

Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+

Part B

Statement of Additional Information

February 20, 2026

This document is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus of Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+ (the "fund") dated February 20, 2026. You may obtain a prospectus from your financial professional, by calling American Funds Service Company® at (800) 421-4225 or by writing to the fund at the following address:

Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+
Attention: Secretary
6455 Irvine Center Drive
Irvine, California 92618

You may also obtain a copy of the fund's prospectus and annual and semi-annual shareholder reports on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website (<http://www.sec.gov>). Certain privileges and/or services described below may not be available to all shareholders (including shareholders who purchase shares at net asset value through eligible retirement plans) depending on the shareholder's investment dealer or retirement plan recordkeeper. Please see your financial professional, investment dealer, plan recordkeeper or employer for more information.

References in this statement of additional information to the fund's "investment adviser" or "adviser" shall refer to Capital Research and Management Company.

Class A	USEPX
Class A-2	USEUX
Class A-3	USEJX
Class F-2	USEAX
Class F-3	USEFX
Class R-6	RUSGX

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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 fund's net assets unless otherwise noted. This summary is not intended to reflect all of the fund's investment limitations. Please see the fund's prospectus for additional information regarding the fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies and risks.

Investing in publicly traded and private equity securities

- The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in both publicly traded and private equity securities that the investment adviser believes have the potential for appreciation.
- The fund generally expects to invest approximately 60% of its net assets in publicly traded equity securities and approximately 40% of its net assets in private equity securities.
- With respect to the fund's investments in publicly traded equity securities, the fund expects to invest primarily in the securities of large and mid-capitalization issuers; however, it may also invest in smaller issuers.
- The fund will normally invest in private equity securities pursuant to two primary strategies: (i) investments in KKR Private Equity Conglomerate LLC ("K-PEC") and (ii) co-investments alongside K-PEC or one or more other KKR Vehicles (defined in the fund's prospectus). K-PEC is a limited liability company under the laws of the state of Delaware and is a holding company that seeks to acquire, own and control portfolio companies with the objective of generating attractive risk-adjusted returns and achieving medium-to-long-term capital appreciation through joint ventures. Normally, the fund expects to invest approximately 30% of its net assets in K-PEC and approximately 10% of its net assets in co-investments. The fund may also attain exposure to private equity securities through investments in one or more other KKR Vehicles that pursue private equity strategies.
- The fund's allocations between public and private equity securities, as well as the fund's allocations between K-PEC and co-investments, may fluctuate, at times significantly and/or for an extended period, depending on various factors, including market and economic conditions, appreciation or depreciation of portfolio holdings, availability of private equity investment opportunities, and fund subscription and repurchase activity.

Investing in equity securities of companies in the United States

- The fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of companies in the United States. This policy is not a fundamental policy and is subject to change only upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.
- For purposes of the fund's investment strategies, including the fund's 80% investment policy, "equity securities" include, but are not limited to, (i) direct investments in publicly traded or privately traded equity interests of companies, including, but not limited to, common stocks, preferred stocks, and depositary receipts and securities convertible or exchangeable for common stock, preferred stock, or depositary receipts; (ii) investments and co-investments in various types of operating companies, holding companies and business ventures, including partnerships and business development companies, through the acquisition of equity or equity-like securities or interests in special purpose vehicles that acquire the securities of

privately-owned companies; (iii) indirect investments in equity of companies through investing in other vehicles, including alternative investment funds and exchange-traded funds, partnerships, limited liability companies, operating companies, and/or holding companies that invest directly or indirectly in public or private equity securities or similar interests; and (iv) derivative or other synthetic instruments with economic characteristics similar to equity securities.

- For purposes of determining whether an investment is made in a particular country or geographic region, including for purposes of the fund's 80% investment policy, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the domicile of the issuer in the case of equity securities or to the country to which the security is tied economically in the case of debt securities. In doing so, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. ("MSCI") for equity securities and Bloomberg for debt securities. In certain limited circumstances (including, but not limited to, when relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the investment 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.
- For the avoidance of doubt, the fund's investment in K-PEC and the fund's co-investments are deemed to be equity securities, and the fund's investment in K-PEC, and any co-investments providing investment exposure to issuers domiciled in the United States, are deemed to be investments in companies in the United States.

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The fund may experience difficulty liquidating certain portfolio securities during significant market declines or periods of significant and sustained repurchases. The fund is nondiversified, which means it may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer issuers than would otherwise be the case.

Description of certain securities, investment techniques and risks

The descriptions below are intended to supplement the material in the prospectus under “Investment objective, strategies and principal risks.” The fund obtains investment and risk exposure to public equity securities and instruments through the fund’s direct investments in such securities and instruments. The risks pertaining to the fund’s investments in K-PEC and co-investments alongside K-PEC and other KKR Vehicles that pursue private equity strategies are described in the fund’s prospectus.

Market conditions - The value of, and the income generated by, the securities in which the 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. 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 the 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. The fund also could be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations with respect to certain forms of equity securities. With respect to non-controlling equity investments, the fund could have a limited ability to protect its position in such investments.

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.

Growth-oriented, equity-type securities may involve large price swings and potential for loss.

Investing in private companies – The fund may invest in companies that have not publicly offered their securities. Investing in private companies can involve greater risks than those associated with investing in publicly traded companies. For example, the securities of a private company may be subject to the risk that market conditions, developments within the company, investor perception, or regulatory decisions may delay or prevent the company from ultimately offering its securities to the public. Furthermore, these investments are generally considered to be illiquid until a company's public offering and are often subject to additional contractual restrictions on resale that would prevent the fund from selling its company shares for a period of time following the public offering. Difficulty in valuing private companies may make it difficult to accurately determine the fund's exposure to private companies.

Investments in private companies can offer the fund significant growth opportunities at attractive prices. However, these investments can pose greater risk, and, consequently, there is no guarantee that positive results can be achieved in the future.

Investing in smaller capitalization stocks – The 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. The fund determines relative market capitalizations using U.S. standards. Accordingly, the fund's investments in certain countries outside the United States may have larger market capitalizations relative to other companies within those countries.

Investing in other investment vehicles. The fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, such as open-end or closed-end management investment companies, or in pooled accounts, or other unregistered accounts, investment vehicles, or operating companies, such as K-PEC, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC.

