligations. For some derivatives, though, the value of — and, in effect, the return on — the instrument may be dependent on both the individual credit of the fund's counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If the fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the fund's investment in a derivative instrument may result in losses. Further, if a fund's counterparty were to default on its obligations, the fund's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the fund's rights as a creditor and delay or impede the fund's ability to receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive. Derivative instruments are subject to additional risks, including operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

The value of some derivative instruments in which the fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, currency exchange rates or other market conditions. Like the fund's other investments, the ability of the fund to successfully utilize such derivative instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the fund's investment adviser to accurately forecast market and economic factors (such as interest rates). The success of the fund's derivative investment strategy will also depend on the investment adviser's ability to assess and predict the impact of market or

economic developments on the derivative instruments in which the fund invests, in some cases without having had the benefit of observing the performance of a derivative under all possible market conditions. If the investment adviser incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, or if the investment adviser incorrectly predicts the impact of developments on a derivative instrument, the fund could suffer losses.

Certain derivatives may also be subject to liquidity and valuation risks. The potential lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative may cause difficulty in valuing or selling the instrument. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, the fund may not be able to initiate a transaction or to liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. Particularly when there is no liquid secondary market for the fund's derivative positions, the fund may encounter difficulty in valuing such illiquid positions. The value of a derivative instrument does not always correlate perfectly with its underlying asset, rate or index, and many derivatives are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the fund.

Because certain derivative instruments may obligate the fund to make one or more potential future payments, which could significantly exceed the value of the fund's initial investments in such instruments, derivative instruments may also have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, irrespective of the size of the fund's investment in the instrument. When a fund leverages its portfolio, investments in that fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes.

The fund's compliance with the SEC's rule applicable to the fund's use of derivatives may limit the ability of the fund to use derivatives as part of its investment strategy. The rule requires that a fund that uses derivatives in a limited manner, which is currently the case for the fund, limit its derivatives exposure to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with the SEC rule) and adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks.

Futures — The fund may enter into futures contracts. A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a security or other financial instrument (the "reference asset") for a set price on a future date. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts, and, when such contracts are bought or sold, the fund will incur brokerage fees and will be required to maintain margin deposits.

Unlike when the fund purchases or sells a security, such as a stock or bond, no price is paid or received by the fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. When the fund enters into a futures contract, the fund is required to deposit with its futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), a specified amount of liquid assets in a segregated account in the name of the FCM at the applicable derivatives clearinghouse or exchange. This amount, known as initial margin, is set by the futures exchange on which the contract is traded and may be significantly modified during the term of the contract. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract, which is returned to the fund upon termination of the contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Additionally, on a daily basis, the fund pays or receives cash, or variation margin, equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by the fund but is instead a settlement between the fund and the FCM of the amount one party would owe the other if the futures contract expired. In computing daily net asset value, the fund will mark-to-market its open futures positions. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the fund, the fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund. An event of bankruptcy or insolvency at a clearinghouse or exchange holding initial margin could also result in losses for the fund.

When the fund invests in futures contracts and deposits margin with an FCM, the fund becomes subject to so-called “fellow customer” risk – that is, the risk that one or more customers of the FCM will default on their obligations and that the resulting losses will be so great that the FCM will default on its obligations and margin posted by one customer, such as the fund, will be used to cover a loss caused by a different defaulting customer. Applicable Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) rules generally prohibit the use of one customer’s funds to meet the obligations of another customer and limit the ability of an FCM to use margin posted by non-defaulting customers to satisfy losses caused by defaulting customers. As a general matter, an FCM is required to use its own funds to meet a defaulting customer’s obligations. While a customer’s loss would likely need to be substantial before non-defaulting customers would be exposed to loss on account of fellow customer risk, applicable CFTC rules nevertheless permit the commingling of margin and do not limit the mutualization of customer losses from investment losses, custodial failures, fraud or other causes. If the loss is so great that, notwithstanding the application of an FCM’s own funds, there is a shortfall in the amount of customer funds required to be held in segregation, the FCM could default and be placed into bankruptcy. Under these circumstances, bankruptcy law provides that non-defaulting customers will share pro rata in any shortfall. A shortfall in customer segregated funds may also make the transfer of the accounts of non-defaulting customers to another FCM more difficult.

Although certain futures contracts, by their terms, require actual future delivery of and payment for the reference asset, in practice, most futures contracts are usually closed out before the delivery date by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts. Closing out an open futures contract purchase or sale is effected by entering into an offsetting futures contract sale or purchase, respectively, for the same aggregate amount of the identical reference asset and the same delivery date. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price (in each case taking into account transaction costs, including brokerage fees), the fund realizes a gain; if it is more, the fund realizes a loss. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price (in each case taking into account transaction costs, including brokerage fees), the fund realizes a gain; if it is less, the fund realizes a loss.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying reference asset. Purchasing futures contracts will, therefore, tend to increase the fund’s exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the reference asset, much as if the fund had purchased the reference asset directly. When the fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market for the reference asset. Accordingly, selling futures contracts will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the reference asset had been sold.

There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract’s price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days, when the price fluctuation limit is reached and a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the market for a futures contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or other market conditions, the fund may be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable futures positions and the fund could be required to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value, potentially subjecting the fund to substantial losses. Additionally, the fund may not be able to take other actions or enter into other transactions to limit or reduce its exposure to the position. Under such circumstances, the fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is cleared. As a result, the fund’s access to other assets posted as margin for its futures positions could also be impaired.

Although futures exchanges generally operate similarly in the United States and abroad, foreign futures exchanges may follow trading, settlement and margin procedures that are different than those followed by futures exchanges in the United States. Futures contracts traded outside the United States may not involve a clearing mechanism or related guarantees and may involve greater risk of loss than U.S.-traded contracts, including potentially greater risk of losses due to insolvency of a futures broker, exchange member, or other party that may owe initial or variation margin to the fund. Margin requirements on foreign futures exchanges may be different than those of futures exchanges in the United States, and, because initial and variation margin payments may be measured in foreign currency, a futures contract traded outside the United States may also involve the risk of foreign currency fluctuations.

Inflation/Deflation risk — A fund may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the fund's assets can decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation or inflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the fund's assets.

Interfund borrowing and lending — Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, a fund may lend money to, and borrow money from, other funds advised by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates. The fund will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the costs of bank loans. The fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available from an investment in repurchase agreements. Interfund loans and borrowings normally extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. The fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

Affiliated investment companies — A fund may purchase shares of certain other investment companies managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates ("Central Funds"). The risks of owning another investment company are similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. Investments in other investment companies could allow the fund to obtain the benefits of a more diversified portfolio than might otherwise be available through direct investments in a particular asset class, and will subject the fund to the risks associated with the particular asset class or asset classes in which an underlying fund invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the fund's performance. Any investment in another investment company will be consistent with the fund's objective(s) and applicable regulatory limitations. Central Funds do not charge management fees. As a result, the fund does not bear additional management fees when investing in Central Funds, but the fund does bear its proportionate share of Central Fund expenses.

Securities lending activities – Certain funds may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers or other institutions that provide cash or U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned. While portfolio securities are on loan, the fund will continue to receive the equivalent of the interest and the dividends or other distributions paid by the issuer on the securities, as well as a portion of the interest on the investment of the collateral. Additionally, although the fund will not have the right to vote on securities while they are on loan, the fund has a right to consent on corporate actions and a right to recall each loan to vote on proposals, including proposals involving material events affecting securities loaned. The fund has delegated the decision to lend portfolio securities to the investment adviser. The adviser also has the discretion to consent on corporate actions and to recall securities on loan to vote. In the event the adviser deems a corporate action or proxy vote material, as determined by the adviser based on factors relevant to the fund, it will use reasonable efforts to recall the securities and consent to or vote on the matter.

Securities lending involves risks, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned in a timely manner or at all, which would interfere with the fund’s ability to vote proxies or settle transactions, and/or the risk of a loss of rights in the collateral if a borrower or the lending agent defaults. Additionally, the fund may lose money from the reinvestment of collateral received on loaned securities in investments that decline in value, default or do not perform as expected. The fund will make loans only to parties deemed by the fund’s adviser to be in good standing and when, in the adviser’s judgment, the income earned would justify the risks.

Fidelity Agency Lending, a business unit within National Financial Services LLC (“Fidelity”) serves as securities lending agent for the fund. As the securities lending agent, Fidelity administers the fund’s securities lending program pursuant to the terms of a securities lending agent agreement entered into between the fund and Fidelity. Under the terms of the agreement, Fidelity is responsible for making available to approved borrowers securities from the fund’s portfolio. Fidelity is also responsible for the administration and management of the fund’s securities lending program, including the preparation and execution of an agreement with each borrower governing the terms and conditions of any securities loan, ensuring that securities loans are properly coordinated and documented, ensuring that loaned securities are valued daily and that the corresponding required collateral is delivered by the borrowers, arranging for the investment of collateral received from borrowers, and arranging for the return of loaned securities to the fund in accordance with the fund’s instructions or at loan termination. As compensation for its services, Fidelity receives a portion of the amount earned by the fund for lending securities.

The following tables set forth, for the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, the fund’s dollar amount of income and fees and/or other compensation related to its securities lending activities. Net income from securities lending activities may differ from the amount reported in the fund’s Form N-CSR, which reflects estimated accruals.

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$2,000
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) not included in the revenue split	0
Administrative fees not included in the revenue split	0
Indemnification fees not included in the revenue split	0
Rebates (paid to borrower)	0
Other fees not included in the revenue split	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	0
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	2,000

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$2,000
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) not included in the revenue split	0
Administrative fees not included in the revenue split	0
Indemnification fees not included in the revenue split	0
Rebates (paid to borrower)	1,000
Other fees not included in the revenue split	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	1,000
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	1,000

Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$93,000
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	1,000
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) not included in the revenue split	0
Administrative fees not included in the revenue split	0
Indemnification fees not included in the revenue split	0
Rebates (paid to borrower)	69,000
Other fees not included in the revenue split	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	70,000
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	23,000

Temporary defensive strategies — For temporary defensive purposes, a fund may invest without limitation in cash or cash equivalents, including commercial paper and short-term securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. A larger percentage of such holdings could moderate the fund's investment results in a period of rising market prices. Alternatively, a larger percentage of such holdings could reduce the magnitude of the fund's loss in a period of falling market prices and provide liquidity to make additional investments or to meet redemptions.

* * * * *

Portfolio turnover — Portfolio changes will be made without regard to the length of time particular investments may have been held. Short-term trading profits are not the fund’s objective, and changes in its investments are generally accomplished gradually, though short-term transactions may occasionally be made. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads or brokerage commissions. It may also result in the realization of net capital gains, which are taxable when distributed to shareholders, unless the shareholder is exempt from taxation or his or her account is tax-favored.

A fund’s portfolio turnover rate would equal 100% if each security in the fund’s portfolio were replaced once per year. The following table sets forth the portfolio turnover rate for each fund for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2026 and 2025. Variations in turnover rates are due to changes in trading activity during the period.

	Fiscal year	Portfolio turnover rate
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	2026 ¹	34%
	2025	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	2026 ¹	55
	2025	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	2026	42
	2025 ²	9

¹ For the period from June 24, 2025 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2026.

² For the period from January 14, 2025 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2025.

Fund policies

All percentage limitations in the following fund policies are considered at the time securities are purchased and are based on a fund's net assets (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, collateral held in connection with securities lending activities) unless otherwise indicated. None of the following policies involving a maximum percentage of assets will be considered violated unless the excess occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition by the fund. In managing the fund, the fund's investment adviser may apply more restrictive policies than those listed below.

Fundamental policies — The trust has adopted the following policies with respect to each fund, which may not be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the fund's outstanding shares. Such majority is currently defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), as the vote of the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a shareholder meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present in person or by proxy, or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities.

The following policies apply to each fund (please also see "Additional information about fundamental policies" below):

1. Except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or other successor law governing the regulation of registered investment companies, or interpretations or modifications thereof by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), SEC staff or other authority of competent jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority of competent jurisdiction, the fund may not:

- a. Borrow money;
- b. Issue senior securities;
- c. Underwrite the securities of other issuers;
- d. Purchase or sell real estate or commodities;
- e. Make loans; or
- f. Purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result of such purchase, the fund's investments would be concentrated in any particular industry.

2. The fund may not invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

Nonfundamental policies — The following policy may be changed without shareholder approval:

The fund may not acquire securities of open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts registered under the 1940 Act, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or the rules under the 1940 Act. As a matter of policy, however, the fund will not purchase shares of any registered open-end investment company or registered unit investment trust, in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, at any time the fund has knowledge that its shares are purchased by another investment company investor in reliance on the provisions of Section 12(d)(1)(G).

Additional information about fundamental policies — The information below is not part of a fund's fundamental or nonfundamental policies. This information is intended to provide a summary of what is currently required or permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or by the interpretive guidance thereof by the SEC or SEC staff, for particular fundamental policies of the fund. Information is also provided regarding the fund's current intention with respect to certain investment practices permitted by the 1940 Act.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1a, the fund may borrow money in amounts of up to 33-1/3% of its total assets from banks for any purpose. Additionally, the fund may borrow up to 5% of its total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes (a loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed). The percentage limitations in this policy are considered at the time of borrowing and thereafter.

For purposes of fundamental policies 1a and 1e, the fund may borrow money from, or loan money to, other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and an exemptive order issued by the SEC.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1b, a senior security does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness if such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund at the time the loan is made (a loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed). Further, the fund is permitted to enter into derivatives and certain other transactions, notwithstanding the prohibitions and restrictions on the issuance of senior securities under the 1940 Act, in accordance with current SEC rules and interpretations.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1c, the policy will not apply to the fund to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of fund portfolio securities in the ordinary course of pursuing its investment objective(s) and strategies.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1e, the fund may not lend more than 33-1/3% of its total assets, provided that this limitation shall not apply to the fund's purchase of debt obligations.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1f, the fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in a particular industry. This policy does not apply to investments in securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or U.S. government sponsored enterprises or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

Continuous offering

The method by which creation units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new creation units are issued and sold by a fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes creation units after placing an order with the distributor, breaks them down into constituent fund shares and sells such fund shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of new fund shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for fund shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the 1933 Act but are effecting transactions in fund shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of fund shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to fund shares are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the listing exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the listing exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is available only with respect to transactions on an exchange.

The fund’s investment adviser or its affiliates (the “Selling Shareholder”) may purchase fund shares through a broker-dealer to seed, in whole or in part, the fund as it is launched or thereafter. The Selling Shareholder may also purchase fund shares from broker-dealers or other investors that have previously provided seed capital for the fund when it is launched or otherwise in secondary market transactions. Because the Selling Shareholder may be deemed an affiliate of the fund, the fund’s shares are being registered to permit the resale by the Selling Shareholder of these fund shares from time to time after purchase. The fund will not receive any proceeds from the resale by the Selling Shareholder of these fund shares.

The Selling Shareholder intends to sell all or a portion of fund shares owned by it and offered hereby from time to time directly to certain brokers, dealers and investment firms at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale. In doing so, the Selling Shareholder may use ordinary brokerage transactions through brokers or dealers (who may act as agents or principals) or sell directly to one or more purchasers, in privately negotiated transactions or through any other method permitted by applicable law.

The Selling Shareholder and any broker-dealer or agents participating in the distribution of fund shares may be deemed to be “underwriters” in connection with such distribution. In such event, any commissions paid to any such broker-dealer or agent and any profit from the resale of fund shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the 1933 Act. The Selling Shareholder who may be deemed an “underwriter” will be subject to the applicable prospectus delivery requirements of the 1933 Act.

The Selling Shareholder has informed the fund that it is not a registered broker-dealer and does not have any written or oral agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute fund shares. Upon the fund being notified in writing by the Selling Shareholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of fund shares through a block trade, special offering, exchange distribution or secondary distribution or a purchase by a broker or dealer, a supplement to this statement of additional information will be filed, if required, pursuant to Rule 497 under the 1933 Act, disclosing (i) the name of each Selling Shareholder and of the participating broker-dealer(s), (ii) the number of fund shares involved, (iii) the price at which such fund shares were sold, (iv) the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to such broker-dealer(s), where applicable, (v) that such broker-dealer(s) did not conduct any investigation to verify the information set out or incorporated by reference in the fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, and (vi) other facts material to the transaction.

The Selling Shareholder and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, to the extent applicable, Regulation M of the 1934 Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of fund shares by the Selling Shareholder and any other participating person. To the extent applicable, Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of fund shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to fund shares. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the fund shares and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the fund shares. There is a risk that the Selling Shareholder may redeem its investments in the fund or otherwise sell its fund shares to a third party that may redeem. As with redemptions by other large shareholders, such redemptions could have a significant negative impact on the fund and its shares.

Management of the trust

Board of trustees and officers

Independent trustees¹

The trust's nominating and governance committee and board select independent trustees with a view toward constituting a board that, as a body, possesses the qualifications, skills, attributes and experience to appropriately oversee the actions of the trust's service providers, decide upon matters of general policy and represent the long-term interests of fund shareholders. In doing so, they consider the qualifications, skills, attributes and experience of the current board members, with a view toward maintaining a board that is diverse in viewpoint, experience, education and skills.

The trust seeks independent trustees who have high ethical standards and the highest levels of integrity and commitment, who have inquiring and independent minds, mature judgment, good communication skills, and other complementary personal qualifications and skills that enable them to function effectively in the context of the trust's board and committee structure and who have the ability and willingness to dedicate sufficient time to effectively fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

Each independent trustee has a significant record of accomplishments in governance, business, not-for-profit organizations, government service, academia, law, accounting or other professions. Although no single list could identify all experience upon which the trust's independent trustees draw in connection with their service, the following table summarizes key experience for each independent trustee. These references to the qualifications, attributes and skills of the trustees are pursuant to the disclosure requirements of the SEC, and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any trustee or the board as a whole. Notwithstanding the accomplishments listed below, none of the independent trustees is considered an "expert" within the meaning of the federal securities laws with respect to information in the trust's registration statement.