Investments in securities of other investment companies are subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC. Generally, the fund will not purchase securities of an investment company if, as a result: (1) more than 10% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies; (2) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding

voting securities of any such investment company being held by the fund; or (3) more than 5% of the fund's total assets would be invested in any one such investment company. In some instances, the fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits; for instance, with respect to investments in money market funds or investments made pursuant to exemptive rules adopted and/or orders granted by the SEC.

K-PEC is a limited liability company under the laws of the state of Delaware, which acts as a holding company that seeks to acquire, own and control portfolio companies with the objective of generating attractive risk-adjusted returns and achieving medium-to-long-term capital appreciation through joint ventures. K-PEC is operated in a manner intending to be excluded from the definition of "investment company" under the 1940 Act. If K-PEC were required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the type and amount of acquisitions that K-PEC would be able to make as a principal would be limited and its business, financial condition, and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected, and the fund's ability to invest in K-PEC may be limited pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act. If K-PEC were required to register as an investment company but failed to do so, K-PEC would be prohibited from engaging in its business, and civil actions could be brought against K-PEC, its investment manager, and its affiliates.

The expenses associated with investing in a fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in another vehicle are generally higher than those for funds that do not invest in other vehicles. The fund will indirectly bear a pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred by any investment vehicles in which the fund is invested. The pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses may be higher or lower depending on the allocation of the fund's assets among the investment vehicles and the actual expenses of the investment vehicles.

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 the fund may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet its liquidity needs or may be forced to sell at a loss. The fund may incur significant additional costs in disposing of illiquid securities. These restrictions in the Code also may affect the availability of certain municipal securities.

Debt instruments – Debt securities, also known as "fixed income securities," are used by issuers to borrow money. Bonds, notes, debentures, asset-backed securities (including those backed by mortgages), and loan participations and assignments are common types of debt securities. Generally, issuers pay investors periodic interest and repay the amount borrowed either periodically during the life of the security and/or at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at a discount from their face values and their values accrete over time to face value at maturity. Some debt securities bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but that vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. Payment-in-kind loans permit the borrower to make interest payments in forms other than cash. The market prices of debt securities fluctuate depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. These fluctuations will generally be greater for longer-term debt securities than for shorter-term debt securities. Prices of these securities can also be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as

derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or they may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Direct indebtedness of countries, particularly emerging markets, also involves a risk that the governmental entities responsible for the repayment of the debt may be unable, or unwilling, to pay interest and repay principal when due.

Lower rated debt securities, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, are described by the rating agencies as speculative and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities, or they may already be in default. Such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds" or high yield bonds. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. It may be more difficult to dispose of, and to determine the value of, lower rated debt securities. Investment grade bonds in the ratings categories A or Baa/BBB also may be more susceptible to changes in market or economic conditions than bonds rated in the highest rating categories.

Certain additional risk factors relating to debt securities are discussed below:

Sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes – Debt securities may be sensitive to economic changes, political and corporate developments, and interest rate changes. In addition, during an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, issuers that are highly leveraged may experience increased financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to meet projected business goals, to obtain additional financing and to service their principal and interest payment obligations. Periods of economic change and uncertainty also can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices and yields of certain debt securities and derivative instruments. As discussed under "Market conditions" above in this statement of additional information, governments and quasi-governmental authorities may take actions to support local and global economies and financial markets during periods of economic crisis, including direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and significantly lower interest rates. Such actions may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain investments, which could cause the value of the fund's portfolio to decline.

Payment expectations – Debt securities may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a lower interest rate market, the fund may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in decreased income to investors. If the issuer of a debt security defaults on its obligations to pay interest or principal or is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, the fund may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it.

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

Credit ratings for debt securities provided by rating agencies reflect an evaluation of the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between the time of developments relating to an issuer and the time a rating is assigned and updated. The investment adviser considers these ratings of securities as one of many criteria in making its investment decisions.

Bond rating agencies may assign modifiers (such as +/-) to ratings categories to signify the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Investment policies that are based on ratings categories should be read to include any security within that category, without giving consideration to the modifier except where otherwise provided. See the appendix to this statement of additional information for more information about credit ratings.

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.

Certain preferred securities contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip or defer distributions. If the fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distribution, the fund may be required to include the amount of the deferred distribution in its taxable income for tax purposes although it does not currently receive such amount in cash. Preferred securities often are subject to legal provisions that allow for redemption in the event of certain tax or legal changes or at the issuer's call. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt securities. Preferred securities may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities, such as common stocks, corporate debt securities and U.S. government securities.

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 the 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.

Stressed and distressed investments – The fund may invest in securities and other obligations of companies that are in significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may result in significant returns for the fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in distressed assets is unusually high. There is no assurance that the fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the fund's investments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action in respect of any company. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the fund invests, the fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the fund's original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Troubled company investments and other distressed asset-based investments require active monitoring.

Warrants and rights – Warrants and rights may be acquired by the 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.

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.

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. The 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 depositary 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 depositary receipts.

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 the 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 accounting practices and different regulatory, legal, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping standards and practices than those in the United States. As a result, investments outside the United States may have less available information, and may be more difficult to value than investments in the United States; the fund may be unable to pursue legal remedies or obtain and enforce judgments in local courts; and repatriation of investment income, capital and the proceeds of sales by the fund may require governmental registration and/or approval. 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. The 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, and that most countries designated as emerging markets by J.P. Morgan or, if not available, Bloomberg will be treated as emerging markets for debt 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 the 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.

Synthetic local access instruments – Participation notes, market access warrants and other similar structured investment vehicles (collectively, "synthetic local access instruments") are instruments used by investors to obtain exposure to equity investments in local markets where direct ownership by foreign investors is not permitted or is otherwise restricted by local law. Synthetic local access instruments, which are generally structured and sold over-the-counter by a local branch of a bank or broker-dealer that is permitted to purchase equity securities in the local market, are designed to replicate exposure to one or more underlying equity securities. The price and performance of a synthetic local access instrument are normally intended to track the price and performance of the underlying equity assets as closely as possible. However, there can be no assurance that the results of synthetic local access instruments will replicate exactly the performance of the underlying securities due to transaction costs, taxes and other fees and expenses. The holder of a synthetic local access instrument may also be entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying equity assets, but usually does not receive voting rights as it would if such holder directly owned the underlying assets.