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as a trustee ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships ³ held by trustee during the past five years	Other relevant experience
John G. Freund, MD, 1953 Trustee (2026)	Founder and former Managing Director, Skyline Ventures (a venture capital investor in health care companies); Co-Founder of Intuitive Surgical, Inc. (1995 - 2000); Co-Founder and former CEO of Arixa Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (2016 - 2020)	96	Collegium Pharmaceutical, Inc.; SI – Bone, Inc. Former director of Sutro Biopharma, Inc. (until 2025)	• Experience in investment banking and senior management at multiple venture capital firms, a medical device company and a biopharmaceutical company • Corporate board experience • MD, MBA
Pablo R. González Guajardo, 1967 Trustee (2024)	CEO, Kimberly-Clark de México, SAB de CV	22	América Móvil, SAB de CV (telecommunications company); Kimberly-Clark de México, SAB de CV (consumer staples) Former director Grupo Lala, SAB de CV (dairy company) (until 2022); Grupo Sanborns, SAB de CV (retail stores and restaurants) (until 2023)	• Service as a chief executive officer • Senior corporate management experience • Corporate board experience • Service on advisory and trustee boards for nonprofit organizations • MBA
Pedro J. Greer Jr., 1956 Trustee (2026)	Physician; Professor and Founding Dean, College of Medicine, Roseman University of Health Sciences; former Chairman/Associate Dean, Florida International University	19	None	• Development of health delivery systems; domestically and internationally reforming medical education • MD

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as a trustee ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships ³ held by trustee during the past five years	Other relevant experience
Merit E. Janow, 1958 Trustee (2026)	Dean Emerita and Professor of Practice, International Economic Law & International Affairs, Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs	56	Aptiv (autonomous and green vehicle technology); Mastercard Incorporated Former director of Trimble Inc. (software, hardware and services technology) (until 2021)	• Service with Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and U.S. Department of Justice • Corporate board experience • Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational and nonprofit organizations • Experience as corporate lawyer • JD
William D. Jones, 1955 Trustee (2024)	Managing Member, CityLink LLC (investing and consulting); former President and CEO, CityLink Investment Corporation (acquires, develops and manages real estate ventures in urban communities)	22	Former director of Semptra Energy (until 2022); Biogen Inc. (until 2023)	• Senior investment and management experience, real estate • Corporate board experience • Government service • Service as a city councilmember and deputy mayor • Service as director, Federal Reserve Boards of San Francisco and Los Angeles • Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational, municipal and nonprofit organizations • MBA

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as a trustee ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships ³ held by trustee during the past five years	Other relevant experience
Earl Lewis Jr., 1955 Trustee (2026)	Professor and Director, University of Michigan	19	Former director of 2U, Inc. (educational technology company) (until 2024)	• Senior academic leadership positions at multiple universities • Service on advisory and trustee boards for educational and nonprofit organizations • PhD, history
Kenneth M. Simril., 1965 Trustee (2026)	President and CEO, SCI Ingredients Holdings, Inc. (food manufacturing); former President and CEO, Fleischmann's Ingredients (2016 – 2022)	96	Bunge Limited (agricultural business and food company) Former director of At Home Group Inc. (until 2021)	• Service as operating executive in various private equity-owned companies • Experience in international business affairs, capital markets and risk management • Independent trustee and advisor for city and county public pension plans • MBA, finance, BS, engineering
Christopher E. Stone, 1956 Chair of the Board (Independent and Non-Executive) (2026)	Professor of Practice of Public Integrity, University of Oxford, Blavatnik School of Government	96	None	• Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, international jurisprudence and nonprofit organizations • Former professor, practice of criminal justice • Former president of a large complex of global philanthropies • JD, MPhil, criminology

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as a trustee ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships ³ held by trustee during the past five years	Other relevant experience
Kathy J. Williams, 1955 Trustee (2026)	Board Chair, Above and Beyond Teaching	19	None	• Experience in international and government affairs in the transportation field • Experience as chief operating officer • Service as Board Commissioner for county human rights and juvenile justice delinquency prevention commissions • Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational and nonprofit organizations • MBA
Amy Zegart, PhD, 1967 Trustee (2026)	Morris Arnold and Nona Jean Cox Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution; Senior Fellow and Associate Director, Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence, Stanford University	22	Kratos Defense & Security Solutions	• Senior academic leadership positions • Corporate board experience • Author • Consultant • PhD, Political Science

Interested trustee(s)^{4,5}

Interested trustees have similar qualifications, skills and attributes as the independent trustees. Interested trustees are senior executive officers and/or directors of Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates. Such management roles with the funds' service providers also permit the interested trustees to make a significant contribution to the fund's board.

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as a trustee/officer²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the distributor of the funds	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships³ held by trustee during the past five years
Noriko Honda Chen, 1967 Trustee (2026)	Partner – Capital International Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Chair, President, Principal Executive Officer and Director, Capital Research Company*; President and Director, Capital International, Inc.*; Director, The Capital Group Companies, Inc.*; Director, Capital International K.K.*; Vice Chair, Capital Research and Management Company	19	None
Mathews Cherian, 1967 Trustee (2026)	Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Bank and Trust Company*	19	None

Other officers⁵

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as an officer²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the distributor of the funds
Peter Eliot, 1971 President (CGGG 2025)	Partner – Capital International Investors, Capital Research and Management Company
Charles E. Ellwein, 1968 President (CGVV 2025)	Partner – Capital Research Global Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Director, Capital Research and Management Company
Roz Hongsaranagon, 1979 President (CGMM 2024)	Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company
Michael W. Stockton, 1967 Principal Executive Officer and Executive Vice President (2024)	Senior Vice President – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company

Name, year of birth and position with the funds (year first elected as an officer ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the distributor of the funds
Erik A. Vayntrub, 1984 Senior Vice President (2024)	Senior Vice President – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company; Secretary, Capital Management Services, Inc.*
Jennifer L. Butler, 1966 Secretary (2024)	Assistant Vice President – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Mariah L. Coria, 1984 Treasurer (2024)	Assistant Vice President – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Melissa Leyva, 1976 Assistant Secretary (2026)	Associate – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Sandra Chuon, 1972 Assistant Treasurer (2024)	Vice President – Investment Operations, Capital Research and Management Company
Hong T. Le, 1978 Assistant Treasurer (2026)	Vice President – Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company

* Company affiliated with Capital Research and Management Company.

¹ The term independent trustee refers to a trustee who is not an “interested person” of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

² Trustees and officers of the funds serve until their resignation, removal or retirement.

³ This includes all directorships/trusteeships that are held by each trustee as a director/trustee of a public company or a registered investment company (other than those in other Capital Group ETFs or other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates). Unless otherwise noted, all directorships/trusteeships are current.

⁴ The term interested trustee refers to a trustee who is an “interested person” of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act, on the basis of his or her affiliation with the fund’s investment adviser, Capital Research and Management Company, or affiliated entities (including the fund’s distributor).

⁵ All of the trustees and/or officers listed, with the exception of Peter Eliot, are officers and/or directors/trustees of one or more of the other funds for which Capital Research and Management Company serves as investment adviser.

The address for all trustees and officers of the fund is 333 South Hope Street, 55th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, Attention: Secretary.

Fund shares owned by trustees as of December 31, 2025:

Name	Dollar range ¹ of fund shares owned	Aggregate dollar range ¹ of shares owned in all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the funds	Dollar range ¹ of independent trustees deferred compensation allocated to funds ³	Aggregate dollar range ^{1,2} of independent trustees deferred compensation ⁴ allocated to all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the funds
Independent trustees				
John G. Freund	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Pablo R. González Guajardo	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Pedro J. Greer, Jr.	None	None	N/A	Over \$100,000
Merit E. Janow	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
William D. Jones	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Earl Lewis, Jr.	None	\$50,001 – \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Kenneth M. Simril	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	N/A
Christopher E. Stone	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Kathy J. Williams	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Amy Zegart	None	Over \$100,000	N/A	N/A
Name	Dollar range ¹ of fund shares owned		Aggregate dollar range ¹ of shares owned in all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the funds	
Interested trustees				
Noriko Honda Chen	None		Over \$100,000	
Mathews Cherian	None		Over \$100,000	

¹ Ownership disclosure is made using the following ranges: None; \$1 – \$10,000; \$10,001 – \$50,000; \$50,001 – \$100,000; and Over \$100,000. The amounts listed for interested trustees include shares owned through The Capital Group Companies, Inc. retirement plan and/or 401(k) plan, as applicable.

² N/A indicates that the listed individual, as of December 31, 2025, was not a trustee of the fund (or, as applicable, other funds in the same family of investment companies as the fund), did not allocate deferred compensation to the fund, or did not participate in the deferred compensation plan.

³ The fund is not available for investment in the independent trustees' deferred compensation plan.

⁴ Eligible trustees may defer their compensation under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred by the trustee accumulate at an earnings rate determined by the total return of one or more American Funds as designated by the trustee.

Trustee compensation — No compensation is paid by the trust to any officer or trustee who is a director, officer or employee of the investment adviser or its affiliates. Except for the independent trustees listed in the “Board of trustees and officers — Independent trustees” table under the “Management of the trust” section in this statement of additional information, all other officers and trustees of the trust are directors, officers or employees of the investment adviser or its affiliates. The board typically meets either individually or jointly with the boards of one or more other such funds with substantially overlapping board membership (in each case referred to as a “board cluster”). On behalf of the trust, the investment adviser typically pays each independent trustee an annual retainer fee based primarily on the total number of board clusters which that independent trustee serves. Board and committee chairs receive additional fees for their services.

The trust and the other funds served by each independent trustee, or the investment adviser of such funds, as applicable, each pay a portion of these fees.

No pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of trust expenses. The trust also reimburses certain expenses of the independent trustees.

Trustee compensation earned during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2026:

Name	Aggregate compensation from the funds offered by the trust	Total compensation from all funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates
Vanessa C. L. Chang (service ended December 31, 2025)	\$155	\$480,250
Jennifer C. Feikin (service ended December 31, 2025)	152	482,125
John G. Freund (elected January 1, 2026)	164	519,250
Pablo R. González Guajardo	321	622,125
Pedro Greer, Jr. (elected January 1, 2026)	244	310,500
Leslie Stone Heisz (service ended December 31, 2025)	152	482,125
Merit E. Janow (elected January 1, 2026)	159	557,500
William D. Jones	313	650,500
Earl Lewis, Jr. (elected January 1, 2026)	254	306,750
Kenneth M. Simril (elected January 1, 2026)	174	412,750
Christopher E. Stone (elected January 1, 2026)	192	489,750
Kathy J. Williams (elected January 1, 2026)	254	393,000
Amy Zegart (elected January 1, 2026)	159	496,500

Trust organization and the board of trustees — The trust, an open-end management investment company, was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 13, 2024. Each fund is a series of the trust. The board of trustees may create additional funds in the future. Each fund is a nondiversified management investment company and operates as an exchange-traded fund registered with the SEC under the 1940 Act. The offering of the fund shares is registered under the 1933 Act. All trust operations are supervised by its board of trustees which meets periodically and performs duties required by applicable state and federal laws. Each fund and each additional fund created in the future will have separate assets and liabilities, and invests in separate investment portfolios. Income, direct liabilities and direct operating expenses of a fund will be allocated directly to that fund and general liabilities and expenses of the trust will be allocated among the funds in proportion to the total net assets of each fund.

Delaware law charges trustees with the duty of managing the business affairs of the trust. The trust's trustees are considered to be fiduciaries of the trust and owe duties of care and loyalty to the trust and its shareholders.

Each fund has one class of shares. Each share represents an interest in the same investment portfolio and has pro rata rights as to voting, redemption, dividends and liquidation. The trustees have the authority to establish new series and classes of shares, and to split or combine outstanding shares into a greater or lesser number, without shareholder approval.

The trust does not hold annual meetings of shareholders. However, significant matters that require shareholder approval, such as certain elections of board members or a change in a fundamental investment policy, will be presented to shareholders at a meeting called for such purpose. Shareholders have one vote per share owned.

In accordance with the trust's declaration of trust, the board may, without shareholder approval (unless such shareholder approval is required by the declaration of trust or applicable law, including the 1940 Act), authorize certain funds to merge, reorganize, consolidate, sell all or substantially all of their assets, or take other similar actions with, to or into another fund. The fund may be terminated by a majority vote of the board with written notice to the shareholders of the fund. Although the shares are not automatically redeemable upon the occurrence of any specific event, the trust's declaration of trust provides that the board will have the unrestricted power to alter the number of shares in a creation unit. Therefore, in the event of a termination of the trust or a fund, the board, in its sole discretion, could determine to permit the shares to be redeemable in aggregations smaller than creation units or to be individually redeemable. In such circumstance, the trust or the fund may make redemptions in-kind, for cash or for a combination of cash or securities. Further, in the event of a termination of the fund, the fund might elect to pay cash redemptions.

The trust's declaration of trust and by-laws, as well as separate indemnification agreements with independent trustees, provide in effect that, subject to certain conditions, the trust will indemnify its officers and trustees against liabilities or expenses actually and reasonably incurred by them relating to their service to the fund. However, trustees are not protected from liability by reason of their willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their office.

Removal of trustees by shareholders — At any meeting of shareholders, duly called and at which a quorum is present, shareholders may, by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast, remove any trustee from office and may elect a successor or successors to fill any resulting vacancies for the unexpired terms of removed trustees. In addition, the trustees of the trust will promptly call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the removal of any trustees when requested in writing to do so by the record holders of at least 10% of the outstanding shares.

Leadership structure — The board's chair is currently an independent trustee who is not an "interested person" of the trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The board has determined that an independent chair facilitates oversight and enhances the effectiveness of the board. The independent chair's duties include, without limitation, generally presiding at meetings of the board, approving board meeting schedules and agendas, leading meetings of the independent trustees in executive session, facilitating communication with committee chairs, and serving as the principal independent trustee contact for trust management and counsel to the independent trustees and the trust.

Risk oversight — Day-to-day management of the trust, including risk management, is the responsibility of the trust's contractual service providers, including the trust's investment adviser, distributor and transfer agent. Each of these entities is responsible for specific portions of the trust's operations, including the processes and associated risks relating to the funds' investments, integrity of cash and security movements, financial reporting, operations and compliance. The board of trustees oversees the service providers' discharge of their responsibilities, including the processes they use to manage relevant risks. In that regard, the board receives reports regarding the operations of the trust's service providers, including risks. For example, the board receives reports from investment professionals regarding risks related to the funds' investments and trading. The board also receives compliance reports from the trust's and the investment adviser's chief compliance officers addressing certain areas of risk.

Committees of the trust's board, which are comprised of independent board members, none of whom is an "interested person" of the trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act, as well as joint committees of independent board members of funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company, also explore risk management procedures in particular areas and then report back to the full board. For example, the trust's audit committee oversees the processes and certain attendant risks relating to financial reporting, valuation of trust assets, and related controls.

Not all risks that may affect the trust can be identified or processes and controls developed to eliminate or mitigate their effect. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the trust's objectives. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the ability of the trust's service providers to eliminate or mitigate risks is subject to limitations.

Committees of the board of trustees — The trust has an audit committee comprised of John G. Freund, Pablo R. González Guajardo, Pedro J. Greer Jr., Earl Lewis Jr., Kenneth M. Simril and Amy Zegart. The committee provides oversight regarding the trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and the internal controls of the trust's principal service providers. The committee acts as a liaison between the trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the full board of trustees. The audit committee held five meetings during the 2026 fiscal year.

The trust has a contracts committee comprised of all of its independent board members. The committee's principal function is to request, review and consider the information deemed necessary to evaluate the terms of the form of Authorized Participant Agreement and certain agreements between the trust and its investment adviser or the investment adviser's affiliates, such as the Investment Advisory and Service Agreement, Principal Underwriting Agreement and Plan of Distribution adopted pursuant to rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, that the trust may enter into, renew or continue, and to make its recommendations to the full board of trustees on these matters. The contracts committee held one meeting during the 2026 fiscal year.

The trust has a nominating and governance committee comprised of Merit E. Janow, William D. Jones, Christopher E. Stone and Kathy J. Williams. The committee periodically reviews such issues as the board's composition, responsibilities, committees, compensation and other relevant issues, and recommends any appropriate changes to the full board of trustees. The committee also coordinates annual self-assessments of the board and evaluates, selects and nominates independent trustee

candidates to the full board of trustees. While the committee normally is able to identify from its own and other resources an ample number of qualified candidates, it will consider shareholder suggestions of persons to be considered as nominees to fill future vacancies on the board. Such suggestions must be sent in writing to the nominating and governance committee of the trust, addressed to the trust's secretary, and must be accompanied by complete biographical and occupational data on the prospective nominee, along with a written consent of the prospective nominee for consideration of his or her name by the committee. The nominating and governance committee held two meetings during the 2026 fiscal year.

Proxy voting procedures and principles — The funds' investment adviser, in consultation with the board, has adopted Proxy Voting Procedures and Principles (the "Principles") with respect to voting proxies of securities held by the funds and other funds advised by the investment adviser or its affiliates. The Principles are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted solely in accordance with the financial interest of the clients of the investment adviser or its affiliates and the shareholders of the funds advised or managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates. The complete text of the Principles is available at capitalgroup.com/etf. Final voting authority is held by a committee of the appropriate equity investment division of the investment adviser under authority delegated by the fund's board. The boards of funds advised by Capital Research and Management Company and its affiliates have established a Joint Proxy Committee ("JPC") composed of independent board members who serve as representatives from each applicable fund board. The JPC's role is to facilitate appropriate oversight of the proxy voting process and provide valuable input on corporate governance and related matters.

The Principles provide an important framework for analysis and decision-making by all funds. However, they are not exhaustive and do not address all potential issues. The Principles provide a certain amount of flexibility so that all relevant facts and circumstances can be considered in connection with every vote. As a result, each proxy received is voted on a case-by-case basis considering the specific circumstances of each proposal. The voting process reflects the funds' understanding of the company's business, its management and its relationship with shareholders over time. In all cases, long-term value creation and the investment objectives and policies of the funds managed by the investment adviser remain the focus.