Investments in synthetic local access instruments involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the instruments seek to replicate, including, in particular, the risks associated with investing outside the United States. Synthetic local access instruments also involve risks that are in addition to the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying equity securities. For instance, synthetic local access instruments represent unsecured, unsubordinated contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them. Consequently, a purchaser of a synthetic local access instrument relies on the creditworthiness of such a bank or broker-dealer counterparty and has no rights under the instrument against the issuer of the underlying equity securities. Additionally, there is no guarantee that a liquid market for a synthetic local access instrument will exist or that the issuer of the instrument will be willing to repurchase the instrument when an investor wishes to sell it.

Currency transactions – The 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 and may purchase and sell options on currencies 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.

The fund may also purchase or write put and call options on foreign currencies on exchanges or in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. A put option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a foreign currency at the exercise price until the option expires. A call option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the option expires. Currency options, to the extent not exercised, will expire and the fund, as the purchaser, would experience a loss to the extent of the premium paid for the option. Instead of purchasing a call option to hedge against an anticipated increase in the dollar cost of securities to be acquired, the fund could write a put option on the relevant currency, which, if exchange rates move in the manner projected, will expire unexercised and allow the fund to hedge such increased cost up to the amount of the premium. As in the case of other types of options, however, writing a currency option will provide a hedge only up to the amount of the premium, and only if exchange rates move in the expected direction. If this does not occur, the option may be exercised and the fund would be required to purchase or sell the underlying currency at a loss that may not be offset by the amount of the premium. Through the writing of options on foreign currencies, the fund also may be required to forego all or a portion of the benefit that might otherwise have been obtained from favorable movements in exchange rates. OTC options are bilateral contracts that are individually negotiated and they are generally less liquid than exchange-traded options. Although this type of arrangement allows the purchaser or writer greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve credit risk to the counterparty, whereas for exchange-traded options, credit risk is mutualized through the involvement of the applicable clearing house. Currency options traded on exchanges may be subject to position limits, which may limit the ability of the fund to reduce currency risk using such options. To the extent that the U.S. options markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, substantial price and rate movements may take place in the currency markets that cannot be reflected in the U.S. options markets. See also "Options" for a general description of investment techniques and risks relating to options.

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 the 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.

Unfunded commitment agreements – The fund may enter into unfunded commitment agreements to make certain investments, including unsettled bank loan purchase transactions. Under the SEC’s rule applicable to the fund’s use of derivatives, unfunded commitment agreements are not derivatives transactions. The fund will only enter into such unfunded commitment agreements if the fund reasonably believes, at the time it enters into such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all of its unfunded commitment agreements as they come due.

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, and thus they are of high credit quality.

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 the 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.

Cash and cash equivalents – The 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 – The 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 fund's board of trustees.

Temporary investments – During the period in which the net proceeds of the offering of shares are being invested or during periods in which the investment adviser determines that economic, market or political conditions are unfavorable to investors and a defensive strategy would benefit the fund, the fund could deviate from its investment objective and strategies. During such periods, the fund invests all or a portion of its assets in certain short-term (less than one year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash and cash equivalents. It is likely that the fund would not achieve its investment objective when it does so. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the fund will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful.

In addition, subject to applicable law, the fund may, in the investment adviser's sole discretion, hold cash, cash equivalents, other short-term securities or investments in money market funds pending investment by the fund in other securities, in order to fund anticipated repurchases, expenses of the fund or other operational needs, or otherwise.

Nondiversified status – The fund is a nondiversified investment company which allows the fund to invest a greater percentage of its assets in any one issuer than a diversified investment company. To the extent that the fund invests a larger percentage of its assets in securities of one or more issuers, poor performance by these securities could have a greater adverse impact on the fund's investment results. For the fund to be considered a "diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the fund with respect to 75% of its total assets, would be required to limit its investment in any one issuer (other than the U.S. government) to 5% of the market value of the total assets of the fund or to 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

Cybersecurity risks – With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the fund has 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 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 service providers and of the fund, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business with the fund and of the fund 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 third-party service providers in the future, particularly as the fund cannot control any cybersecurity plans or systems implemented by such 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.

Inflation/Deflation risk – The 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, the 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 – The 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.

Regulated investment company matters – To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies, or RICs, and their shareholders under the Code, the fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements with respect to each taxable year of the fund. Very generally, in order to qualify as a RIC, the fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock or other securities and currencies and net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (as defined herein). The fund must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of each taxable year. Failure to meet these diversification requirements on the last day of a quarter could result in the fund having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices or times and could result in substantial losses to the fund. In addition, the fund is required to distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its "investment company taxable income" (generally, its taxable ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any) to its shareholders.

Private vehicles classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above. In order to meet the 90% gross income test, the fund may structure its investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof. Furthermore, it may not always be clear how the asset diversification rules for RIC qualification will apply to the fund's investments in private vehicles that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

As described in the Prospectus under "K-PEC Risks Related to Taxation," K-PEC intends to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If K-PEC were to fail to qualify to be treated as a partnership, the fund may not meet the asset diversification tests necessary to qualify as a RIC.

As a result of the considerations described in the preceding paragraphs, the fund's intention to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a RIC can limit its ability to acquire or continue to hold positions in private vehicles that would otherwise be consistent with its investment strategy or can require it to engage in transactions in which it would otherwise not engage, resulting in additional transaction costs and reducing the fund's return to shareholders.

If the fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates. The resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the fund and its shareholders. In addition, the fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions in order to re-qualify as a RIC. In addition, all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as dividends.

RIC-related risks of investments generating non-cash taxable income - The fund expects to invest in private vehicles, including K-PEC and co-investment vehicles, that are classified as partnerships for U.S.

federal income tax purposes. As such, the fund may be required to recognize items of taxable income and gain prior to the time that the fund receives corresponding cash distributions from the private vehicle. In such case, the fund might have to borrow money or dispose of investments, including interests in other private vehicles, including when it is disadvantageous to do so, in order to make the distributions required in order to maintain its status as a RIC and to avoid the imposition of a federal income or excise tax.

* * * * *

Portfolio turnover – Portfolio changes will be made without regard to the length of time particular investments may have been held, and the fund may engage in frequent and active trading of its portfolio securities. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The higher the rate of portfolio turnover, the higher these transaction costs will generally be. In addition, the sale of portfolio securities may 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. These costs and tax effects may adversely affect the fund's returns to shareholders.