The investment adviser seeks to vote all U.S. proxies. Proxies for companies outside the United States are also voted where there is sufficient time and information available, taking into account distinct market practices, regulations and laws, and types of proposals presented in each country. Where there is insufficient proxy and meeting agenda information available, the investment adviser will generally vote against such proposals in the interest of encouraging improved disclosure for investors. The investment adviser may not exercise its voting authority if voting would impose costs on clients, including opportunity costs. For example, certain regulators have granted investment limit relief to the investment adviser and its affiliates, conditioned upon limiting voting power to specific voting ceilings. To comply with these voting ceilings, the investment adviser will scale back its votes across all funds and accounts it manages on a pro rata basis based on assets. In addition, certain countries impose restrictions on the ability of shareholders to sell shares during the proxy solicitation period. The investment adviser may choose, due to liquidity issues, not to expose the funds and accounts it manages to such restrictions and may not vote some (or all) shares. Finally, the investment adviser may determine not to recall securities on loan to exercise its voting rights when it determines that the cost of doing so would exceed the benefits to clients or that the vote would not have a material impact on the investment. Proxies with respect to securities on loan through client-directed lending programs are not available to vote and therefore are not voted.

After a proxy statement is received, the investment adviser's stewardship and engagement team prepares a summary of the proposals contained in the proxy statement.

Investment analysts are generally responsible for making voting recommendations for their investment division on significant votes that relate to companies in their coverage areas. Analysts also have the opportunity to review initial recommendations made by the investment adviser's stewardship and engagement team. Depending on the vote recommendation, a second opinion may be made by a proxy coordinator (an investment professional with experience in corporate governance and proxy voting matters) within the appropriate investment division, based on knowledge of the Principles and familiarity with proxy-related issues. Each of the investment adviser's equity investment divisions has its own proxy voting committee, which is made up of investment professionals within each division. Each division's proxy voting committee retains final authority for voting decisions made by such division. In cases where a fund is co-managed and a security is held by more than one of the investment adviser's equity investment divisions, the divisions may develop different voting recommendations for individual ballot proposals. If this occurs, and if permitted by local market conventions, the fund's position will generally be voted proportionally by divisional holding, according to their respective decisions. Otherwise, the outcome will be determined by the equity investment division or divisions with the larger position in the security as of the record date for the shareholder meeting.

In addition to its proprietary proxy voting, governance and executive compensation research, Capital Research and Management Company may utilize research provided by third-party advisory firms on a case-by-case basis. It does not, as a policy, follow the voting recommendations provided by these firms. It periodically assesses the information provided by the advisory firms and reports to the applicable governance committees that provide oversight of the application of the Principles.

From time to time the investment adviser may vote proxies issued by, or on proposals sponsored or publicly supported by (a) a client with substantial assets managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates, (b) an entity with a significant business relationship with The Capital Group Companies, Inc. or its affiliates (as defined herein), or (c) a company with a director of a Capital Group ETF or an American Fund on its board (each referred to as an "Interested Party"). Other persons or entities may also be deemed an Interested Party if facts or circumstances appear to give rise to a potential conflict.

The investment adviser has developed procedures to identify and address instances when a vote could appear to be influenced by such a relationship. Each equity investment division of the investment adviser has established a Special Review Committee ("SRC") of senior investment professionals and legal and compliance professionals with oversight of potentially conflicted matters.

If a potential conflict is identified according to the procedure above, the SRC will take appropriate steps to address the conflict of interest. These steps may include engaging an independent third party to review the proxy and using the Principles to provide an independent voting recommendation to the investment adviser for vote execution. The investment adviser will generally follow the third party's recommendation, except when it believes the recommendation is inconsistent with the investment adviser's fiduciary duty to its clients. Occasionally, it may not be feasible to engage the third party to review the matter due to compressed timeframes or other operational issues. In this case, the SRC will take appropriate steps to address the conflict of interest, including reviewing the proxy after being provided with a summary of any relevant communications with the Interested Party, the rationale for the voting decision, information on the organization's relationship with the Interested Party and any other pertinent information.

If the fund has a shareholder meeting, the distributor will vote the fund shares for which an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or other entity providing market making services (each, a "proxy grantor") is deemed a beneficial owner under Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the 1934 Act pursuant to the terms of an irrevocable proxy granted by the proxy grantor to the distributor. In such case, the distributor will vote the fund shares for which a proxy grantor is deemed a beneficial owner in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders of the fund.

Information regarding how the fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30 of each year will be available on or about September 1 of such year (a) without charge, upon request by calling (800) 421-4225, (b) on the capitalgroup.com/etf website and (c) on the SEC's website at sec.gov.

The following summary sets forth the general positions of the investment adviser on various proposals. A copy of the full Principles is available upon request, free of charge, by calling the fund or visiting the Capital Group website.

Director matters — The election of a company's slate of nominees for director generally is supported. Votes may be withheld for some or all of the nominees if this is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders or if, in the opinion of the investment adviser, such nominee has not fulfilled his or her fiduciary duty. In making this determination, the investment adviser considers, among other things, a nominee's potential conflicts of interest, track record (whether in the current board seat or in previous executive or director roles) with respect to shareholder protection and value creation as well as their capacity for full engagement on board matters. The investment adviser generally supports a breadth of experience and perspectives among board members, and the separation of the chairman and CEO positions.

Governance provisions — Proposals to declassify a board (elect all directors annually) generally are supported based on the belief that this increases the directors' sense of accountability to shareholders. Proposals for cumulative voting generally are supported in order to promote management and board accountability and an opportunity for leadership change. Proposals designed to make director elections more meaningful, either by requiring a majority vote or by requiring any director receiving more withhold votes than affirmative votes to tender his or her resignation, generally are supported.

Shareholder rights — Proposals to repeal an existing poison pill generally are supported. (There may be certain circumstances, however, when a proxy voting committee of a fund or an investment division of the investment adviser believes that a company needs to maintain anti-takeover protection.) Proposals to eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent or to take away a shareholder's right to call a special meeting typically are not supported.

Compensation and benefit plans — Equity incentive plans are complicated, and many factors are considered in evaluating a plan. Each plan is evaluated based on protecting shareholder interests and a knowledge of the company and its management. Considerations include the pricing (or repricing) of options awarded under the plan and the impact of dilution on existing shareholders from past and future equity awards. Compensation packages should be structured to attract, motivate and retain existing employees and qualified directors; in addition, they should be aligned with the long-term success of the company and the enhancement of shareholder value.

Routine matters — The ratification of auditors, procedural matters relating to the annual meeting and changes to company name are examples of items considered routine. Such items generally are voted in favor of management's recommendations unless circumstances indicate otherwise.

Shareholder proposals on environmental and social issues — The investment adviser believes environmental and social issues present investment risks and opportunities that can shape a company's long-term financial sustainability. Shareholder proposals, including those relating to social and environmental issues, are evaluated in terms of their materiality to the company and its ability to generate long-term value in light of the company's business model specific operating context. The investment adviser generally supports transparency and standardized

disclosure, particularly that which leverages existing regulatory reporting or industry best practices. With respect to environmental matters, this includes disclosures aligned with industry standards and reporting on sustainability issues that are material to investment analysis. With respect to social matters, the investment adviser encourages companies to disclose the composition of the workforce in a regionally appropriate manner. The investment adviser supports relevant reporting and disclosure that is consistent with broadly applicable standards.

Additional information about the trust

Book-Entry only system — Shares of a fund are represented by securities registered in the name of the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. DTC acts as securities depository for the fund shares.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (“DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Access to the DTC system is available to entities, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies, that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “indirect participants”). Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, the indirect participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and indirect participants.

Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “the beneficial owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to the indirect participants and beneficial owners that are not DTC Participants). The beneficial owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in shares of the fund.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to the beneficial owners is effected as follows. DTC will make available to the fund upon request and for a fee to be charged to the fund a listing of the shares of the fund held by each DTC Participant. The fund shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of the beneficial owners holding shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The fund shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such beneficial owners. In addition, the fund shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares of the fund. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares of the fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to the indirect participants and the beneficial owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The funds have no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to the beneficial owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the indirect participants and the beneficial owners owning through such DTC Participants. DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares of the fund at any time by giving reasonable notice to the fund and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the fund shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

Principal fund shareholders — Although the fund does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of DTC participants (as defined above), as of July 1, 2026, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund were as follows:

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF

Name and address	Ownership	Ownership percentage
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA Brooklyn, NY	Record	25.35%
Pershing, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	21.03%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. San Francisco, CA	Record	20.68%
National Financial Services, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	13.58%
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	6.20%

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF

Name and address	Ownership	Ownership percentage
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. San Francisco, CA	Record	25.99%
National Financial Services, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	25.10%
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA Brooklyn, NY	Record	11.65%

Name and address	Ownership	Ownership percentage
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC St. Louis, MO	Record	9.36%
Pershing, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	8.87%
BOFA Securities, Inc Jacksonville, FL	Record	5.55%

Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF

Name and address	Ownership	Ownership percentage
LPL Financial San Diego, CA	Record	25.53%
National Financial Services, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	20.33%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. San Francisco, CA	Record	13.91%
Pershing, LLC Jersey City, NJ	Record	10.80%
Edward D Jones & Co St Louis, MO	Record	7.88%
Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC St. Louis, MO	Record	5.55%

From time to time, Capital Group (as defined in this section, *Management of the fund*, below) may sponsor and/or manage a fund in which an affiliate invests seed capital or otherwise purchases fund shares. Such investments may raise potential conflicts of interest because Capital Group, as an investor in the fund, may possess material information about the fund that may not be available to other fund investors. This informational advantage could be perceived as enabling Capital Group to invest or redeem capital in a manner that conflicts with the interests of other fund investors and/or benefits Capital Group. In order to mitigate such conflicts, the investment adviser employs processes that govern the investment and redemption by Capital Group of investments in the fund. These processes include specific parameters that govern the timing and extent of the investment and redemption of seed capital, which may be set according to one or more objective factors expressed in terms of timing, asset levels, primary or secondary market liquidity or other criteria approved by the investment adviser. In extraordinary circumstances and subject to certain conditions, the investment adviser will have the authority to modify the application of these processes to a particular seed investment after the investment has been made.

Investment adviser — Capital Research and Management Company, the trust’s investment adviser, founded in 1931, maintains research facilities in the United States and abroad (Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Mumbai, New York, San Francisco, Singapore, Tokyo, Toronto and Washington, D.C.). These facilities are staffed with experienced investment professionals. The investment adviser is located at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Capital Group Companies, Inc., a holding company for several investment management subsidiaries (together with its subsidiaries, “Capital Group”). Capital Research and Management Company manages equity assets through three equity investment divisions and fixed income assets through its fixed income investment division, Capital Fixed Income Investors. The three equity investment divisions — Capital World Investors, Capital Research Global Investors and Capital International Investors — make investment decisions independently of one another. Portfolio managers in Capital International Investors rely on a research team that also provides investment services to institutional clients and other accounts advised by affiliates of Capital Research and Management Company. The investment adviser, which is deemed under the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”) to be the operator of certain funds, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the CEA with respect to each fund and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA with respect to the funds.

The investment adviser has adopted policies and procedures that address issues that may arise as a result of an investment professional’s management of the funds and other funds and accounts. Potential issues could involve allocation of investment opportunities and trades among funds and accounts, use of information regarding the timing of fund trades, investment professional compensation and voting relating to portfolio securities. The investment adviser believes that its policies and procedures are reasonably designed to address these issues.

Compensation of investment professionals — As described in the prospectus, each fund’s assets are managed by a team of portfolio managers. A fund’s portfolio managers will work together to oversee the fund’s entire portfolio.

Portfolio managers and investment analysts are paid competitive salaries by Capital Research and Management Company. In addition, they may receive bonuses based on their individual portfolio results. Investment professionals also may participate in profit-sharing plans. The relative mix of compensation represented by bonuses, salary and profit-sharing plans will vary depending on the individual’s portfolio results, contributions to the organization and other factors.

To encourage a long-term focus, bonuses based on investment results are calculated by comparing total investment returns to relevant benchmarks over the most recent one-, three-, five- and eight-year periods, with increasing weight placed on each succeeding measurement period. For portfolio managers, benchmarks may include measures of the marketplaces in which the fund invests and measures of the results of comparable mutual funds. For investment analysts, benchmarks may include relevant market measures and appropriate industry or sector indexes reflecting their areas of expertise. Capital Research and Management Company makes periodic subjective assessments of analysts’ contributions to the investment process and this is an element of their overall compensation. The investment results of each of the fund’s portfolio managers may be measured against one or more benchmarks, depending on his or her investment focus, such as:

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF — Russell 1000 Growth Index;

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF — Russell 1000 Value Index; and

Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF — Russell 2500 Index and Russell Midcap Index

From time to time, Capital Research and Management Company may adjust or customize these benchmarks to better reflect the investment objective(s) of the fund and/or the universe of comparably managed funds of competitive investment management firms.

Portfolio manager fund holdings and management of other accounts — As described below, portfolio managers may personally own shares of the funds. In addition, portfolio managers may manage portions of other registered investment companies or accounts advised by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates.

The following table reflects information as of May 31, 2026:

Portfolio manager	Dollar range of fund shares owned ¹	Number of other registered investment companies (RICs) for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of RICs in billions) ²	Number of other pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of PIVs in billions) ²	Number of other accounts for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of other accounts in billions) ^{2,3}			
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF							
Mark L. Casey	Over \$1,000,000	6	\$856.5	3	\$25.68	None	
Peter Eliot	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	2	\$94.0	None		None	
Eric H. Stern	\$100,001 - \$500,000	3	\$591.0	3	\$19.01	4	\$7.08
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF							
Christopher D. Buchbinder	Over \$1,000,000	3	\$582.2	5	\$18.12	None	
Charles E. Ellwein	\$100,001 - \$500,000	6	\$305.3	3	\$8.71	None	
Brittain Ezzes	\$100,001 - \$500,000	19	\$234.6	None		None	
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF							
M. Taylor Hinshaw	Over \$1,000,000	5	\$241.6	None		None	
Roz Hongsaranagon	Over \$1,000,000	5	\$455.4	1	\$11.00	None	
Andraz Razen	Over \$1,000,000	8	\$709.9	4	\$41.71	None	

¹ Ownership disclosure is made using the following ranges: None; \$1 – \$10,000; \$10,001 – \$50,000; \$50,001 – \$100,000; \$100,001 – \$500,000; \$500,001 – \$1,000,000; and Over \$1,000,000.

² Indicates other RIC(s), PIV(s) or other accounts managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates for which the portfolio manager also has significant day to day management responsibilities. Assets noted are the total net assets of the RIC(s), PIV(s) or other accounts and are not the total assets managed by the individual, which is a substantially lower amount. No RIC, PIV or other account has an advisory fee that is based on the performance of the RIC, PIV or other account, unless otherwise noted.

³ Personal brokerage accounts of portfolio managers and their families are not reflected.

A fund's investment adviser has adopted policies and procedures to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of the fund, on the one

hand, and investments in the other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts, on the other hand, such as material conflicts relating to the allocation of investment opportunities that may be suitable for both the fund and such other accounts.

Investment Advisory and Service Agreement — The Investment Advisory and Service Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the trust and the investment adviser will continue in effect until September 30, 2026, unless sooner terminated, and may be renewed from year to year thereafter, provided that any such renewal has been specifically approved at least annually by (a) the board of trustees, or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of a fund, and (b) the vote of a majority of trustees who are not parties to the Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The Agreement provides that the investment adviser has no liability to the trust for its acts or omissions in the performance of its obligations to the fund not involving willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations under the Agreement. The Agreement also provides that either party has the right to terminate it, without penalty, upon 60 days’ written notice to the other party, and that the Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). In addition, the Agreement provides that the investment adviser may delegate all, or a portion of, its investment management responsibilities to one or more subsidiary advisers approved by the trust’s board, pursuant to an agreement between the investment adviser and such subsidiary. Any such subsidiary adviser will be paid solely by the investment adviser out of its fees.

In addition to providing investment advisory services, the investment adviser and its affiliates provide certain administrative services for fund shareholders. Administrative services are provided by the investment adviser and its affiliates to help assist third parties providing non-distribution services to fund shareholders. These services include providing in-depth information on the fund and market developments that impact fund investments. Additionally, the investment adviser furnishes the services and pays the compensation and travel expenses of persons to perform the funds’ executive, administrative, clerical and bookkeeping functions, and provides necessary office space, necessary small office equipment and utilities, general purpose forms, supplies and postage used at the funds’ offices.

Under the Agreement, the investment adviser receives a management fee at the annual rate as shown below:

Fund	Rate
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	0.39%
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	0.33%
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	0.51%

Management fees are paid monthly and accrued daily based on the average net assets of the fund. Under the Agreement, the investment adviser pays all ordinary operating expenses of the fund other than (i) interest expenses and other charges in connection with borrowing money, including line of credit and other loan commitment fees; (ii) taxes; (iii) brokerage expenses and commissions and other fees, charges or expenses incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions; (iv) acquired fund fees and expenses; (v) expenses incident to meetings of fund shareholders and the associated preparation, filing and mailing of associated notices and proxy statements; (vi) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (vii) any service and distribution expenses pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; (viii) any fees and expenses related to the provision of securities lending services, including lending agent fees, (ix) other non-routine or extraordinary expenses; and (x) compensation for management services payable to the investment adviser.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2026 and 2025, the investment adviser earned from the funds management fees, as follows:

	Fiscal year ended	
	2026	2025
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$196,000 ¹	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	206,000 ¹	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	5,960,000	\$211,000 ²

¹ For the fiscal period from June 24, 2025, when the fund commenced investment operations, to May 31, 2026.

² For the fiscal period from January 14, 2025, when the fund commenced investment operations, to May 31, 2025.

Other service agreements with third-party service providers — The trust has entered into the Transfer Agency and Service Agreement (the “transfer agency agreement”) and the Administration Agreement (the “administration agreement”) with State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”). Under the terms of the transfer agency agreement, State Street (or an agent, including an affiliate) acts as transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. Under the terms of the administration agreement, State Street provides necessary administrative, legal, tax and accounting, regulatory and financial reporting services for the maintenance and operations of the trust. The investment adviser bears the costs of services under these agreements under the terms of both the transfer agency and the administration agreement.

Distributor and plan of distribution — Capital Client Group, Inc. is the principal underwriter of the funds’ shares. The distributor is located at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071; 6455 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92618; 3500 Wiseman Boulevard, San Antonio, TX 78251; 12811 North Meridian Street, Carmel, IN 46032; 399 Park Avenue, 34th Floor, New York, NY 10022; and 444 W. Lake Street, Suite 4600, Chicago, IL 60606.