Fixed income securities are generally traded on a net basis and usually neither brokerage commissions nor transfer taxes are involved. Transaction costs are usually reflected in the spread between the bid and asked price.

The fund's portfolio turnover rate would equal 100% if each security in the fund's portfolio were replaced once per year. Because the fund has not commenced investment operations as of the date of this statement of additional information, information regarding the fund's portfolio turnover rate is not shown.

Fund policies

All percentage limitations in the following fund policies are considered at the time securities are purchased and are based on the fund's net assets 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 fund has adopted the following policies, which may not be changed without approval by holders of a majority of its 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.

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 and except for temporary defensive purposes, the fund's investments will be concentrated in any industry; provided, however, that the fund will normally concentrate its investments in the financial services group of industries.

2. The fund has adopted a fundamental investment policy to either (i) make quarterly repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as such rule may be amended from time to time ("Rule 23c-3"), to repurchase between 5% and 25% of its outstanding common shares at net asset value per share ("NAV") or (ii) if permitted by SEC exemptive relief or amendments to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, make monthly repurchase offers to repurchase, at NAV, not less than 5% of its outstanding common shares in any month and not more than 25% of its outstanding common shares in any three-month period, in the case of either (i) or (ii), unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements. When a quarterly repurchase offer commences, the fund will send written notice to each shareholder at least twenty-one (21) days before the date by which shareholders can request that their shares be repurchased in response to a repurchase offer (the "Repurchase Request Deadline").

The Repurchase Request Deadline will be established by the Board in accordance with Rule 23c-3, which requires the Repurchase Request Deadline to be no less than 21 days and no more than 42 days after the fund sends notification to shareholders of the repurchase offer.

The repurchase price will be the NAV of the fund as determined at the close of business on a date (the "Repurchase Pricing Date") that will generally be the same date as the Repurchase Request Deadline, but that may be up to fourteen (14) calendar days following the Repurchase Request Deadline, or on the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day.

Additional information about the fund's policies – The information below is not part of the 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 currently considers the financial services group of industries to include companies involved in activities such as banking, mortgage, consumer or specialized finance, investment banking, securities brokerage, asset management and custody, private equity, insurance, financial investment, real estate and mortgage finance, and also companies operating as financial conglomerates. For purposes of this policy, the fund intends to treat K-PEC as an issuer principally engaged in the financial services group of industries. This policy does not apply to (i) investments in securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or U.S. government sponsored enterprises or repurchase agreements with respect thereto, or (ii) certain asset-backed securities that are backed by a pool of loans issued to companies in a wide variety of industries unrelated to each other such that the economic characteristics of such a security are not predominantly related to a single industry to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. In addition, for purposes of this policy, with respect to a private activity municipal bond the principal and interest payments of which are derived primarily from the assets and revenues of a nongovernmental entity, the fund will look to such nongovernmental entity to determine the industry to which the investment should be allocated.

Management of the fund

Board of trustees and officers

Independent trustees¹

The fund'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 fund'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 fund 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 fund'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 fund'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 fund's registration statement.

Name, year of birth and position with fund (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
Pablo R. González Guajardo, 1967 Trustee (2025)	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service as a chief executive officer • Senior corporate management experience • Corporate board experience • Service on advisory and trustee boards for nonprofit organizations • MBA
William D. Jones, 1955 Chair of the Board (Independent and Non-Executive) (2025)	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 Sempra Energy (until 2022); Biogen Inc. (until 2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Amy Zegart, PhD, 1967 Trustee (2025)	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 fund's service providers also permit the interested trustees to make a significant contribution to the fund's board.

Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee/officer²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the Principal Underwriter of the fund	Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee	Other directorships³ held by trustee during the past five years
Walt Burkley, 1966 Trustee (2025)	Senior Vice President and General Counsel - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company; Director and General Counsel, The Capital Group Companies, Inc.*; Director, Capital Research Company*; Director, Capital Research and Management Company	2	None

Other officers⁵

Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as an officer ²)	Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the Principal Underwriter of the fund
Jessica C. Spaly, 1977 President (2025)	Partner - Capital Research Global Investors, Capital Research and Management Company
Michael W. Stockton, 1967 Principal Executive Officer and Executive Vice President (2025)	Senior Vice President - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Clara Kang, 1987 Senior Vice President (2025)	Vice President - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Erik A. Vayntrub, 1984 Senior Vice President (2025)	Senior Vice President - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company; Secretary, Capital Management Services, Inc.*
Michael R. Tom, 1988 Secretary (2025)	Associate - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Brian C. Janssen, 1972 Treasurer (2025)	Senior Vice President - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Susan K. Countess, 1966 Assistant Secretary (2025)	Associate - Legal and Compliance Group, Capital Research and Management Company
Patrick C. Castellani, 1978 Assistant Treasurer (2025)	Assistant Vice President - Investment Operations, Capital Research and Management Company
Sandra Chuon, 1972 Assistant Treasurer (2025)	Vice President - Investment Operations, 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 fund serve until their resignation, removal or retirement.

³ This includes all directorships/trusteeships (other than those in the American Funds or other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates) that are held by each trustee as a director/trustee of a public company or a registered investment company. 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 principal underwriter).

⁵ All of the trustees and/or officers listed 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^{1,4} of fund shares owned	Aggregate dollar range¹ of shares owned in all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the fund	Dollar range^{1,2} of independent trustees deferred compensation³ allocated to fund	Aggregate dollar range^{1,2} of independent trustees deferred compensation³ allocated to all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the fund
Independent trustees				
Pablo R. González Guajardo	N/A	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
William D. Jones	N/A	Over \$100,000	N/A	Over \$100,000
Amy Zegart	N/A	Over \$100,000	N/A	N/A

Name	Dollar range^{1,4} of fund shares owned	Aggregate dollar range¹ of shares owned in all funds overseen by trustee in same family of investment companies as the fund
Interested trustees		
Walt Burkley	N/A	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 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.

⁴ N/A indicates that, as of December 31, 2025, the fund was not offered for purchase to the public and, as such, the listed individual could not have owned any shares of the fund.

Trustee compensation – No compensation is paid by the fund 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 fund” section in this statement of additional information, all other officers and trustees of the fund 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”). The fund 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 fund and the other funds served by each independent trustee each pay a portion of these fees.

No pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of fund expenses. Generally, independent trustees may elect, on a voluntary basis, to defer all or a portion of their fees through a deferred compensation plan in effect for the fund. The fund also reimburses certain expenses of the independent trustees.

Trustee compensation earned during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 :

Name	Aggregate compensation (including voluntarily deferred compensation) from the fund¹	Total compensation (including voluntarily deferred compensation²) from all funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates
Pablo R. González Guajardo	None	\$622,125
William D. Jones	None	650,500
Amy Zegart	None	496,500

¹ The fund has not completed a full fiscal year of operations. Aggregate compensation from the fund shown reflects compensation for the period beginning December 11, 2025 (date of organization) to March 31, 2026. The aggregate compensation for each trustee serving on the board for fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 to be paid by the fund is estimated to be as follows: Pablo R. González Guajardo (\$9,849), William D. Jones (\$12,028) and Amy Zegart (\$9,850).

² Amounts may be deferred by eligible trustees under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan adopted by the fund in 2025. Deferred amounts accumulate at an earnings rate determined by the total return of one or more American Funds as designated by the trustees. Compensation shown in this table for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 does not include earnings on amounts deferred in previous fiscal years.

Fund organization and the board of trustees – The fund is a nondiversified, closed-end management investment company that continuously offers its common shares and is operated as an “interval fund.” The fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on July 10, 2025. All fund operations are supervised by the fund’s board of trustees which meets periodically and performs duties required by applicable state and federal laws.

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

Independent board members are paid certain fees for services rendered to the fund as described above. They may elect to defer all or a portion of these fees through a deferred compensation plan in effect for the fund.

The fund has several different classes of shares. Shares of each class represent an interest in the same investment portfolio. Although the fund is not an open-end investment company, it has undertaken to comply with the terms of Rule 18f-3 as a condition of an exemptive order under the 1940 Act which permits it to have, among other things, a multi-class structure with different distribution and shareholder servicing fees across classes. Each class has pro rata rights as to voting, repurchases, dividends and liquidation, except that each class bears different distribution expenses and may bear different transfer agent fees and other expenses properly attributable to the particular class as approved by the board of trustees and set forth in the fund’s rule 18f-3 Plan. Each class’s shareholders have exclusive voting rights with respect to the respective class’s rule 12b-1 plans adopted in connection with the distribution of shares and on other matters in which the interests of one class are different from interests in another class. Shares of all classes of the fund vote together on matters that affect all classes in substantially the same manner. Each class votes as a class on matters that affect that class alone. In addition, 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 fund 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.

The fund’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 fund 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 fund 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 fund 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 fund management and counsel to the independent trustees and the fund.

Risk oversight – Day-to-day management of the fund, including risk management, is the responsibility of the fund's contractual service providers, including the fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter/distributor and transfer agent. Each of these entities is responsible for specific portions of the fund's operations, including the processes and associated risks relating to the fund's investments, integrity of cash 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 fund's service providers, including risks. For example, the board receives reports from investment professionals regarding risks related to the fund's investments and trading. The board also receives compliance reports from the fund's and the investment adviser's chief compliance officers addressing certain areas of risk.

Committees of the fund's board, which are comprised of independent board members, none of whom is an "interested person" of the fund 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 fund's audit committee oversees the processes and certain attendant risks relating to financial reporting, valuation of fund assets, and related controls. Similarly, a joint review and advisory committee oversees certain risk controls relating to the fund's transfer agency services.

Not all risks that may affect the fund 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 fund's objectives. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the ability of the fund's service providers to eliminate or mitigate risks is subject to limitations.

Committees of the board of trustees – The fund has an audit committee comprised of all of its independent board members. The committee provides oversight regarding the fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and the internal controls of the fund's principal service providers. The committee acts as a liaison between the fund's independent registered public accounting firm and the full board of trustees.

The fund 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 certain agreements with fund service providers, including the investment adviser or the investment adviser's affiliates and third parties. These include the Investment Advisory and Service Agreement, Principal Underwriting Agreement, Administrative Services Agreement, Shareholder Services Agreement, Sub-Administration Agreement and Plans of Distribution adopted pursuant to rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, that the fund may enter into, renew or continue, and to make its recommendations to the full board of trustees on these matters.

The fund has a nominating and governance committee comprised of all of its independent board members. 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 fund, addressed to the fund'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.

Proxy voting procedures and principles

Investment adviser – The fund’s investment adviser, Capital Research and Management Company, in consultation with the fund’s board, has adopted Proxy Voting Procedures and Principles (the “Principles”) with respect to voting proxies of securities held by the fund and other funds managed 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. Final voting authority is held by a committee of the appropriate equity investment division of the investment adviser under authority delegated by the funds’ boards. 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 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, or (c) a company with a director of 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 where 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.

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 American Funds Service Company 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.

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 American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225, (b) on the Capital Group website and (c) on the SEC's website at sec.gov.

Principal fund shareholders – Shareholders beneficially owning 25% or more of outstanding shares may be in control and may be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a shareholder vote. Because the fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this statement of additional information, except as noted below, no person beneficially owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund as of the date of this statement of additional information.

Capital Research and Management Company, or its affiliates, have provided, or are expected to provide prior to the commencement of operations, the initial seed investments in the fund. For so long as Capital Research and Management Company, or its affiliates, have a greater than 25% interest in the fund, they may be deemed to be a “control person” of the fund for purposes of the 1940 Act.

Investment adviser – Capital Research and Management Company, the fund’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 the fund, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the CEA with respect to the fund and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA with respect to the fund.

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 fund 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, the investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing fund assets. In addition, Capital Research and Management Company’s investment analysts may make investment decisions with respect to a portion of a fund’s portfolio within their research coverage.

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 (i) 75% S&P 500, 25% Morningstar US Funds - Large Blend, (ii) S&P 500 Index, (iii) Morningstar US Funds - Large Blend, and (iv) S&P 500 (*Daily Returns*). 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 other managed accounts – As described below, portfolio managers may personally own shares of the fund. 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 November 30, 2025:

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}	
Michael Beckwith	N/A	3	\$243.4	4	\$11.27	None	
Cheryl E. Frank	N/A	5	\$167.2	1	\$5.00	126	\$19.40
Greg Miliotes	N/A	2	\$179.4	3	\$4.68	126	\$19.40
Jessica C. Spaly	N/A	7	\$704.0	6	\$81.89	None	

¹ N/A indicates that, as of November 30, 2025, the fund was not offered for purchase to the public and, as such, the listed individual could not have owned any shares of the fund.