Fund shares are continuously offered for sale through the distributor or its agent only in creation units, as described in the *Creation and redemption of creation units* section of this statement of additional information. Fund shares in amounts less than creation units are generally not distributed by the distributor or its agent. The distributor or its agent will arrange for the delivery of the prospectus and, upon request, this statement of additional information to persons purchasing creation units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it or its agents and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it or its agents. Although the distributor does not receive any fees under the Principal Underwriting Agreement with the fund, Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates may pay the distributor from time to time for certain distribution-related services.

The Principal Underwriting Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty: (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) with respect to the fund by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the fund, on at least 60 days written notice to the distributor. The Principal Underwriting Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days’ notice by the distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The distributor may enter into agreements with securities dealers (“soliciting dealers”) who will solicit purchases of creation units of the fund shares. Such soliciting dealers may also be Authorized Participants, DTC participants and/or investor services organizations.

Plan of distribution —The trust has adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act that allows a fund to pay distribution fees of up to .25% per year, to those who sell and distribute the fund shares and provide other services to shareholders. However, the board has determined not to authorize payment of a Rule 12b-1 plan fee at this time. Because these fees are paid out of a fund's assets on an ongoing basis, to the extent that a fee is authorized, these fees will increase the cost of your investment in a fund. If implemented, potential benefits of the Rule 12b-1 plan to a fund and its shareholders include enabling shareholders to obtain advice and other services from a financial professional at a reasonable cost, the likelihood that the Rule 12b-1 plan will stimulate sales of the funds benefiting the investment process through growth or stability of assets and the ability of shareholders to choose among various alternatives in paying for sales and service.

Other compensation to dealers — As of March 1, 2026, the firms (or their affiliates) that Capital Client Group, Inc. anticipates will receive additional compensation (as described in the prospectus) include:

Cetera Financial Group
Fidelity
LPL Group
Morgan Stanley Wealth Management
Northwestern Mutual (NM)
Osaic (Advisor Group)
Raymond James Group

Execution of portfolio transactions

The investment adviser places orders with broker-dealers for a fund's portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of equity securities on a securities exchange or an over-the-counter market are effected through broker-dealers who receive commissions for their services. Generally, commissions relating to securities traded on foreign exchanges will be higher than commissions relating to securities traded on U.S. exchanges and may not be subject to negotiation. Equity securities may also be purchased from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees. Purchases and sales of fixed income securities are generally made with an issuer or a primary market maker acting as principal with no stated brokerage commission. The price paid to an underwriter for fixed income securities includes underwriting fees. Prices for fixed income securities in secondary trades usually include undisclosed compensation to the market maker reflecting the spread between the bid and ask prices for the securities.

In selecting broker-dealers, the investment adviser strives to obtain "best execution" (the most favorable total price reasonably attainable under the circumstances) for a fund's portfolio transactions, taking into account a variety of factors. These factors include the size and type of transaction, the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold, the cost, quality, likely speed and reliability of execution and settlement, the broker-dealer's or execution venue's ability to offer liquidity and anonymity and the trade-off between market impact and opportunity costs. The investment adviser considers these factors, which involve qualitative judgments, when selecting broker-dealers and execution venues for fund portfolio transactions. The investment adviser views best execution as a process that should be evaluated over time as part of an overall relationship with particular broker-dealer firms. The investment adviser and its affiliates negotiate commission rates with broker-dealers based on what they believe is reasonably necessary to obtain best execution. They seek, on an ongoing basis, to determine what the reasonable levels of commission rates for execution services are in the marketplace, taking various considerations into account, including the extent to which a broker-dealer has put its own capital at risk, historical commission rates and commission rates that other institutional investors are paying. A fund does not consider the investment adviser as having an obligation to obtain the lowest commission rate available for a portfolio transaction to the exclusion of price, service and qualitative considerations. Brokerage commissions are only a small part of total execution costs and other factors, such as market impact and speed of execution, contribute significantly to overall transaction costs.

The investment adviser may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide certain brokerage and/or investment research services to it but only when in the investment adviser's judgment the broker-dealer is capable of providing best execution for that transaction. The investment adviser makes decisions for procurement of research separately and distinctly from decisions on the choice of brokerage and execution services. The receipt of these research services permits the investment adviser to supplement its own research and analysis and makes available the views of, and information from, individuals and the research staffs of other firms. Such views and information may be provided in the form of written reports, telephone contacts and meetings with securities analysts. These services may include, among other things, reports and other communications with respect to individual companies, industries, countries and regions, economic, political and legal developments, as well as scheduling meetings with corporate executives and seminars and conferences related to relevant subject matters. Research services that the investment adviser receives from broker-dealers may be used by the investment adviser in servicing a fund and other funds and accounts that it advises; however, not all such services will necessarily benefit the fund.

The investment adviser bears the cost of all third-party investment research services for all client accounts it advises. However, in order to compensate certain U.S. broker-dealers for research consumed, and valued, by the investment adviser's investment professionals, the investment adviser continues to operate a limited commission sharing arrangement with commissions on equity trades for certain registered investment companies it advises. The investment adviser voluntarily reimburses such

registered investment companies for all amounts collected into the commission sharing arrangement. In order to operate the commission sharing arrangement, the investment adviser may cause such registered investment companies to pay commissions in excess of what other broker-dealers might have charged for certain portfolio transactions in recognition of brokerage and/or investment research services. In this regard, the investment adviser has adopted a brokerage allocation procedure consistent with the requirements of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Section 28(e) permits the investment adviser and its affiliates to cause an account to pay a higher commission to a broker-dealer to compensate the broker-dealer or another service provider for certain brokerage and/or investment research services provided to the investment adviser and its affiliates, if the investment adviser and each affiliate makes a good faith determination that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the services provided by such broker-dealer to the investment adviser and its affiliates in terms of that particular transaction or the investment adviser's overall responsibility to the fund and other accounts that it advises. Certain brokerage and/or investment research services may not necessarily benefit all accounts paying commissions to each such broker-dealer; therefore, the investment adviser and its affiliates assess the reasonableness of commissions in light of the total brokerage and investment research services provided to the investment adviser and its affiliates. Further, investment research services may be used by all investment associates of the investment adviser and its affiliates, regardless of whether they advise accounts with trading activity that generates eligible commissions.

In accordance with their internal brokerage allocation procedure, the investment adviser and its affiliates periodically assess the brokerage and investment research services provided by each broker-dealer and each other service provider from which they receive such services. As part of its ongoing relationships, the investment adviser and its affiliates routinely meet with firms to discuss the level and quality of the brokerage and research services provided, as well as the value and cost of such services. In valuing the brokerage and investment research services the investment adviser and its affiliates receive from broker-dealers and other research providers in connection with its good faith determination of reasonableness, the investment adviser and its affiliates take various factors into consideration, including the quantity, quality and usefulness of the services to the investment adviser and its affiliates. Based on this information and applying their judgment, the investment adviser and its affiliates set an annual research budget.

Research analysts and portfolio managers periodically participate in a research poll to determine the usefulness and value of the research provided by individual broker-dealers and research providers. Based on the results of this research poll, the investment adviser and its affiliates may, through commission sharing arrangements with certain broker-dealers, direct a portion of commissions paid to a broker-dealer by the fund and other registered investment companies managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates to be used to compensate the broker-dealer and/or other research providers for research services they provide. While the investment adviser and its affiliates may negotiate commission rates and enter into commission sharing arrangements with certain broker-dealers with the expectation that such broker-dealers will be providing brokerage and research services, none of the investment adviser, any of its affiliates or any of their clients incurs any obligation to any broker-dealer to pay for research by generating trading commissions. The investment adviser and its affiliates negotiate prices for certain research that may be paid through commission sharing arrangements or by themselves with cash.

When executing portfolio transactions in the same equity security for the funds and accounts, or portions of funds and accounts, over which the investment adviser, through its equity investment divisions, has investment discretion, each investment division within the adviser and its affiliates normally aggregates its respective purchases or sales and executes them as part of the same transaction or series of transactions. When executing portfolio transactions in the same fixed income security for the fund and the other funds or accounts over which it or one of its affiliated companies has investment discretion, the investment adviser normally aggregates such purchases or sales and executes them as part of the same transaction or series of transactions. The objective of aggregating

purchases and sales of a security is to allocate executions in an equitable manner among the funds and other accounts that have concurrently authorized a transaction in such security. The investment adviser and its affiliates serve as investment adviser for certain accounts that are designed to be substantially similar to another account. This type of account will often generate a large number of relatively small trades when it is rebalanced to its reference fund due to differing cash flows or when the account is initially started up. The investment adviser may not aggregate program trades or electronic list trades executed as part of this process. Non-aggregated trades performed for these accounts will be allocated entirely to that account. This is done only when the investment adviser believes doing so will not have a material impact on the price or quality of other transactions.

The investment adviser currently owns a minority interest in IEX Group and alternative trading systems, Luminex ATS and LeveL ATS (through a minority interest in their common parent holding company). The investment adviser, or brokers with which the investment adviser places orders, may place orders on these or other exchanges or alternative trading systems in which it, or one of its affiliates, has an ownership interest, provided such ownership interest is less than five percent of the total ownership interests in the entity. The investment adviser is subject to the same best execution obligations when trading on any such exchange or alternative trading systems.

Purchase and sale transactions may be effected directly among and between certain funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser or its affiliates, including the fund. The investment adviser maintains cross-trade policies and procedures and places a cross-trade only when such a trade is in the best interest of all participating clients and is not prohibited by the participating funds' or accounts' investment management agreement or applicable law.

The investment adviser may place orders for the fund's portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who have sold shares of the funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliated companies; however, it does not consider whether a broker-dealer has sold shares of the funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliated companies when placing any such orders for the fund's portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of futures contracts for the fund will be effected through executing brokers and FCMs that specialize in the types of futures contracts that the fund expects to hold. The investment adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose executing brokers and FCMs capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations. The investment adviser will monitor the executing brokers and FCMs used for purchases and sales of futures contracts for their ability to execute trades based on many factors, such as the sizes of the orders, the difficulty of executions, the operational facilities of the firm involved and other factors.

Forward currency contracts are traded directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. The cost to the fund of engaging in such contracts varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because such contracts are entered into on a principal basis, their prices usually include undisclosed compensation to the market maker reflecting the spread between the bid and ask prices for the contracts. The fund may incur additional fees in connection with the purchase or sale of certain contracts.

Brokerage commissions paid on portfolio transactions for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2026 and 2025 amounted to the following:

	Fiscal year ended	
	2026	2025
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$3,000 ¹	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	11,000 ¹	N/A
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	223,000	\$5,000 ²

¹ For the fiscal period from June 24, 2025, when the fund commenced investment operations, to May 31, 2026.

² For the fiscal period from January 14, 2025, when the fund commenced investment operations, to May 31, 2025.

Changes in the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid by Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF over the fiscal year ended May 31, 2026 and for the period from January 14, 2025 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2025 resulted from changes in the volume of trading activity.

A fund is required to disclose information regarding investments in the securities of their “regular” broker-dealers (or parent companies of its regular broker-dealers) that derive more than 15% of their revenue from broker-dealer, underwriter or investment adviser activities. A regular broker-dealer is (a) one of the 10 broker-dealers that received from the fund the largest amount of brokerage commissions by participating, directly or indirectly, in the fund’s portfolio transactions during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year; (b) one of the 10 broker-dealers that engaged as principal in the largest dollar amount of portfolio transactions of the fund during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year; or (c) one of the 10 broker-dealers that sold the largest amount of securities of the fund during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year.

At the end of the funds’ most recently completed fiscal year, the funds’ regular broker-dealers included J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and LPL Holdings, Inc. At the end of the funds’ most recently completed fiscal year, the following funds held equity securities of an affiliated company of such regular broker-dealers:

	Affiliated company of regular broker-dealer	Amount
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	\$3,618,000
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	LPL Holdings, Inc.	19,769,000

At the end of the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF did not hold securities of any of its regular broker dealers.

Portfolio trading by Authorized Participants

When creation or redemption transactions consist of cash, the transactions may require a fund to contemporaneously transact with broker-dealers for purchases or sales of portfolio securities, as applicable. Depending on the timing of the transactions and certain other factors, such transactions may be placed with the purchasing or redeeming Authorized Participant in its capacity as a broker-dealer or with its affiliated broker-dealer. Any such transaction will be conditioned upon an agreement with the Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer to transact at guaranteed prices in order to reduce transaction costs incurred as a consequence of settling creations or redemptions in cash rather than in-kind.

Specifically, following a fund's receipt of a creation or redemption order, to the extent such purchases or redemptions consist of a cash portion, the fund may enter an order with the Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer to purchase or sell the portfolio securities, as applicable. Such Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer will be required to guarantee that the fund will achieve execution of its order at a price at least as favorable to the fund as the fund's valuation of the portfolio securities used for purposes of calculating the NAV applied to the creation or redemption transaction giving rise to the order. Whether the execution of the order is at a price at least as favorable to the fund will depend on the results achieved by the executing firm and will vary depending on market activity, timing and a variety of other factors.

An Authorized Participant is required to deposit an amount with a fund in order to ensure that the execution of the order on the terms noted above will be honored on orders arising from creation transactions executed by an Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer. If the broker-dealer executing the order achieves executions in market transactions at a price equal to or more favorable than a fund's valuation of the portfolio securities, the fund receives the benefit of the favorable executions and the deposit is returned to the Authorized Participant. If, however, the broker-dealer is unable to achieve executions in market transactions at a price at least equal to the fund's valuation of the securities, the fund retains the portion of the deposit equal to a full amount of the execution shortfall (including any taxes, brokerage commissions or other costs) and may require the Authorized Participant to deposit any additional amount required to cover the full amount of the actual execution transaction.

An Authorized Participant agrees to pay the shortfall amount in order to ensure that a guarantee on execution will be honored for brokerage orders arising from redemption transactions executed by an Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer. If the broker-dealer executing the order achieves executions in market transactions at a price equal to or more favorable than the fund's valuation of the portfolio securities, the fund receives the benefit of the favorable executions. If, however, the broker dealer is unable to achieve executions in market transactions at a price at least equal to the fund's valuation of the securities, the fund will be entitled to the portion of the offset equal to the full amount of the execution shortfall (including any taxes, brokerage commissions or other costs).

Where an Authorized Participant executes a custom creation or redemption transaction with the fund, the Authorized Participant or its affiliated broker-dealer may also transact with the fund in securities that are the subject of such custom transaction. Any such orders for execution will be subject to, and consistent with, the fund's best execution obligations.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings

The board has approved policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of information about the fund's portfolio securities. Compliance with these policies and procedures will be periodically assessed by the board in connection with reporting from the fund's Chief Compliance Officer.

Under these policies and procedures, a fund's portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange each day the fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services, including publicly accessible Internet web sites, including the fund's website, capitalgroup.com/etf.

Additionally, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for a creation unit, together with the amount of the cash component (if any), is publicly disseminated daily prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange via the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC. The basket represents one creation unit of the fund.

The investment adviser, distributor, custodian, State Street, as the transfer agent and fund administrator of the fund, and other service providers to the fund or the investment adviser may receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information while performing services to the fund or the investment adviser but are subject to legal obligations to not disseminate or trade on non-public information concerning the fund. The fund's investment adviser may also provide certain portfolio holdings information to Authorized Participants (as defined in the *Creation and redemption of creation units* section of this statement of additional information), other institutional market participants and listing exchanges, in each case for a legitimate business purpose related to the day-to-day operations of the fund and/or for a regulatory purpose.

Quarterly portfolio schedule — The fund is required to disclose, after the first and third fiscal quarter, the complete monthly schedule of its portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT. The fund's Form N-PORT reports are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The fund's Form N-PORT reports are also available through the fund's website, at capitalgroup.com/etf. Information on the fund's Form N-PORT reports will be available on or about the sixtieth day after the close of each quarter of the fund's fiscal year.

Creation and redemption of creation units

General — A fund issues and sells shares only in creation units on a continuous basis through the distributor or its agent. The fund shares are sold without a sales load at a price based on the fund's NAV next determined after an order is received by the distributor in proper form on any Business Day (as defined below). On days when the listing exchange closes earlier than normal, the funds may require orders to be placed earlier in the day. The following table sets forth the number of shares of a fund that constitute a creation unit:

Fund	Shares per creation unit
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	20,000
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	20,000
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	20,000

In its discretion, the trust reserves the right to increase or decrease the number of a fund's shares that constitute a creation unit. The Board reserves the right to declare a split or a consolidation in the number of the fund shares outstanding, and to make a corresponding change in the number of shares constituting a creation unit if the per share price in the secondary market rises (or declines) to an amount that falls outside the range deemed desirable by the board of trustees.

A "Business Day" with respect to each fund is any day the fund is open for business, including any day when it satisfies redemption requests as required by Section 22(c) of the 1940 Act. The fund is open for business any day on which the listing exchange is open for business. As of the date of this statement of additional information, the listing exchange is closed on the weekends and observes the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fund deposit — The consideration for purchase of creation units of a fund generally consists of deposit securities (i.e., a designated portfolio of securities) and the cash component computed as described below. Together, the deposit securities and the cash component constitute the "fund deposit," which will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to creation requests received in proper form. A fund deposit represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a creation unit of a fund. The cash component is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the fund shares (per creation unit) and the "deposit amount," which is an amount equal to the market value of the deposit securities, and serves to compensate for any differences between the NAV per creation unit and the deposit securities. Payment of any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the deposit securities are the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant purchasing the creation unit.

A fund's transfer agent, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time), a list of the names and the required number of each deposit security and the amount of the cash component (if any) to be included in the current fund deposit (based on information as of the end of the previous Business Day for the fund) that day. Such fund deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, to purchases of creation units until such time as the next-announced fund deposit is made available. The identity and number or par value of the deposit securities and the amount of the cash component change pursuant to changes in the weighting or composition of the component securities in each fund's portfolio and as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the investment adviser with a view to the investment objective of a fund. In addition, the funds reserve the right to accept nonconforming (i.e., custom) fund deposits.