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.

Conflicts of interest - The 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. These material conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, those described below.

- The investment adviser will, at times, compete with certain of its affiliates, including other entities it manages or proprietary accounts, for investments for the fund, creating certain conflicts of interest in evaluating the suitability of investment opportunities and making or recommending acquisitions on the fund's behalf. The investment adviser will receive advisory and other fees from the other entities it manages, and the fees, at times, will not be proportionate to such entities' investment accounts for any given transaction and will create an incentive to favor entities with higher fees.
- Subject to applicable law, affiliates of the investment adviser will, from time to time, invest in one of the fund's portfolio companies and hold a different class of securities than the fund. To the extent that an affiliate of the investment adviser holds a different class of securities than the fund, its interests might not be aligned with the fund's. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the investment adviser will act in the best interest of the fund in accordance with its fiduciary duty to the fund.
- The appropriate allocation among the fund and other funds and accounts managed by the investment adviser of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating and making investments often will not be clear, especially where more than one such fund or account participates. The investment adviser will determine, in its sole discretion, the appropriate allocation of investment-related expenses, including broken deal expenses incurred in respect of unconsummated investments and expenses more generally relating to a particular investment strategy, among the funds and accounts participating or that would have participated in such investments or that otherwise participate in the relevant investment strategy, as applicable, which could result in the fund bearing more or less of these expenses than other participants or potential participants in the relevant investments.
- The investment adviser expects to obtain investment exposure to private equity through K-PEC and co-investment opportunities offered and sponsored by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (together with its subsidiaries, "KKR") without considering the universe of available investment options managed by other managers. The investment adviser's arrangements with KKR create an incentive for the investment adviser to consider only K-PEC and KKR sponsored co-investments even in circumstances when it may conflict or appear to conflict with the fund's and shareholders' interests. Such conflicts could arise in many circumstances, including, for example and without limitation, if K-PEC performance lags market or competitor returns over extended periods. Additionally, with respect to KKR's allocation of co-investment opportunities to third-party investors such as the fund (each, a "Co-Investor"), there can be no assurances that any particular Co-Investor, including the fund, will be given the opportunity to participate in any co-investment opportunities, or on the same or comparable economic terms as other Co-Investors. In determining the allocation of co-investment opportunities, KKR considers a multitude of factors, including the interest of K-PEC, any KKR Vehicles, KKR proprietary entities, KKR and/or Co-Investors in the opportunity. As a result, co-investment opportunities are not allocated pro rata based on each investor's assets, and the fund may not receive its desired allocation to certain co-investments. This could limit the fund's investment flexibility and liquidity, as well as its ability to achieve its desired investment returns. In addition, to the extent the investment adviser and KKR alter or terminate their relationship, the fund may not be able to pursue its investment objective and strategies in whole or in part, and the fund and shareholders could experience investment losses as a result. Other benefits that

the investment adviser and the fund enjoy as a result of their relationship with KKR could also be altered, reduced or eliminated in the event of such changes to their relationship.

- KKR provides distribution payments to the fund's distributor, Capital Client Group, Inc., in connection with investments by certain funds and accounts managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates, including the fund (collectively, "Capital Group Entities"), in KKR-sponsored investments, including K-PEC, other KKR Vehicles and KKR-sourced co-investments. As it relates to the fund, these payments are determined by the collective amount the fund invests in such KKR-sponsored investments and are calculated as a revenue share of the fees and performance allocations received by KKR from such investments. Any such compensation will apply regardless of how an investment is acquired and will not be contingent on the fund realizing a gain on its investment in such KKR-sponsored investments. This may create an incentive for the investment adviser to allocate a greater portion of the fund's assets to K-PEC, other KKR Vehicles and KKR-sourced co-investments, even when it may conflict or appear to conflict with the fund's and shareholders' interests as described in the paragraph immediately above, and may create a disincentive for the investment adviser to attempt to negotiate lower fees on such investments.
- While the value of the fund's securities and other instruments are typically based on pricing information from independent sources such as dealers and pricing services, the fund relies on its own fair valuations with respect to portfolio investments that are not publicly traded and for which no market-based price quotation is available. Fair value pricing involves judgments that are inherently subjective and uncertain. Additionally, the fund or its pricing services may utilize inputs obtained from KKR, its affiliates and/or agents regarding certain of the fund's portfolio investments. Because the fund's management fee is calculated based on the value of the fund's net assets, the role of the investment adviser in valuation of the fund's securities and other holdings presents a potential conflict of interest -- namely, that the investment adviser could be incentivized to value the assets higher than if the management fee were not based on the valuation of such assets. In addition, because the fund's NAV is a critical component in several operational matters including the determination of the price at which the fund's shares will be offered and at which a repurchase offer will be made, a variance in the valuation of the fund's investments will impact, positively or negatively, the fees and expenses shareholders will pay, the price a shareholder will receive in connection with a repurchase order and the number of shares an investor will receive upon investing in the fund.
- As a registered investment company, the fund is limited in its ability to make investments in issuers in which the investment adviser or its affiliates' other clients have an investment. The fund is limited in its ability to co-invest with the investment adviser, or one or more of its affiliates in privately negotiated transactions without an exemptive order from the SEC.
- Due to the limited nature of many private equity investment opportunities, KKR may limit the fund's investments in K-PEC or private equity co-investment opportunities sponsored by KKR or may favor other KKR clients or accounts in manner that reduces allocations otherwise available to other co-investing accounts, including the fund. To mitigate this conflict, KKR generally allocates investment opportunities in a manner that is consistent with an allocation methodology established by KKR and its affiliates, in a manner designed to ensure allocations of such opportunities are made on a fair and equitable basis over time. See the sections titled "K-PEC" and "Co-Investments" in the Investment Strategies section of this prospectus for additional information about the conflicts of interest that may exist with respect to the fund's investments in K-PEC and private equity securities pursuant to co-invest opportunities sourced and offered by KKR and its affiliates.
- By reason of the various activities of the investment adviser and its affiliates, the investment adviser and such affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information or

otherwise be restricted from purchasing certain potential fund investments that otherwise might have been purchased or be restricted from selling certain fund investments that might otherwise have been sold at the time.

- The investment adviser will also have, or enter into, advisory relationships with other advisory clients (including, among others, employee benefit plans subject to ERISA and related regulations) that could lead to circumstances in which a conflict of interest between the investment adviser's advisory clients could exist or develop. In addition, to the extent that another client of the investment adviser holds a different class of securities than the fund, the interest of such client and the fund might not be aligned. As a result of these conflicts and restrictions, the investment adviser could be unable to implement the fund's investment strategies as effectively as it could have in the absence of such conflicts or restrictions. In order to avoid these conflicts and restrictions, the investment adviser could choose to exit these investments prematurely and, as a result, the fund would forgo any future positive returns associated with such investments.
- Certain other client accounts or proprietary accounts managed by the investment adviser have investment objectives, programs, strategies and positions that are similar to, or conflict with, those of the fund, or compete with, or have interests adverse to, the fund. This type of conflict could affect the prices and availability of the securities or interests in which the fund invests. The investment adviser or its affiliates will, from time to time, give advice or take action with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, other client accounts or proprietary accounts managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that could be different from or otherwise inconsistent with the advice given or timing or nature of any action taken with respect to the investments held by, and transactions of, the fund. Such different advice and/or inconsistent actions could be due to a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, the differences between the investment objective, program, strategy and tax treatment of the other client accounts or proprietary accounts and the fund or the regulatory status of other client accounts and any related restrictions or obligations imposed on the investment adviser or its affiliate as a fiduciary thereof. Such advice and actions could adversely impact the fund.

The investment adviser and its affiliates will deal with conflicts of interest using its best judgment, but in its sole discretion. Although the investment adviser has established procedures and policies addressing conflicts of interest, there can be no assurance that the investment adviser will be able to resolve all conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the fund.

Investment Advisory and Service Agreement – The Investment Advisory and Service Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the fund and the investment adviser will continue in effect until January 31, 2027, 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 the 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 fund for its acts or omissions in the performance of its obligations to the fund not involving willful misconduct, 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 sub-advisers approved by the fund’s board, pursuant to an agreement between the investment adviser and such sub-adviser. Any such sub-adviser will be paid solely by the investment adviser out of the investment adviser’s fees.

In addition to providing investment advisory services, the investment adviser furnishes certain operational fund administration services, including by furnishing the services of persons to perform related executive, clerical and operational services, and provides suitable office space, necessary small office equipment and utilities, general purpose accounting forms, supplies and postage used at the fund’s offices. The fund pays all expenses not assumed by the investment adviser, including, but not limited to: custodian, stock transfer and dividend disbursing fees and expenses; shareholder recordkeeping and administrative expenses; fund accounting and administration expenses; costs of the designing, printing and mailing of reports, prospectuses, proxy statements and notices to its shareholders; taxes; expenses of the issuance and repurchases of fund shares (including stock certificates, registration and qualification fees and expenses); expenses pursuant to the fund’s plans of distribution (described below); legal and auditing expenses; compensation, fees and expenses paid to independent trustees; association dues; costs of stationery and forms prepared exclusively for the fund; and costs of assembling and storing shareholder account data.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the fund has agreed to pay Capital Research and Management Company an annual management fee, payable on a monthly basis, at the annual rate of 0.350% of the fund’s average daily net assets. Management fees are paid monthly and accrued daily.

The fund is newly organized and the fund’s first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding investment advisory fees paid is not available.

Administrative services – The investment adviser and its affiliates provide certain administrative services for shareholders of the fund’s shares. 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. Administrative services also include, but are not limited to, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing third parties that provide services to fund shareholders.

These services are provided pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement (the “Administrative Agreement”) between the fund and the investment adviser relating to the fund’s Class A, A-2, A-3, F-2, F-3 and R-6 shares. The Administrative Agreement will continue in effect until January 31, 2027, unless sooner renewed or terminated, and may be renewed from year to year thereafter, provided that any such renewal has been specifically approved by the vote of a majority of the members of the fund’s board who are not parties to the Administrative Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The fund may terminate the Administrative Agreement at any time by vote of a majority of independent board members. The investment adviser has the right to terminate the Administrative Agreement upon 60 days’ written notice to the fund. The Administrative Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Administrative Agreement between the fund and the investment adviser provides the fund the ability to charge an administrative services fee of .05% for all share classes. The fund’s investment adviser receives an administrative services fee at the annual rate of .03% of the average daily net assets of the fund attributable to each of the share classes (which could be increased as noted above) for its provision of administrative services. Administrative services fees are paid monthly and accrued daily.

The fund is newly organized and the fund’s first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding administrative service fees paid is not available.

Accounting and other fund administration services – The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY”) provides accounting and other fund administration services to each of the fund’s share classes pursuant to a sub-administration agreement. These services include, but are not limited to, fund accounting (including calculation of net asset value), financial reporting and tax services. The fund compensates BNY for providing these services. BNY is not a related party to the fund or the investment adviser.

Principal Underwriter and plans of distribution – Capital Client Group, Inc. (the “Principal Underwriter”) is the principal underwriter of the fund’s shares. The Principal Underwriter 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; 444 W. Lake Street, Suite 4600, Chicago, IL 60606; and 78 SW 7th Street, 5th Floor, Suite 06-143, Miami, FL 33130.

The Principal Underwriter receives revenues relating to sales of the fund’s shares, as follows:

- For Class A shares, the Principal Underwriter receives commission revenue consisting of the balance of the Class A sales charge remaining after the allowances by the Principal Underwriter to investment dealers.
- For Class A and A-2 shares, the Principal Underwriter receives any contingent deferred sales charges that apply during the first 18 months (in the case of Class A) or 12 months (in the case of A-2) after purchase.

Plans of distribution – The fund has adopted plans of distribution (the “Plans”) in a manner consistent with rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates the manner in which an open-end investment company may directly or indirectly bear the expenses of distributing its Shares. Although the fund is not an open-end investment company, it has undertaken to comply with the terms of Rule 12b-1 as a condition of an exemptive order under the 1940 Act which permits it to have, among other things, a multi-class structure and distribution and shareholder servicing fees. The Plans permit the fund to expend amounts to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of fund shares, provided the fund’s board of trustees has approved the category of expenses for which payment is being made.