A fund may, in its sole discretion, substitute a “cash in lieu” amount or a different security (or instrument) to replace any deposit security in certain circumstances, including: (i) when instruments are not available in sufficient quantity for delivery; (ii) when instruments are not eligible for transfer through DTC or the clearing process due to a trading restriction; (iii) when the Authorized Participant (or an investor on whose behalf the Authorized Participant (as defined below) is acting) is not able to trade the instruments due to a trading restriction; (iv) when delivery of the deposit security by the Authorized Participant (or by an investor on whose behalf the Authorized Participant is acting) would be restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; (v) in connection with distribution payments to be made by the fund; or (vi) in certain other situations.

Cash purchase method — When partial or full cash purchases of creation units are available or specified for a fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases thereof. In the case of a partial or full cash purchase, the Authorized Participant must pay the cash equivalent of the deposit securities it would otherwise be required to provide through an in-kind purchase, plus the same cash component required to be paid by an in-kind purchaser.

Procedures for creation of creation units — To be eligible to place orders with the distributor or its agent for one or more creation units of a fund, an entity must be an “Authorized Participant”: either (i) a “Participating Party,” i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC, or (ii) a DTC Participant, in each case which has executed an agreement with the distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of creation units (“Authorized Participant Agreement”). All shares of the fund, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of its nominee for the account of a DTC Participant.

Role of the Authorized Participant — Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of the Authorized Participant Agreement and on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that such Authorized Participant will make available on or before the contractual settlement date, by means satisfactory to the funds, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the funds to be sufficient to pay the cash component, once the net asset value of a creation unit is next determined after receipt of the purchase order in proper form, together with any transaction fees described below. An Authorized Participant, acting on behalf of an investor, may require the investor to enter into an agreement with such Authorized Participant with respect to certain matters, including payment of the cash component. Investors who are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements for a creation request to be made through an Authorized Participant or purchase shares on the secondary market. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement and that orders to purchase creation units may have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant. Consequently, purchase orders placed through an Authorized Participant may result in additional charges to such investor. The funds do not expect to enter into an Authorized Participant Agreement with more than a small number of Participating Parties and/or DTC Participants.

Placement of purchase orders — To initiate an order for a creation unit, an Authorized Participant must submit to the distributor or its agent an irrevocable order to purchase certain fund shares (a “purchase order”) in proper form (as described below). Such order must be received by the distributor or its agent by the cut-off time designated by a fund. Unless otherwise indicated by a fund, orders received generally by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on a Business Day will receive that day’s NAV while orders received by the distributor or its agent generally between 4:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., Eastern Time, on a Business Day will receive the following Business Day’s NAV. A purchase order is considered to be in “proper form” if: (i) a properly completed irrevocable purchase order has been submitted by the Authorized Participant (either on its own or another investor’s behalf) not later than the fund’s specified cutoff time, (ii) arrangements satisfactory to the fund are in place for payment of the cash component and any other transactions fees and taxes which may be due, and (iii) all other procedures regarding

placement of a purchase order specified by the fund, the distributor or transfer agent are properly followed.

Procedures and requirements governing the delivery of the fund deposit including cutoff times are specified by a fund and/or the transfer agent (defined herein) and may change from time to time. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede one's ability to reach the distributor or its agent.

Purchase orders, if accepted by a fund, will be processed based on the NAV next determined after such acceptance in accordance with the fund's cutoff times. Those placing orders to purchase creation units through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order by the Authorized Participant to the distributor or its agent by the cutoff time on such Business Day. This deadline is likely to be significantly earlier than the cutoff time. The Authorized Participant must also make available, on or before the contractual settlement date, by means satisfactory to the fund, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the fund to be sufficient to pay the cash component next determined after acceptance of the purchase order, together with the applicable purchase transaction fees if imposed. Those placing orders should ascertain the applicable deadline for cash transfers by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating the transfer of the cash component. Investors should be aware that an Authorized Participant may require orders for purchases of shares placed with it to be in a particular form. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede one's ability to reach an Authorized Participant.

Acceptance of orders for creation units — Assuming a purchase order is submitted in proper form, the funds will accept the order, subject to the funds' right (and the right of the distributor and the investment adviser) to reject any order until acceptance, as set forth below. Once a fund has accepted an order, upon the next determination of the net asset value of the shares, the fund will confirm the issuance of a creation unit, against receipt of payment, at such net asset value. The distributor or its agent will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance to the Authorized Participant that placed the order.

Each fund reserves the right to reject or revoke a purchase order transmitted to it by the distributor or its agent for any reason, provided that such action does not result in a suspension of sales of creation units in contravention of Rule 6c-11 and the SEC's positions thereunder. For example, a fund may reject or revoke acceptance of a creation order, including, but not limited to, when (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the fund; (iii) the deposit securities delivered do not conform to the identity and number or par value of shares specified, as described above; (iv) acceptance of the fund deposit would, in the opinion of the fund, be unlawful; or (v) circumstances outside the control of the fund, the distributor or its agent and the investment adviser make it impracticable to process purchase orders. In the event a purchase order is rejected, the distributor or its agent shall notify the Authorized Participant. The funds, its transfer agent, custodian, sub-custodian(s) and distributor or its agent are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of fund deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

Issuance of a creation unit — Except as provided herein or in an Authorized Participant Agreement, a creation unit will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the applicable fund of the deposit securities and the payment of the cash component have been completed.

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant Agreement, each fund may issue creation units to an Authorized Participant, notwithstanding the fact that the corresponding fund deposits have not been received in part or in whole. The funds will do so in reliance on the undertaking of the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing deposit securities as soon as possible, which undertaking

shall be secured by such Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of a cash collateral in an amount at least equal to 105% of the daily marked to market value of the missing deposit securities (the "additional cash deposit"), which percentage may be changed by the fund from time to time. Such additional cash deposit must be delivered no later than the date and time specified by a fund or its custodian and shall be held by the custodian and marked-to-market daily. The fund may use the additional cash deposit to purchase the missing deposit securities at any time without prior notice to the Authorized Participant. Under the Authorized Participant Agreement, an Authorized Participant is subject to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the fund of purchasing such missing deposit securities and the value of collateral including, without limitation, liability for related brokerage, borrowings and other charges.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the deposit securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the funds, in accordance with applicable law, and the funds' determination shall be final and binding.

Costs associated with creation transactions — A standard creation transaction fee may be imposed to offset the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance of creation units. The standard creation transaction fee may be charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant creates a creation unit, and is the same, regardless of the number of creation units purchased by the Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day. However, a fund may increase the standard creation transaction fee for administration and settlement of custom orders requiring additional administrative processing by the fund's custodian. If a purchase consists solely or partially of cash, the Authorized Participant may also be required to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction (which may, in certain instances, be based on a good faith estimate of transaction costs). Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the deposit securities to the funds. Transaction fees are subject to change and certain fees/costs associated with creation transactions are subject to change and may be waived in certain circumstances. To the extent a creation transaction fee is not charged, certain costs may be borne by a relevant fund. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary to acquire fund shares may be charged a fee for such services. The funds' standard creation transaction fees are set forth in the table below:

Fund	Fixed Fee (In Kind)	Fixed Fee (In Cash)
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$250	\$100
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	\$250	\$100
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	\$250	\$100

Redemption of creation units — A fund's shares may be redeemed by Authorized Participants only in creation units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the distributor or its agent and only on a Business Day. A fund will generally not redeem shares in amounts less than creation units. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the secondary market at any time to permit assembly of a creation unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares to constitute a creation unit that could be redeemed by an Authorized Participant. The beneficial owners also may sell shares in the secondary market.

A fund generally redeems creation units for fund securities and the cash amount. "Fund securities" means the designated portfolio of securities that will be applicable to redemption requests received in proper form on that day. "Cash amount" means an amount of cash equal to the difference between the net asset value of the shares being redeemed, as next determined after the receipt of a redemption

request in proper form, and the value of fund securities. Procedures and requirements governing redemption transactions are set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement and may change from time to time. Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for a fund, the redemption proceeds for a creation unit generally consist of fund securities, plus the cash amount, and if imposed, less a redemption transaction fee (as described below).

A fund's transfer agent, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the listing exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time), the identity of the fund securities and cash amount that will be applicable (based on information as of the end of the previous Business Day for the funds and subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form on that day. Such fund securities and the cash amount (each subject to possible amendment or correction or adjustment as described below) are applicable to redemptions of creation units until such time as the next announced composition of the fund securities and cash amount is made available. Fund securities received on redemption may not be identical to deposit securities that are applicable to creations of creation units. The funds reserve the right to deliver nonconforming (i.e., custom) fund securities. All questions as to the composition of the in-kind redemption basket to be included in the fund securities will be determined by the funds, in accordance with applicable law, and the funds' determination will be final and binding.

A fund may, in its sole discretion, substitute a "cash in lieu" amount or a different security (or instrument) to replace any fund security in certain circumstances, including: (i) when the delivery of a fund security to the Authorized Participant (or to an investor on whose behalf the Authorized Participant is acting) would be restricted under applicable securities or other local laws; (ii) when a fund security is not eligible for transfer through DTC or the Clearing Process or due to a trading restriction; (iii) when the delivery of a fund security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the fund security by the Authorized Participant due to restrictions under applicable securities or other local laws; (iv) when the delivery of a fund security to the Authorized Participant would result in unfavorable tax treatment; (v) when a fund security cannot be settled or otherwise delivered in time to facilitate an in-kind redemption; or (vi) in certain other situations. The amount of cash paid out in such cases will be equivalent to the value of the substituted security listed as a fund security. If the fund securities have a value greater than the NAV of the shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the difference is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder. The funds generally redeem creation units for fund securities but reserves the right to utilize a cash option for redemption of creation units.

Cash redemption method — When partial or full cash redemptions of creation units are available or specified for a fund, they will be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind redemptions thereof. In the case of partial or full cash redemption, the Authorized Participant receives the cash equivalent of the fund securities it would otherwise receive through an in-kind redemption, plus the same cash amount to be paid to an in-kind redeemer.

Placement of redemption orders — To place an order to redeem a creation unit, an Authorized Participant must submit an irrevocable order to redeem shares of a fund, in proper form (as described below). Such order must be received by the distributor or its agent no later than the cut-off time designated by the fund. Unless otherwise indicated by the fund, orders received generally by 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on a Business Day will receive that day's NAV while orders received by the distributor or its agent generally between 4:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., Eastern Time, on a Business Day will receive the following Business Day's NAV. Orders must be transmitted in such form and by such transmission method acceptable to the fund's transfer agent or distributor, pursuant to the procedures specified by the fund, which procedures may change from time to time.

Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request to be made through an Authorized Participant. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement and that,

therefore, requests to redeem creation units may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. At any time, only a limited number of broker-dealers will have an Authorized Participant Agreement in effect. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem creation units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of the shares to the fund's transfer agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

A redemption request is considered to be in "proper form" if: (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to the fund's transfer agent the creation unit redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the listing exchange closing time on any Business Day on which the redemption request is submitted; (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the fund is received by the distributor or its agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified above; and (iii) all other procedures specified by the fund, the distributor or transfer agent are properly followed.

The tender of an investor's shares for redemption and the distribution of the securities and/or cash included in the redemption payment made in respect of creation units redeemed will be made through DTC and the relevant Authorized Participant to the beneficial owner thereof as recorded on the book-entry system of DTC or the DTC Participant through which such investor holds, as the case may be, or by such other means specified by the Authorized Participant submitting the redemption request. A redeeming Authorized Participant, whether on its own account or acting on behalf of a beneficial owner, must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the portfolio securities are customarily traded, to which account such portfolio securities will be delivered.

An Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant Agreement, in the event an Authorized Participant has submitted a redemption request in proper form but is unable to transfer all or part of the creation unit to be redeemed to a fund at or prior to the date and time specified by the fund or its custodian, the distributor or its agent may accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of a cash collateral in an amount at least equal to 105% of the daily marked to market value of any undelivered fund shares (the "additional redemption cash amount"), which percentage may be changed by the fund from time to time. Such additional redemption cash amount must be delivered no later than the date and time specified by the fund or its custodian and shall be held by the custodian and marked-to-market daily. The fund may use the additional redemption cash deposit to purchase the missing deposit securities at any time without prior notice to the Authorized Participant.

The fees of the custodian and any sub-custodians in respect of the delivery, maintenance and redelivery of the collateral shall be payable by the Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant Agreement permits the funds to acquire their shares and subjects the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the aggregate of the cost to the funds of purchasing such shares, plus the value of the cash amount, and the value of the collateral together with liability for related brokerage, borrowings and other charges.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a fund: (i) for any period during which the listing exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the listing exchange is suspended or restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the fund's portfolio securities or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC. In addition, because certain of the funds' portfolio securities may trade on an exchange that is open when the listing exchange is closed, events may occur that impact the NAV of the funds when shareholders may not be able to redeem their fund shares or purchase or sell fund shares on the listing exchange.

An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption request is deemed to make certain representations to an applicable fund. The funds reserve the right to verify these representations at its discretion, and will typically require verification with respect to a redemption request from the funds in connection with higher levels of redemption activity and/or short interest in the funds. If the Authorized Participant, upon receipt of a verification request, does not provide sufficient verification of its representations as determined by a relevant fund, the redemption request will not be considered to have been received in proper form, and may be rejected by the fund.

Costs associated with redemption transactions — A standard redemption transaction fee may be imposed to offset transfer and other transaction costs that may be incurred by the funds associated with the redemption of creation units. The standard redemption transaction fee may be charged to the Authorized Participant on the day such Authorized Participant redeems a creation unit and is the same regardless of the number of creation units redeemed by an Authorized Participant on the applicable Business Day. However, the funds may increase the standard redemption transaction fee for administration and settlement of custom orders requiring additional administrative processing by such custodian. If a redemption consists solely or partially of cash, the Authorized Participant may also be required to cover (up to the maximum amount shown below) certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction (which may, in certain instances, be based on a good faith estimate of transaction costs). Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the fund securities from the funds to their account on their order. Transaction fees are subject to change and certain fees/costs associated with redemption transactions may be waived in certain circumstances. To the extent a redemption transaction fee is not charged, certain costs may be borne by a relevant fund. Investors who use the services of a broker or other financial intermediary to dispose of the fund shares may be charged a fee for such services. The funds' standard creation unit redemption fees and maximum additional charges (as described above) are set forth in the table below:

Fund	Fixed Fee (In Kind)	Fixed Fee (In Cash)	Maximum additional charge*
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$250	\$100	2%
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	\$250	\$100	2%
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	\$250	\$100	2%

* As a percentage of the net asset value per creation unit redeemed, inclusive of the fixed redemption transaction fee (if imposed).

Custom baskets — Creation and Redemption baskets may differ and a fund may accept “custom baskets.” A custom basket may include any of the following: (i) a basket that is composed of a non-representative selection of the fund’s portfolio holdings; or (ii) a representative basket that is different from the initial basket used in transactions on the same business day. Each fund has adopted policies and procedures that govern the construction and acceptance of baskets, including heightened requirements for certain types of custom baskets. Such policies and procedures provide the parameters for the construction and acceptance of custom baskets that are in the best interests of each fund and its shareholders, establish processes for revisions to, or deviations from, such parameters, and specify the titles and roles of the employees of the investment adviser who are required to review each custom basket for compliance with those parameters. In addition, when constructing custom baskets for redemptions, the tax efficiency of a relevant fund may be taken into account. The policies and procedures distinguish among different types of custom baskets that may be used and impose different requirements for different types of custom baskets in order to seek to mitigate against potential risks of conflicts and/or overreaching by an Authorized Participant.

Determination of net asset value

All portfolio securities of a fund are valued, and the net asset value per share is determined, as indicated below. The fund follows standard industry practice by typically reflecting changes in their holdings of portfolio securities on the first business day following a portfolio trade.

Equity securities, including depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and certain convertible preferred stocks that trade on an exchange or market, are generally valued at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price. Prices for each security are taken from the principal exchange or market on which the security trades.

Fixed income securities, including short-term securities, are generally valued at evaluated prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors. Vendors value such securities based on one or more inputs that may include, among other things, benchmark yields, transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, new issues, underlying equity of the issuer, interest rate volatilities, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities and proprietary pricing models such as yield measures calculated using factors such as cash flows, prepayment information, default rates, delinquency and loss assumptions, financial or collateral characteristics or performance, credit enhancements, liquidation value calculations, specific deal information and other reference data.

Forward currency contracts are valued based on the spot and forward exchange rates obtained from a third-party pricing vendor.

Futures contracts are generally valued at the official settlement price of, or the last reported sale price on, the principal exchange or market on which such instruments are traded, as of the close of business on the day the contracts are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price.

Securities and other assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the investment adviser are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under fair value guidelines adopted by the investment adviser and approved by the fund's board. Subject to board oversight, the fund's board has designated the fund's investment adviser to make fair valuation determinations, which are directed by a valuation committee established by the fund's investment adviser. The board receives regular reports describing fair-valued securities and the valuation methods used.

As a general principle, these guidelines consider relevant company, market and other data and considerations to determine the price that a fund might reasonably expect to receive if such fair valued securities were sold in an orderly transaction. Fair valuations involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations that would have been used had greater market activity occurred. The investment adviser's valuation committee considers relevant indications of value that are reasonably and timely available to it in determining the fair value to be assigned to a particular security, such as the type and cost of the security, restrictions on resale of the security, relevant financial or business developments of the issuer, actively traded similar or related securities and transactions, dealer or broker quotes, conversion or exchange rights on the security, related corporate actions, significant events occurring after the close of trading in the security and changes in overall market conditions. The valuation committee employs additional fair value procedures to address issues related to equity securities that trade principally in markets outside the United States. Such securities may trade in markets that open and close at different times, reflecting time zone differences. If significant events occur after the close of a market (and before a fund's net asset values are next determined) which affect the value of equity securities held in the fund's portfolio, appropriate adjustments from closing

market prices may be made to reflect these events. Events of this type could include, for example, earthquakes and other natural disasters or significant price changes in other markets (e.g., U.S. stock markets).

Assets or liabilities, including investment securities, denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars, prior to the next determination of the net asset value of each fund's shares, at the exchange rates obtained from a third-party pricing vendor.

Net asset value is computed by adding the value of a fund's investments, cash and other assets, and subtracting the fund's liabilities. The value of the net assets so obtained for the fund is then divided by the total number of shares outstanding, and the result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share for the fund. Realized investment income and gain is included in the fund's NAV until the ex-dividend date, when the declared dividend amount is treated as a fund liability.

Each fund's most-recently calculated net asset value per share is available on the website at capitalgroup.com/etf.

Taxes and distributions

Disclaimer: Some of the following information may not apply to certain shareholders, including those holding fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan or education savings account. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the application of federal, state and local tax law in light of their particular situation.

Taxation as a regulated investment company — A fund intends to qualify each year as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Code, so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, and avoid being subject to federal income taxes, a fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and realized net capital gains on a fiscal year basis, and intends to comply with other tests applicable to regulated investment companies under Subchapter M.

The Code includes savings provisions allowing a fund to cure inadvertent failures of certain qualification tests required under Subchapter M. However, should a fund fail to qualify under Subchapter M, a fund would be subject to federal, and possibly state, corporate taxes on its taxable income and gains.

Amounts not distributed by a fund on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement may be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. Unless an applicable exception applies, to avoid the tax, a fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (a) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (b) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses for the twelve month period ending on October 31, and (c) all ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years and on which a fund paid no U.S. federal income tax.

Dividends paid by a fund from ordinary income or from an excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income dividends. Shareholders of a fund that are individuals and meet certain holding period requirements with respect to their fund shares may be eligible for reduced tax rates on “qualified dividend income,” if any, distributed by a fund to such shareholders.

A fund may declare a capital gain distribution consisting of the excess of net realized long-term capital gains over net realized short-term capital losses. Net capital gains for a fiscal year are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of a fund from the previous year.

A fund may retain a portion of net capital gain for reinvestment and may elect to treat such capital gain as having been distributed to shareholders of the fund. Shareholders may receive a credit for the tax that the fund paid on such undistributed net capital gain and would increase the basis in their shares of the fund by the difference between the amount of includible gains and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

Distributions of net capital gain that a fund properly reports as a capital gain distribution generally will be taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the fund shares have been held by a shareholder. Any loss realized upon the sale of shares held at the time of sale for six months or less from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions (including any undistributed amounts treated as distributed capital gains, as described above) during such six-month period.

Capital gain and income distributions by the funds result in a reduction in the net asset value of the fund shares. Investors should consider the tax implications of buying shares prior to a distribution. The price of shares purchased at that time may include the amount of a forthcoming distribution. Those

purchasing fund shares at a time when the fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains that is reflected in the price of the shares will subsequently receive a partial return of their investment capital upon payment of the distribution, which will be taxable to them as a dividend or other fund distribution, as described above.

Individuals (and certain other non-corporate entities) are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to taxable ordinary REIT dividends. Applicable Treasury regulations allow a fund to pass through to its shareholders such taxable ordinary REIT dividends. Accordingly, individual (and certain other non-corporate) shareholders of a fund that have received such taxable ordinary REIT dividends may be able to take advantage of this 20% deduction with respect to any such amounts passed through.

Sales of fund shares — Sales of shares may result in federal, state and local tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder. Any loss realized on a sale of shares of a fund will be disallowed to the extent substantially identical shares are reacquired within the 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. Any loss disallowed under this rule will be added to the shareholder's tax basis in the new shares purchased.

Creations and redemptions of creation units — An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for creation units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the creation units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such creation units. A person who redeems creation units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the creation units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such creation units. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for creation units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of creation units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such creation units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of creation units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if shares comprising the creation units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will generally be treated as short term capital gain or loss. Any loss upon a redemption of creation units held for six (6) months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable Authorized Participant of long-term capital gain with respect to the creation units (including any amounts credited to the Authorized Participant as undistributed capital gains).

A fund has the right to reject an order for creation units if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund and if, pursuant to sections 351 and 362 of the Code, the fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. A fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If the fund does issue creation units to a purchaser (or group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the fund shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund, the purchaser (or group of purchasers) may not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for creation units. If a fund redeems creation units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems creation units in-kind.

Tax consequences of investing in derivatives — The fund may enter into transactions involving derivatives, such as futures. Special tax rules may apply to these types of transactions that could defer

losses to the fund, accelerate the fund's income, alter the holding period of certain securities or change the classification of capital gains. These tax rules may therefore impact the amount, timing and character of fund distributions.

Discount — Certain bonds acquired by the fund, such as zero coupon bonds, may be treated as bonds that were originally issued at a discount. Original issue discount represents interest for federal income tax purposes and is generally defined as the difference between the price at which a bond was issued (or the price at which it was deemed issued for federal income tax purposes) and its stated redemption price at maturity. Original issue discount is treated for federal income tax purposes as tax exempt income earned by a fund over the term of the bond, and therefore is subject to the distribution requirements of the Code. The annual amount of income earned on such a bond by a fund generally is determined on the basis of a constant yield to maturity which takes into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest (including original issue discount). Certain bonds acquired by the fund may also provide for contingent interest and/or principal. In such a case, rules similar to those for original issue discount bonds would require the accrual of income based on an assumed yield that may exceed the actual interest payments on the bond.

Some of the bonds may be acquired by a fund on the secondary market at a discount which exceeds the original issue discount, if any, on such bonds. This additional discount constitutes market discount for federal income tax purposes. Any gain recognized on the disposition of any bond having market discount generally will be treated as taxable ordinary income to the extent it does not exceed the accrued market discount on such bond (unless a fund elects to include market discount in income in the taxable years to which it is attributable). Realized accrued market discount on obligations that pay tax-exempt interest is nonetheless taxable. Generally, market discount accrues on a daily basis for each day the bond is held by a fund at a constant rate over the time remaining to the bond's maturity. In the case of any debt instrument having a fixed maturity date of not more than one year from date of issue, the gain realized on disposition will be treated as short-term capital gain. Some of the bonds acquired by a fund with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of their issuance may be treated as having original issue discount or, in certain cases, "acquisition discount" (generally, the excess of a bond's stated redemption price at maturity over its acquisition price). A fund will be required to include any such original issue discount or acquisition discount in taxable ordinary income. The rate at which such acquisition discount and market discount accrues, and is thus included in a fund's investment company taxable income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the fund elects.

Other tax considerations — After the end of each calendar year, individual shareholders holding a fund's shares in taxable accounts will receive a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions. Shareholders of a fund also may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the fund.

A shareholder's cost basis information will be provided on the sale of any of the shareholder's shares, subject to certain exceptions for exempt recipients. Please contact the broker (or other nominee) that holds your shares with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Under the backup withholding provisions of the Code, a shareholder may be subject to a withholding federal income tax on all payments made to the shareholder if the shareholder either does not provide the shareholder's correct taxpayer identification number or fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding also applies if the IRS notifies the shareholder that the taxpayer identification number provided by the shareholder is incorrect or that the shareholder has previously failed to properly report interest or dividend income.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. persons (i.e., U.S. citizens and legal residents and U.S. corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates). Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of a fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to U.S. withholding.

General information

Custodian of assets — Securities and cash owned by a fund, including proceeds from the sale of shares of the fund and of securities in the fund's portfolio, are held by State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, as custodian. If the fund holds securities of issuers outside the United States, the custodian may hold these securities pursuant to subcustodial arrangements in banks outside the United States or branches of U.S. banks outside the United States.

Transfer agent services — State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "transfer agent"), One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, serves as the transfer agent for each fund.

Independent registered public accounting firm — PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"), 601 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017, serves as the trust's independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services and review of certain documents to be filed with the SEC. The financial statements and financial highlights of Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF included in this statement of additional information that are from the trust's Form N-CSR for the most recent fiscal year have been audited by PwC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein. Such financial statements and financial highlights are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The selection of the trust's independent registered public accounting firm is reviewed and determined annually by the board of trustees.

Independent legal counsel — Dechert LLP, 45 Fremont Street, 26th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105-2223, serves as independent legal counsel ("counsel") for the trust and for independent trustees in their capacities as such. A determination with respect to the independence of the trust's counsel will be made at least annually by the independent trustees of the fund, as prescribed by applicable 1940 Act rules.

Prospectuses, reports to shareholders and proxy statements — The trust's fiscal year ends on May 31. Shareholders are provided updated summary prospectuses annually and at least semi-annually with reports showing the fund's expenses, key statistics, holdings information and investment results (annual report only). The fund's annual financial statements are audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PwC. In addition, shareholders may also receive proxy statements for the trust.

Codes of ethics — The trust and Capital Research and Management Company and its affiliated companies, including the trust's distributor, have adopted codes of ethics that allow for personal investments, including securities in which the fund may invest from time to time. These codes include a ban on acquisitions of securities pursuant to an initial public offering; restrictions on acquisitions of private placement securities; preclearance and reporting requirements; review of duplicate confirmation statements; annual recertification of compliance with codes of ethics; blackout periods on personal investing for certain investment personnel; ban on short-term trading profits for investment personnel; limitations on service as a director of publicly traded companies; disclosure of personal securities transactions; and policies regarding political contributions.

Appendix

The following descriptions of debt security ratings are based on information provided by Moody's Investors Service, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, Inc.

Description of bond ratings

Moody's

Long-term rating scale

Aaa

Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa

Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A

Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa

Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba

Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B

Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa

Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative and of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca

Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C

Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies and securities firms.

S&P Global Ratings

Long-term issue credit ratings

AAA

An obligation rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA

An obligation rated AA differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A

An obligation rated A is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB

An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB

An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B

An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC

An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC

An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The CC rating is used when a default has not occurred, but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C

An obligation rated C is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D

An obligation rated D is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to D if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Plus (+) or minus (–)

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR

Indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Fitch Ratings, Inc.**Long-term credit ratings****AAA**

Highest credit quality. AAA ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA

Very high credit quality. AA ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A

High credit quality. A ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB

Good credit quality. BBB ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB

Speculative. BB ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B

Highly speculative. B ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC

Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC

Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C

Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a C category rating for an issuer include:

- The issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following nonpayment of a material financial obligation;
- The issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
- Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of RD or D to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.

RD

Restricted default. RD ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- The selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- The uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- The extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- Execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D

Default. D ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, nonpayment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

Imminent default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note: The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the AAA long-term rating category, or to categories below B.

Description of commercial paper ratings

Moody's

Global short-term rating scale

P-1

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P Global Ratings

Commercial paper ratings (highest three ratings)

A-1

A short-term obligation rated A-1 is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated A-2 is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3

A short-term obligation rated A-3 exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF (CGGG)

Investment portfolio May 31, 2026

Common stocks 99.70%

	Shares	Value (000)
Information technology 46.42%		
NVIDIA Corp.	47,951	\$ 10,124
Broadcom, Inc.	17,812	7,958
Microsoft Corp.	14,517	6,536
Apple, Inc.	10,730	3,348
Amphenol Corp., Class A	18,575	2,763
Strategy, Inc., Class A ^(a)	14,657	2,332
KLA Corp.	577	1,109
Fair Isaac Corp. ^(a)	731	914
Salesforce, Inc.	3,672	702
Cadence Design Systems, Inc. ^(a)	1,863	699
AppLovin Corp., Class A ^(a)	1,083	664
Coherent Corp. ^(a)	1,721	622
Cipher Digital, Inc. ^(a)	21,223	502
		<u>38,273</u>
Communication services 15.20%		
Alphabet, Inc., Class C	18,634	7,014
Meta Platforms, Inc., Class A	7,252	4,587
ROBLOX Corp., Class A ^(a)	19,718	930
		<u>12,531</u>
Consumer discretionary 12.08%		
Amazon.com, Inc. ^(a)	14,868	4,024
Royal Caribbean Cruises, Ltd.	5,300	1,508
Burlington Stores, Inc. ^(a)	3,944	1,277
MercadoLibre, Inc. ^(a)	694	1,177
Carvana Co., Class A ^(a)	15,161	1,107
Yum! Brands, Inc.	5,837	864
		<u>9,957</u>
Industrials 11.22%		
FTAI Aviation, Ltd.	11,824	3,078
Arxis, Inc., Class A ^(a)	44,910	2,018
General Electric Co.	2,742	888
Lennox International, Inc.	1,620	813
SPX Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	3,418	741
Comfort Systems USA, Inc.	341	623
Uber Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	8,466	596
Loar Holdings, Inc. ^(a)	7,723	498
		<u>9,255</u>
Financials 7.75%		
Mastercard, Inc., Class A	5,349	2,642
Visa, Inc., Class A	6,240	2,037
KKR & Co., Inc.	10,567	1,014
Toast, Inc., Class A ^(a)	26,625	693
		<u>6,386</u>
Health care 4.74%		
Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^(a)	4,147	1,856
Eli Lilly and Co.	1,090	1,204
Mettler-Toledo International, Inc. ^(a)	721	851
		<u>3,911</u>
Utilities 1.25%		
Constellation Energy Corp.	3,593	1,034

Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF (CGGG) (continued)

Common stocks (continued)	Shares	Value (000)
Consumer staples 1.04%		
BJ's Wholesale Club Holdings, Inc. ^(a)	10,014	\$ 854
Total common stocks (cost: \$75,058,000)		<u>82,201</u>

Short-term securities 0.23%

Money market investments 0.23%		
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^{(b)(c)}	1,918	192
Total short-term securities (cost: \$192,000)		<u>192</u>
Total investment securities 99.93% (cost: \$75,250,000)		82,393
Other assets less liabilities 0.07%		55
Net assets 100.00%		<u>\$ 82,448</u>

Investments in affiliates ^(c)

	Value at 6/24/2025 ^(d) (000)	Additions (000)	Reductions (000)	Net realized gain (loss) (000)	Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) (000)	Value at 5/31/2026 (000)	Dividend or interest income (000)
Short-term securities 0.23%							
Money market investments 0.23%							
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^(b)	\$—	\$ 10,736	\$ 10,545	\$ 1	\$— ^(e)	\$ 192	\$ 25

^(a) Non-income producing.

^(b) Rate represents the seven-day yield at 5/31/2026.

^(c) Affiliate of the fund or part of the same "group of investment companies" as the fund, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

^(d) Commencement of operations.

^(e) Amount less than one thousand.

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF (CGVV)

Investment portfolio May 31, 2026

Common stocks 98.45%	Shares	Value (000)
Financials 19.12%		
Wells Fargo & Co.	48,859	\$ 3,789
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	12,089	3,618
Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., Class B ^(a)	6,480	3,075
Apollo Asset Management, Inc.	23,578	3,035
Affirm Holdings, Inc., Class A ^(a)	35,158	2,589
BlackRock, Inc.	1,991	2,084
Assurant, Inc.	8,261	2,056
Blue Owl Capital, Inc., Class A	193,072	1,985
Chubb, Ltd.	4,556	1,420
Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.	31,010	1,333
S&P Global, Inc.	3,038	1,288
		<u>26,272</u>
Information technology 16.31%		
Intel Corp. ^(a)	43,897	5,034
Applied Materials, Inc.	8,057	3,626
Micron Technology, Inc.	2,708	2,630
Strategy, Inc., Class A ^(a)	14,747	2,346
Cisco Systems, Inc.	18,214	2,193
Seagate Technology Holdings PLC	2,013	1,771
Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp., Class A	23,310	1,300
Entegris, Inc.	9,036	1,254
Texas Instruments, Inc.	4,008	1,225
Arrow Electronics, Inc. ^(a)	4,856	1,042
		<u>22,421</u>
Industrials 15.38%		
API Group Corp. ^(a)	92,805	3,805
RTX Corp.	15,887	2,854
Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.	8,875	2,696
Uber Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	29,311	2,064
Union Pacific Corp.	6,760	1,775
Oshkosh Corp.	12,773	1,660
WESCO International, Inc.	3,903	1,410
Ingersoll-Rand, Inc.	19,412	1,391
United Rentals, Inc.	1,368	1,362
Ferguson Enterprises, Inc.	5,278	1,193
Tetra Tech, Inc.	33,708	927
		<u>21,137</u>
Consumer discretionary 10.15%		
Amazon.com, Inc. ^(a)	25,556	6,917
Starbucks Corp.	44,708	4,433
Royal Caribbean Cruises, Ltd.	9,106	2,592
		<u>13,942</u>
Communication services 8.83%		
Alphabet, Inc., Class A	13,696	5,209
Meta Platforms, Inc., Class A	5,747	3,635
Comcast Corp., Class A	77,736	1,933
AT&T, Inc.	54,909	1,362
		<u>12,139</u>
Health care 7.05%		
GE HealthCare Technologies, Inc.	30,320	1,890
UnitedHealth Group, Inc.	4,797	1,824
Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^(a)	3,933	1,760

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF (CGVV) (continued)

Common stocks (continued)	Shares	Value (000)
Health care (continued)		
CVS Health Corp.	18,189	\$ 1,655
Medtronic PLC	19,192	1,417
Revvity, Inc.	10,924	1,142
		<u>9,688</u>
Energy 6.89%		
Ovintiv, Inc.	47,649	2,670
Exxon Mobil Corp.	14,518	2,109
Halliburton Co.	47,530	1,847
Baker Hughes Co., Class A	27,838	1,778
Expand Energy Corp.	11,413	1,061
		<u>9,465</u>
Materials 5.93%		
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	8,439	2,351
International Paper Co.	63,690	2,132
Freeport-McMoRan, Inc.	24,360	1,601
Eastman Chemical Co.	14,442	1,096
Smurfit Westrock PLC	23,435	964
		<u>8,144</u>
Consumer staples 4.73%		
Philip Morris International, Inc.	14,897	2,642
Altria Group, Inc.	24,653	1,715
Constellation Brands, Inc., Class A	8,758	1,216
Sysco Corp.	12,236	928
		<u>6,501</u>
Utilities 3.32%		
Dominion Energy, Inc.	33,847	2,266
NextEra Energy, Inc.	16,210	1,410
PG&E Corp.	53,976	882
		<u>4,558</u>
Real estate 0.74%		
VICI Properties, Inc. REIT	36,275	1,024
Total common stocks (cost: \$126,348,000)		<u>135,291</u>
Short-term securities 1.38%		
Money market investments 1.38%		
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^{(b)(c)}	18,975	1,897
Total short-term securities (cost: \$1,897,000)		<u>1,897</u>
Total investment securities 99.83% (cost: \$128,245,000)		137,188
Other assets less liabilities 0.17%		236
Net assets 100.00%		<u>\$ 137,424</u>

Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF (CGVV) (continued)

Investments in affiliates ^(c)

	Value at 6/24/2025 ^(d) (000)	Additions (000)	Reductions (000)	Net realized gain (loss) (000)	Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) (000)	Value at 5/31/2026 (000)	Dividend or interest income (000)
Short-term securities 1.38%							
Money market investments 1.38%							
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^(b)	\$—	\$ 23,259	\$ 21,362	\$— ^(e)	\$— ^(e)	\$ 1,897	\$ 30

^(a) Non-income producing.

^(b) Rate represents the seven-day yield at 5/31/2026.

^(c) Affiliate of the fund or part of the same "group of investment companies" as the fund, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

^(d) Commencement of operations.

^(e) Amount less than one thousand.

Key to abbreviation(s)

REIT = Real Estate Investment Trust

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Capital Group U.S. Small And Mid Cap ETF (CGMM)

Investment portfolio May 31, 2026

Common stocks 96.79%	Shares	Value (000)
Industrials 19.11%		
Bloom Energy Corp., Class A ^(a)	251,682	\$ 71,729
Comfort Systems USA, Inc.	27,414	50,118
XPO, Inc. ^(a)	140,754	30,156
Crane Co.	164,663	30,133
ATI, Inc. ^(a)	157,032	27,506
AGCO Corp.	236,193	26,520
Copart, Inc. ^(a)	742,221	24,323
United Rentals, Inc.	24,242	24,137
API Group Corp. ^(a)	551,234	22,601
Alaska Air Group, Inc. ^(a)	468,023	21,538
Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.	70,674	21,471
FTAI Aviation, Ltd.	77,913	20,284
Core & Main, Inc., Class A ^(a)	404,445	20,000
Generac Holdings, Inc. ^(a)	70,821	19,682
CSX Corp.	408,234	18,477
Karman Holdings, Inc. ^(a)	292,219	16,803
Ingersoll-Rand, Inc.	230,468	16,511
Toro Co. (The)	171,563	15,420
VSE Corp.	78,547	14,543
CSW Industrials, Inc.	47,904	13,268
PACCAR, Inc.	110,711	12,219
Arxis, Inc., Class A ^(a)	239,109	10,743
Builders FirstSource, Inc. ^(a)	97,612	7,444
		<u>535,626</u>
Financials 18.63%		
RenaissanceRe Holdings, Ltd.	184,175	51,633
WEX, Inc. ^(a)	341,645	49,525
Brown & Brown, Inc.	789,410	44,404
KeyCorp	1,581,018	33,723
Fifth Third Bancorp	633,080	31,610
Victory Capital Holdings, Inc., Class A	360,986	30,521
StepStone Group, Inc., Class A	563,957	27,809
Capital One Financial Corp.	145,305	27,307
Affirm Holdings, Inc., Class A ^(a)	324,085	23,869
Essent Group, Ltd.	371,150	21,486
Fiserv, Inc. ^(a)	379,604	21,470
Tradeweb Markets, Inc., Class A	210,184	21,071
Arthur J. Gallagher & Co.	98,652	19,840
LPL Financial Holdings, Inc.	72,212	19,769
TPG, Inc., Class A	396,335	16,872
Block, Inc., Class A ^(a)	208,446	15,784
Ameriprise Financial, Inc.	34,546	15,398
Artisan Partners Asset Management, Inc., Class A	405,190	15,170
Kinsale Capital Group, Inc.	41,561	12,667
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	193,760	12,064
Hamilton Lane, Inc., Class A	118,688	10,341
		<u>522,333</u>
Information technology 16.50%		
Ciena Corp. ^(a)	79,649	46,215
Flex, Ltd. ^(a)	303,839	45,813
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Co.	1,037,291	44,645
Ingram Micro Holding Corp.	1,423,085	40,202
Keysight Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	117,054	39,603
Akamai Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	243,037	36,344
Cerebras Systems, Inc., Class A ^(a)	138,928	32,924
Fabrinet, non-registered shares ^(a)	49,209	32,191
Procure Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	526,718	26,067
Cloudflare, Inc., Class A ^(a)	106,082	25,653
TTM Technologies, Inc. ^(a)	129,505	22,498

Capital Group U.S. Small And Mid Cap ETF (CGMM) (continued)

Common stocks (continued)	Shares	Value (000)
Information technology (continued)		
MongoDB, Inc., Class A ^(a)	63,783	\$ 21,402
Lumentum Holdings, Inc. ^(a)	13,265	11,341
Fair Isaac Corp. ^(a)	8,521	10,656
CoreWeave, Inc., Class A ^(a)	86,493	9,474
GPGI, Inc., Class A	769,686	9,359
Impinj, Inc. ^(a)	54,204	8,185
		<u>462,572</u>
Consumer discretionary 13.99%		
NIKE, Inc., Class B	1,072,961	49,603
LKQ Corp.	1,594,288	43,237
DoorDash, Inc., Class A ^(a)	270,022	43,012
Vail Resorts, Inc.	292,225	39,041
Yum! Brands, Inc.	207,174	30,651
Five Below, Inc. ^(a)	108,245	24,611
General Motors Co.	293,416	24,424
Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.	73,946	24,229
Covista, Inc. ^(a)	190,676	22,462
Texas Roadhouse, Inc.	117,591	21,239
Aptiv Holdings, Ltd. ^(a)	310,639	21,105
TopBuild Corp. ^(a)	42,726	17,837
D.R. Horton, Inc.	110,890	16,311
Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. ^(a)	450,179	14,343
		<u>392,105</u>
Health care 9.36%		
Align Technology, Inc. ^(a)	184,794	32,330
Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ^(a)	416,078	31,830
Illumina, Inc. ^(a)	170,322	27,756
Bio-Techne Corp.	420,370	21,725
NewAmsterdam Pharma Co. NV ^(a)	610,760	20,570
Humana, Inc.	66,150	20,203
Revolution Medicines, Inc. ^(a)	118,922	18,728
Veeva Systems, Inc., Class A ^(a)	105,160	18,334
Medline, Inc., Class A ^(a)	387,461	14,165
Penumbra, Inc. ^(a)	44,000	14,005
Natera, Inc. ^(a)	60,781	13,577
Elanco Animal Health, Inc. ^(a)	556,217	13,266
Alignment Healthcare, Inc. ^(a)	577,273	8,844
Oruka Therapeutics, Inc. ^(a)	111,844	6,546
Cooper Cos., Inc. ^(a)	6,593	403
		<u>262,282</u>
Consumer staples 4.81%		
US Foods Holding Corp. ^(a)	534,424	43,743
Monster Beverage Corp. ^(a)	427,955	37,694
e.l.f. Beauty, Inc. ^(a)	533,334	29,867
Caseys General Stores, Inc.	30,843	23,661
		<u>134,965</u>
Materials 3.20%		
Element Solutions, Inc.	500,738	21,246
Louisiana-Pacific Corp.	262,697	20,065
Perpetua Resources Corp. ^(a)	676,443	18,311
Royal Gold, Inc.	77,776	17,459
Westlake Corp.	144,428	12,541
		<u>89,622</u>

Capital Group U.S. Small And Mid Cap ETF (CGMM) (continued)

Common stocks (continued)	Shares	Value (000)
Real estate 3.00%		
Simon Property Group, Inc. REIT	168,603	\$ 34,549
Essex Property Trust, Inc. REIT	79,058	21,554
Crown Castle, Inc. REIT	170,932	15,640
Zillow Group, Inc., Class A ^(a)	353,600	12,503
		<u>84,246</u>
Energy 2.96%		
Diamondback Energy, Inc.	169,730	32,500
SLB, Ltd.	348,338	19,002
Expand Energy Corp.	194,970	18,128
Baker Hughes Co., Class A	210,431	13,442
		<u>83,072</u>
Utilities 2.96%		
Exelon Corp.	1,170,031	53,400
PG&E Corp.	1,065,706	17,414
NRG Energy, Inc.	91,149	12,221
		<u>83,035</u>
Communication services 2.27%		
New York Times Co., Class A	309,714	23,293
ROBLOX Corp., Class A ^(a)	444,899	20,977
Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. ^(a)	114,985	19,365
		<u>63,635</u>
Total common stocks (cost: \$2,549,962,000)		<u>2,713,493</u>
Short-term securities 2.00%		
Money market investments 2.00%		
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^{(b)(c)}	559,266	55,921
Total short-term securities (cost: \$55,921,000)		<u>55,921</u>
Total investment securities 98.79% (cost: \$2,605,883,000)		2,769,414
Other assets less liabilities 1.21%		34,020
Net assets 100.00%		<u>\$ 2,803,434</u>

Capital Group U.S. Small And Mid Cap ETF (CGMM) (continued)

Investments in affiliates ^(c)

	Value at 6/1/2025 (000)	Additions (000)	Reductions (000)	Net realized gain (loss) (000)	Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) (000)	Value at 5/31/2026 (000)	Dividend or interest income (000)
Short-term securities 2.00%							
Money market investments 2.00%							
Capital Group Central Cash Fund 3.67% ^(b)	\$ 2,965	\$ 435,392	\$ 382,422	\$ (14)	\$— ^(d)	\$ 55,921	\$ 937

^(a) Non-income producing.

^(b) Rate represents the seven-day yield at 5/31/2026.

^(c) Affiliate of the fund or part of the same "group of investment companies" as the fund, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

^(d) Amount less than one thousand.

Key to abbreviation(s)

REIT = Real Estate Investment Trust

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Financial statements

Statements of assets and liabilities at May 31, 2026

(dollars and shares in thousands, except per-share amounts)

	U.S. Large Growth ETF	U.S. Large Value ETF	U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF
Assets:			
Investment securities, at value:			
Unaffiliated issuers	\$ 82,201	\$ 135,291	\$ 2,713,493
Affiliated issuers	192	1,897	55,921
Cash	52	95	415
Receivables for:			
Sales of investments	—	—	14,068
Sales of fund's shares	593	603	34,956
Dividends and interest	26	145	1,199
	83,064	138,031	2,820,052
Liabilities:			
Payables for:			
Purchases of investments	590	571	14,852
Repurchases of fund's shares	—	—	636
Investment advisory services	26	36	1,130
	616	607	16,618
Net assets at May 31, 2026	\$ 82,448	\$ 137,424	\$ 2,803,434
Net assets consist of:			
Capital paid in on shares of beneficial interest	\$ 78,494	\$ 131,943	\$ 2,709,970
Total distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	3,954	5,481	93,464
Net assets at May 31, 2026	\$ 82,448	\$ 137,424	\$ 2,803,434
Shares of beneficial interest issued and outstanding (no stated par value) — unlimited shares authorized			
Net assets	\$ 82,448	\$ 137,424	\$ 2,803,434
Shares outstanding	2,780	4,560	88,164
Net asset value per share	\$29.66	\$30.14	\$31.80
Investment securities, at cost:			
Unaffiliated issuers	\$ 75,058	\$ 126,348	\$ 2,549,962
Affiliated issuers	192	1,897	55,921

Refer to the end of the statements of assets and liabilities for footnote(s).
Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statements of operations for the year ended May 31, 2026

(dollars in thousands)

	U.S. Large Growth ETF*	U.S. Large Value ETF*	U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF
Investment income:			
Income:			
Dividends:			
Unaffiliated issuers	\$ 226	\$ 1,032	\$ 12,291
Affiliated issuers	25	30	937
	251	1,062	13,228
Securities lending income (net of fees)	2	1	23
	253	1,063	13,251
Fees and expenses:			
Investment advisory services	196	206	5,960
Net investment income	57	857	7,291
Net realized gain (loss) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation):			
Net realized gain (loss) on:			
Investments in:			
Unaffiliated issuers	(3,205)	(3,977)	(72,584)
Affiliated issuers	1	— [†]	(14)
In-kind redemptions	3,107	7,250	153,250
	(97)	3,273	80,652
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:			
Investments in:			
Unaffiliated issuers	7,143	8,943	150,451
Affiliated issuers	— [†]	— [†]	— [†]
	7,143	8,943	150,451
Net realized gain (loss) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	7,046	12,216	231,103
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ 7,103	\$ 13,073	\$ 238,394

*For the period June 24, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2026.

[†]Amount less than one thousand.

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statements of changes in net assets

(dollars in thousands)

	U.S. Large Growth ETF	U.S. Large Value ETF	U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	
	Period ended	Period ended	Year ended	Period ended
	May 31, 2026*	May 31, 2026*	May 31, 2026	May 31, 2025†
Operations:				
Net investment income	\$ 57	\$ 857	\$ 7,291	\$ 375
Net realized gain (loss)	(97)	3,273	80,652	(522)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	7,143	8,943	150,451	13,080
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	7,103	13,073	238,394	12,933
Distributions paid to shareholders	(41)	(289)	(3,575)	—
Net capital share transactions	75,386	124,640	2,320,650	235,032
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	82,448	137,424	2,555,469	247,965
Net assets:				
Beginning of period	—	—	247,965	—
End of period	\$ 82,448	\$ 137,424	\$ 2,803,434	\$ 247,965

*For the period June 24, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2026.

†For the period January 14, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2025.

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Notes to financial statements

1. Organization

The Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I (each a "fund", or collectively the "series") listed below, each operate as an exchange-traded fund and are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as open-end management investment companies. The funds' shares are listed and traded on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Fund	Ticker	Investment objective
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	CGGG	To seek capital appreciation.
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF	CGVV	To seek capital appreciation.
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	CGMM	To seek capital appreciation.

2. Significant accounting policies

Each fund is an investment company that applies the accounting and reporting guidance issued in Topic 946 by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). Each fund's financial statements have been prepared to comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). These principles require the funds' investment adviser to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Subsequent events, if any, have been evaluated through the date of issuance in the preparation of the financial statements. The funds follow the significant accounting policies described in this section, as well as the valuation policies described in the next section on valuation.

Operating segments — Each fund represents a single operating segment as the operating results of each fund are monitored as a whole and its long-term asset allocation is determined in accordance with the terms of its prospectus, based on defined investment objectives that are executed by the funds' portfolio management team. A senior executive team comprised of the funds' Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, serves as the funds' chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who act in accordance with Board of Trustees reviews and approvals. The CODM uses financial information, such as changes in net assets from operations, changes in net assets from fund share transactions, and income and expense ratios, consistent with that presented within the accompanying financial statements and financial highlights to assess each fund's profits and losses and to make resource allocation decisions. Segment assets are reflected in the statement of assets and liabilities as net assets, which consists primarily of investment securities, at value, and significant segment expenses are listed in the accompanying statement of operations.

Security transactions and related investment income — Security transactions are recorded by each fund as of the date the trades are executed with brokers. Realized gains and losses from security transactions are determined based on the specific identified cost of the securities. In the event a security is purchased with a delayed payment date, each fund will segregate liquid assets sufficient to meet their payment obligations. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Market discounts, premiums and original issue discounts on fixed-income securities are amortized daily over the expected life of the security.

Distributions paid to shareholders — Income dividends and capital gain distributions are recorded on each fund's ex-dividend date.

Currency translation — Assets and liabilities, including investment securities, denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates supplied by one or more pricing vendors on the valuation date. Purchases and sales of investment securities and income and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates on the dates of such transactions. The effects of changes in exchange rates on investment securities are included with the net realized gain or loss and net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments in each fund's statement of operations. The realized gain or loss and unrealized appreciation or depreciation resulting from all other transactions denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are disclosed separately.

3. Valuation

Capital Research and Management Company ("CRMC"), the funds' investment adviser, values each fund's investments at fair value as defined by U.S. GAAP. The net asset value per share of each fund is calculated once daily as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, normally 4 p.m. New York time, each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Methods and inputs — The funds' investment adviser uses the following methods and inputs to establish the fair value of each fund's assets and liabilities. Use of particular methods and inputs may vary over time based on availability and relevance as market and economic conditions evolve.

Equity securities, including depositary receipts, are generally valued at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price. Prices for each security are taken from the principal exchange or market on which the security trades.

Fixed-income securities, including short-term securities, are generally valued at evaluated prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors. Vendors value such securities based on one or more of the inputs described in the following table. The table provides examples of inputs that are commonly relevant for valuing particular classes of fixed-income securities in which the funds are authorized to invest. However, these classifications are not exclusive, and any of the inputs may be used to value any other class of fixed-income security.

Fixed-income class	Examples of standard inputs
All	Benchmark yields, transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, new issues, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities; and proprietary pricing models such as yield measures calculated using factors such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (collectively referred to as "standard inputs")
Corporate bonds, notes & loans; convertible securities	Standard inputs and underlying equity of the issuer
Bonds & notes of governments & government agencies	Standard inputs and interest rate volatilities
Mortgage-backed; asset-backed obligations	Standard inputs and cash flows, prepayment information, default rates, delinquency and loss assumptions, collateral characteristics, credit enhancements and specific deal information

Securities with both fixed-income and equity characteristics, or equity securities traded principally among fixed-income dealers, are generally valued in the manner described for either equity or fixed-income securities, depending on which method is deemed most appropriate by the funds' investment adviser. The Capital Group Central Cash Fund ("CCF"), a fund within the Capital Group Central Fund Series ("Central Funds"), is valued based upon a floating net asset value, which fluctuates with changes in the value of CCF's portfolio securities. The underlying securities are valued based on the policies and procedures in CCF's statement of additional information.

Securities and other assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the funds' investment adviser are fair valued as determined in good faith under fair valuation guidelines adopted by the funds' investment adviser and approved by each fund's board of trustees as further described. The investment adviser follows fair valuation guidelines, consistent with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules and guidance, to consider relevant principles and factors when making fair value determinations. The investment adviser considers relevant indications of value that are reasonably and timely available to it in determining the fair value to be assigned to a particular security, such as the type and cost of the security, restrictions on resale of the security, relevant financial or business developments of the issuer, actively traded similar or related securities, dealer or broker quotes, conversion or exchange rights on the security, related corporate actions, significant events occurring after the close of trading in the security, and changes in overall market conditions. In addition, the closing prices of equity securities that trade in markets outside U.S. time zones may be adjusted to reflect significant events that occur after the close of local trading but before the net asset value of each fund is determined. Fair valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations that would have been used had greater market activity occurred.

Processes and structure — Each fund's board of trustees has designated the funds' investment adviser to make fair value determinations, subject to board oversight. The investment adviser has established a Joint Fair Valuation Committee (the "Committee") to administer, implement and oversee the fair valuation process and to make fair value decisions. The Committee regularly reviews its own fair value decisions, as well as decisions made under its standing instructions to the investment adviser's valuation team. The Committee reviews changes in fair value measurements from period to period, pricing vendor information and market data, and may, as deemed appropriate, update the fair valuation guidelines to better reflect the results of back testing and address new or evolving issues. Pricing decisions, processes and controls over security valuation are also subject to additional internal reviews facilitated by the investment adviser's global risk management group. The Committee reports changes to the fair valuation guidelines to the board of trustees. Each fund's board and audit committee also regularly review reports that describe fair value determinations and methods.

Classifications — The funds' investment adviser classifies each fund's assets and liabilities into three levels based on the inputs used to value the assets or liabilities. Level 1 values are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Level 2 values are based on significant observable market inputs, such as quoted prices for similar securities and quoted prices in inactive markets. Certain securities trading outside the U.S. may transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 due to valuation adjustments resulting from significant market movements following the close of local trading. Level 3 values are based on significant unobservable inputs that reflect the investment adviser's determination of assumptions that market participants might reasonably use in valuing the securities. The valuation levels are not necessarily an indication of the risk or liquidity associated with the underlying investment. For example, U.S. government securities are reflected as Level 2 because the inputs used to determine fair value may not always be quoted prices in an active market. The funds' valuation levels as of May 31, 2026, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

U.S. Large Growth ETF

At May 31, 2026, all of the fund's investment securities were classified as Level 1.

U.S. Large Value ETF

At May 31, 2026, all of the fund's investment securities were classified as Level 1.

U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF

At May 31, 2026, all of the fund's investment securities were classified as Level 1.

4. Risk factors

Investing in each fund may involve certain risks including, but not limited to, those described below. Not all of the risks listed below necessarily apply to each fund.

Market conditions — The prices of, and the income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by a fund may decline due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Events (including public health emergencies, such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not a fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

Issuer risks — The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by a fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

Investing in small and mid-capitalization companies — Investing in small and mid-capitalization companies may pose additional risks. For example, it is often more difficult to value or dispose of smaller company stocks and more difficult to obtain information about smaller companies than about larger companies. Furthermore, smaller companies often have limited product lines, operating histories, markets and/or financial resources, may be dependent on one or a few key persons for management, and can be more susceptible to losses. Moreover, the prices of their stocks may be more volatile than stocks of larger, more established companies, particularly during times of market turmoil.

Investing in growth-oriented stocks — Growth-oriented common stocks may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing in value-oriented stocks — The prices of value-oriented stocks may lag the stock market for long periods of time if the market fails to recognize the company's intrinsic worth. Value investing also is subject to the risk that a company judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or even overpriced.

Market trading — Each fund's shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of each fund's shares are expected to fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in each fund's net asset value ("NAV"), the intraday value of each fund's holdings, and supply and demand for each fund's shares. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for fund shares and/or for the holdings of the fund (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the shares of each fund trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV and bid-ask spreads may widen. A bid-ask spread is the "spread" or difference between what investors are willing to pay for fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which they are willing to sell fund shares (the "ask" price). If you buy fund shares when their market price is at a premium or sell the fund shares when their market price is at a discount, you may pay more than, or receive less than, NAV, respectively.

Authorized participant concentration — Only authorized participants may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with each of the funds, and none of them is obligated to do so. Each fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants. In addition, to the extent that securities held by each fund are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, authorized participants may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of authorized participants may be able to do. If authorized participants exit the business or are unable to or elect not to engage in creation or redemption transactions, and no other authorized participant engages in such function, fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to the fund's net asset value and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Nondiversification — A nondiversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in fewer issuers than a diversified fund. A fund that invests in a relatively smaller number of issuers is more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political, geographic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund might be. In addition, poor performance by a single issuer could adversely affect fund performance more than if a fund were invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of a nondiversified fund's shares can be expected to fluctuate more than might be the case if a fund were more broadly diversified.

Management — The investment adviser to the funds actively manages the funds' investments. Consequently, the funds are subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause each fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

5. Certain investment techniques

Securities lending — The funds have entered into securities lending transactions in which a fund earns income by lending investment securities to brokers, dealers or other institutions. Each transaction involves three parties: the fund, acting as the lender of the securities, a borrower, and a lending agent that acts as an intermediary.

Securities lending transactions are entered into by each fund under a securities lending agreement with the lending agent. The lending agent facilitates the exchange of securities between a fund and approved borrowers, ensures that securities loans are properly coordinated and documented, marks to market the value of collateral daily, secures additional collateral from a borrower if it falls below preset terms, and may reinvest cash collateral on behalf of each fund according to agreed parameters. The lending agent provides indemnification to each fund against losses resulting from a borrower default. Although risk is mitigated by the collateral and indemnification, the fund could experience a delay in recovering its securities and a potential loss of income or value if a borrower fails to return securities, collateral investments decline in value or the lending agent fails to perform.

The borrower is required to post highly liquid assets, such as cash or U.S. government securities, as collateral for the loan in an amount at least equal to the value of the securities loaned. Investments made with cash collateral are recognized as assets in each fund's investment portfolio. The same amount is recorded as a liability in each fund's statement of assets and liabilities. While securities are on loan, the fund will continue to receive the equivalent of the interest, dividends or other distributions paid by the issuer, as well as a portion of the interest on the investment of the collateral. Additionally, although the fund does not have the right to vote on securities while they are on loan, the fund has a right to consent on corporate actions and a right to recall loaned securities to vote. A borrower is obligated to return loaned securities at the conclusion of a loan or, during the pendency of a loan, on demand from a fund.

As of May 31, 2026, the funds did not have any securities on loan.

6. Taxation and distributions

Federal income taxation — Each fund complies with the requirements under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies and intends to distribute substantially all of its net taxable income and net capital gains each year. The funds are not subject to income taxes to the extent such distributions are made. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required.

As of and during the year ended May 31, 2026, none of the funds had a liability for any unrecognized tax benefits. Each fund recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in their respective statement of operations. During the year, none of the funds incurred any significant interest or penalties.

Each fund's tax returns are generally not subject to examination by federal, state and, if applicable, non-U.S. tax authorities after the expiration of each jurisdiction's statute of limitations, which is typically three years after the date of filing but can be extended in certain jurisdictions.

Non-U.S. taxation — Dividend and interest income, if any, are recorded net of non-U.S. taxes paid. The funds may file withholding tax reclaims in certain jurisdictions to recover a portion of amounts previously withheld. These reclaims are recorded when the amount is known and there are no significant uncertainties on collectability. Gains realized by the funds on the sale of securities in certain countries, if any, may be subject to non-U.S. taxes. The funds generally record an estimated deferred tax liability based on unrealized gains to provide for potential non-U.S. taxes payable upon the sale of these securities.

Distributions — Distributions determined on a tax basis may differ from net investment income and net realized gains for financial reporting purposes. These differences are due primarily to different treatment for items such as currency gains and losses; short-term capital gains and losses; capital losses related to sales of certain securities within 30 days of purchase; cost of investments sold and net capital losses. The fiscal year in which amounts are distributed may differ from the year in which the net investment income and net realized gains are recorded by the funds for financial reporting purposes. The funds may also designate a portion of the amount paid to redeeming shareholders as a distribution for tax purposes.

Additional tax basis disclosures for each fund as of May 31, 2026, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	U.S. Large Growth ETF	U.S. Large Value ETF	U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF
Undistributed ordinary income	\$ 15	\$ 507	\$ 3,754
Capital loss carryforward*	(3,035)	(3,897)	(70,228)
Gross unrealized appreciation on investments	10,911	14,310	295,079
Gross unrealized depreciation on investments	(3,937)	(5,440)	(135,143)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	6,974	8,870	159,936
Cost of investments	75,419	128,318	2,609,478
Reclassification from (to) total distributable earnings/ accumulated loss to (from) capital paid in on shares of beneficial interest	3,108	7,303	153,453

*Each fund's capital loss carryforward will be used to offset any capital gains realized by the fund in future years. Funds with a capital loss carryforward will not make distributions from capital gains while a capital loss carryforward remains.

No distributions were paid to shareholders of the U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF fund during the period January 14, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2025. Distributions paid by each fund were characterized for tax purposes as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year ended May 31, 2026			
Fund	Ordinary income	Long-term capital gains	Total distributions paid
U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$ 41 [†]	\$—	\$ 41 [†]
U.S. Large Value ETF	289 [†]	—	289 [†]
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	3,575	—	3,575

[†]For the period June 24, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2026.

7. Fees and transactions

CRMC, the funds' investment adviser, is the parent company of Capital Client Group, Inc. ("CCG"), the principal underwriter of the funds' shares. CRMC and CCG are considered related parties to the funds.

Investment advisory services – Each fund has an investment advisory and service agreement with CRMC that provides for monthly fees, accrued daily. These fees are based on an annual rate of daily net assets as follows:

Fund	Annual rate
U.S. Large Growth ETF	0.39%
U.S. Large Value ETF	0.33
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	0.51

Under the terms of the agreements, in addition to providing investment advisory services, the investment adviser and its affiliates provide certain administrative services to help assist third parties providing non-distribution services to the funds' shareholders. These services include providing in-depth information on each fund and market developments that impact each fund's investments. The agreement provides that the investment adviser will pay all ordinary operating expenses of each fund other than management fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, costs of holding shareholder meetings, legal fees and expenses relating to arbitration or litigation, payments under each fund's plan of distribution (if any) and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses. Additionally, each fund will be responsible for its non-operating expenses, including brokerage commissions and fees and expenses associated with the fund's securities lending program, if applicable.

Transfer agency and administration services — Each fund has entered into a transfer agency and service agreement and an administration agreement with State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"). Under the terms of the transfer agency agreement, State Street (or an agent, including an affiliate) acts as transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for each fund. Under the terms of the administration agreement, State Street provides necessary administrative, legal, tax and accounting, regulatory and financial reporting services for the maintenance and operations of each fund. The investment adviser bears the costs of services under these agreements.

Affiliated officers and trustees — Officers and certain trustees of each fund are or may be considered to be affiliated with CRMC and CCG. No affiliated officers or trustees received any compensation directly from any of the funds.

Investment in CCF — Each fund holds shares of CCF, an institutional prime money market fund managed by CRMC. CCF invests in high-quality, short-term money market instruments. CCF is used as the primary investment vehicle for each fund's short-term investments. CCF shares are only available for purchase by CRMC, its affiliates, and other funds managed by CRMC or its affiliates, and are not available to the public. CRMC does not receive an investment advisory services fee from CCF.

Security transactions with related funds — Each fund may purchase investment securities from, or sell investment securities to, other funds managed by CRMC (or funds managed by certain affiliates of CRMC) under procedures adopted by each fund's board of trustees. The funds involved in such transactions are considered related by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common trustees and/or common officers. When such transactions occur, each transaction is executed at the current market price of the security and no brokerage commissions or fees are paid in accordance with Rule 17a-7 of the 1940 Act.

The following table presents purchase and sale transactions between each fund and related funds, and the net realized gain or loss from such sales, if any, during the year ended May 31, 2026 (dollars in thousands):

Fund	Purchases	Sales	Net realized gain (loss)
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	\$ 29,834	\$ 4,365	\$ (106)

Interfund lending — Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the funds, along with other CRMC-managed funds (or funds managed by certain affiliates of CRMC), may participate in an interfund lending program. The program provides an alternate credit facility that permits the funds to lend or borrow cash for temporary purposes directly to or from one another, subject to the conditions of the exemptive order. None of the funds lent or borrowed cash through the interfund lending program at any time during the year ended May 31, 2026.

8. Indemnifications

Each fund's organizational documents provide board members and officers with indemnification against certain liabilities or expenses in connection with the performance of their duties to the fund. In the normal course of business, each fund may also enter into contracts that provide general indemnifications. Each fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown since it is dependent on future claims that may be made against each fund. The risk of material loss from such claims is considered remote. Insurance policies are also available to each fund's board members and officers.

9. Capital share transactions

Each fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only with certain authorized participants in large increments known as creation units. Purchases of creation units are made by tendering a basket of designated securities and cash to a fund, and redemption proceeds are paid with a basket of securities from a fund's portfolio with a balancing cash component to equate the market value of the basket of securities delivered or redeemed to the NAV per creation unit on the transaction date. The funds may issue creation units to authorized participants in advance of the delivery and settlement of all or a portion of the designated securities. When this occurs, the authorized participant provides cash collateral in an amount equal to 105% of the daily marked to market value of the securities that have not yet been delivered to the fund. Cash may be substituted equivalent to the value of certain securities generally when they are not available in sufficient quantity for delivery. Realized gains or losses resulting from redemptions of shares in-kind, if any, are reflected separately in each fund's statement of operations.

Each fund's shares are available in smaller increments to investors in the secondary market at market prices and may be subject to commissions. Authorized participants pay a transaction fee to the shareholder servicing agent when purchasing and redeeming creation units of a fund. The transaction fee is used to defray the costs associated with the issuance and redemption of creation units. In addition, for cash creation unit transactions, a variable fee for creation transactions and redemption transactions may be charged to the authorized participant to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades. Variable fees, if any, are included in capital share transactions in each fund's statement of changes in net assets.

Capital share transactions in each fund were as follows (dollars and shares in thousands):

U.S. Large Growth ETF

	Sales		Reinvestments of distributions		Repurchases		Net increase (decrease)	
	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares
For the period June 24, 2025*, through May 31, 2026	\$ 89,579	3,280	\$—	—	\$ (14,193)	(500)	\$ 75,386	2,780

U.S. Large Value ETF

	Sales		Reinvestments of distributions		Repurchases		Net increase (decrease)	
	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares
For the period June 24, 2025*, through May 31, 2026	\$ 157,587	5,760	\$—	—	\$ (32,947)	(1,200)	\$ 124,640	4,560

U.S. Small And Mid Cap ETF

	Sales		Reinvestments of distributions		Repurchases		Net increase (decrease)	
	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares
Year ended May 31, 2026	\$ 2,845,971	95,800	\$—	—	\$ (525,321)	(17,300)	\$ 2,320,650	78,500
For the period January 14, 2025*, through May 31, 2025	\$ 240,754	9,884	\$—	—	\$ (5,722)	(220)	\$ 235,032	9,664

*Commencement of operations.

10. Investment transactions

The following table presents purchases and sales of investments, excluding in-kind transactions, short-term securities and U.S. government obligations, if any, during the year ended May 31, 2026 (dollars in thousands):

Fund	Purchases	Sales
U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$ 29,853	\$ 18,460
U.S. Large Value ETF	66,674	35,479
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	1,006,534	492,076

The following table presents the value of securities received and delivered in-kind from authorized participants to support creation and redemption transactions, if any, during the year ended May 31, 2026 (dollars in thousands):

Fund	In-kind creations	In-kind redemptions
U.S. Large Growth ETF	\$ 77,935	\$ 14,155
U.S. Large Value ETF	125,839	32,713
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	2,251,281	524,924

Financial highlights

Year ended	Net asset value, beginning of year	Net investment income (loss)	Income (loss) from investment operations ¹		Dividends and distributions			Net asset value, end of year	Total return	Net assets, end of year (in millions)	Ratio of expenses to average net assets ²	Ratio of net income (loss) to average net assets
			Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	Total from investment operations	Dividends (from net investment income)	Distributions (from capital gains)	Total dividends and distributions					
U.S. Large Growth ETF												
5/31/2026 ^{3,4}	\$ 25.61	\$.03	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.07	\$ (.02)	\$—	\$ (.02)	\$ 29.66	15.90% ⁵	\$ 82	.39% ⁶	.11% ⁶
U.S. Large Value ETF												
5/31/2026 ^{3,4}	\$ 25.31	\$.35	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.98	\$ (.15)	\$—	\$ (.15)	\$ 30.14	19.76% ⁵	\$ 137	.33% ⁶	1.38% ⁶
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF												
5/31/2026	\$ 25.66	\$.18	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.26	\$ (.12)	\$—	\$ (.12)	\$ 31.80	24.43%	\$ 2,803	.51%	.62%
5/31/2025 ^{3,7}	25.48	.08	.10	.18	—	—	—	25.66	.71 ⁵	248	.51 ⁶	.90 ⁶

Portfolio turnover rate ^{8,9}	Year ended May 31, 2026	Year ended May 31, 2025 ^{3,5,7}
U.S. Large Growth ETF	34% ^{3,4,5}	
U.S. Large Value ETF	55% ^{3,4,5}	
U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	42	9%

¹Based on average shares outstanding.

²Ratios do not include expenses of any Central Funds. Each fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any Central Funds.

³Based on operations for a period that is less than a full year.

⁴For the period June 24, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2026.

⁵Not annualized.

⁶Annualized.

⁷For the period January 14, 2025, commencement of operations, through May 31, 2025.

⁸Rates do not include each fund's portfolio activity with respect to any Central Funds.

⁹Rates exclude in-kind transactions, if any.

Refer to the notes to financial statements.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees of Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I and Shareholders of Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF, Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF and Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF

Opinions on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities, including the investment portfolios, of each of the funds listed in the table below (constituting Capital Group Equity ETF Trust I, hereafter collectively referred to as the "Funds") as of May 31, 2026, the related statements of operations and of changes in net assets for each of the periods indicated in the table below, including the related notes, and the financial highlights for each of the periods indicated in the table below (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the Funds listed in the table below as of May 31, 2026, the results of each of their operations, the changes in each of their net assets, and each of the financial highlights for each of the periods indicated in the table below, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Fund	Statements of operations	Statements of changes in net assets	Financial highlights
Capital Group U.S. Small and Mid Cap ETF	For the year ended May 31, 2026.	For the year ended May 31, 2026 and the period January 14, 2025 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2026	
Capital Group U.S. Large Growth ETF	For the period June 24, 2025 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2026		
Capital Group U.S. Large Value ETF			

Basis for Opinions

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Funds' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Funds' financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Funds in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of May 31, 2026 by correspondence with the custodian, transfer agent and brokers; when replies were not received from brokers, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Los Angeles, California
July 14, 2026

We have served as the auditor of one or more investment companies in The Capital Group group of investment companies since 1934.