Each Plan is specific to a particular share class of the fund. As the fund has not adopted a Plan for Class F-2, F-3 or R-6 shares, no 12b-1 fees are paid from Class F-2, F-3 or R-6 share assets and the following disclosure is not applicable to these share classes.

Payments under the Plans may be made for service-related and/or distribution-related expenses. Service-related expenses include paying service fees to qualified dealers. Distribution-related expenses include commissions paid to qualified dealers. The amounts to be paid under the Plans for the fiscal year, expressed as a percentage of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to the applicable share class, are disclosed in the prospectus under “Fees and expenses of the fund.” Further information regarding the amounts available under each Plan is in the “Plans of Distribution” section of the prospectus.

The fund is newly organized and the fund’s first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding commissions, revenue or service fees retained by the Principal Underwriter after allowances, or compensation to dealers paid is not available.

Following is a brief description of the Plans:

Class A – For Class A shares, up to 0.25% of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to such shares is reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter for paying service-related expenses, and the balance available under the applicable Plan may be paid to the Principal Underwriter for distribution-related expenses. The fund may annually expend up to 0.30% for Class A shares under the applicable Plan.

Distribution-related expenses for Class A shares include dealer commissions and wholesaler compensation paid on sales of shares of \$1,000,000 or more purchased without a sales charge. Commissions on these “no load” purchases (which are described in further detail

under the "Sales Charges" section of this statement of additional information) in excess of the Class A Plan limitations and not reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter during the most recent fiscal quarter are recoverable for 15 months, provided that the reimbursement of such commissions does not cause the fund to exceed the annual expense limit. After 15 months, these commissions are not recoverable. The fund is newly organized and the fund's first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding unreimbursed expenses that remained subject to reimbursement under the Plan for Class A shares is not available.

Class A-2 – For Class A-2 shares, up to 0.25% of the fund's average daily net assets attributable to such shares is reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter for paying service-related expenses, and the balance available under the applicable Plan may be paid for distribution-related expenses. The fund is currently authorized to annually expend up to 0.55% for Class A-2 shares under the applicable Plan. The total amount allowable under such Plan is 0.75%. The fund may annually expend up to this amount with the approval of the board of trustees.

Distribution-related expenses for Class A-2 shares include dealer commissions and wholesaler compensation paid on sales of shares of \$750,000 or more purchased without a sales charge. Commissions on these "no load" purchases (which are described in further detail under the "Sales Charges" section of this statement of additional information) in excess of the Class A-2 Plan limitations and not reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter during the most recent fiscal quarter are recoverable for 15 months, provided that the reimbursement of such commissions does not cause the fund to exceed the annual expense limit. After 15 months, these commissions are not recoverable. The fund is newly organized and the fund's first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding unreimbursed expenses that remained subject to reimbursement under the Plan for Class A-2 shares is not available.

Class A-3 – For Class A-3 shares, 0.25% of the fund's average daily net assets attributable to such shares is reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter for paying service-related expenses, and the balance available under the applicable Plan may be paid for distribution-related expenses. The fund may annually expend up to 0.75% for Class A-3 shares under the applicable Plan.

Payment of service fees – For purchases of less than \$1,000,000 (in the case of Class A shares) or \$750,000 (in the case of Class A-2 shares), payment of service fees to investment dealers generally begins accruing immediately after establishment of an account in Class A shares or Class A-2 shares, as applicable. For purchases of \$1,000,000 or more (in the case of Class A shares) or of \$750,000 or more (in the case of Class A-2 shares), payment of service fees to investment dealers generally begins accruing 12 months after establishment of an account in the applicable shares. Service fees are not paid on certain investments made at net asset value including accounts established by registered representatives and their family members as described in the "Sales charges" section of the prospectus. With respect to purchases of Class A-3 shares, payment of service fees to investment dealers generally begins accruing immediately after establishment of an account in such shares as provided by the applicable financial intermediary.

The fund is newly organized and the fund's first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding 12b-1 expenses accrued and paid is not available.

Approval of the Plans – As required by rule 12b-1 and the 1940 Act, the Plans (together with the Principal Underwriting Agreement) have been approved by the full board of trustees and separately by a majority of the independent trustees of the fund who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans or the Principal Underwriting Agreement. In addition, the selection and

nomination of independent trustees of the fund are committed to the discretion of the independent trustees during the existence of the Plans.

Potential benefits of the Plans to the 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 Plans will stimulate sales of the fund 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. The Plans may not be amended to materially increase the amount spent for distribution without shareholder approval. Plan expenses are reviewed quarterly by the board of trustees and the Plans must be renewed annually by the board of trustees.

A portion of the fund's 12b-1 expense is paid to financial professionals to compensate them for providing ongoing services. If you have questions regarding your investment in the fund or need assistance with your account, please contact your financial professional. If you need a financial professional, please call Capital Client Group, Inc. at (800) 421 4120 for assistance.

Execution of portfolio transactions

The investment adviser places orders with broker-dealers for the 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 the 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. The 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 the 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.

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.

The placing and execution of orders for the fund also is subject to restrictions under U.S. securities laws, including certain prohibitions against trading among the fund and its affiliates. Certain broker-dealers, through which the fund may effect securities transactions, may be affiliated persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the fund or affiliated persons of such affiliates. The Board has adopted certain policies incorporating the standards of Rule 17e-1 issued by the SEC under the 1940 Act which require that the commissions paid to affiliates of the fund be reasonable and fair compared to the commissions, fees or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities during a comparable period of time.

Investments in K-PEC and Co-Investments

With respect to investments in K-PEC, the fund will purchase units directly from K-PEC, and will have units redeemed directly by K-PEC. With respect to investments in co-investments, the fund expects to acquire interests in the applicable co-investment vehicles directly from such vehicles or as Reserved Co-Investments (as described in the prospectus) from KKR and its affiliates, as the case may be.

Other

The fund is required to disclose information regarding investments in the securities of its "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.

The fund is newly organized and the fund's first fiscal year has not yet been completed. As a result, fiscal year information regarding investments in securities of the fund's regular broker-dealers is not available.

Price of shares

The fund is a closed-end interval fund and, to provide liquidity and the ability to receive NAV on a disposition of at least a portion of your Shares, makes periodic offers to repurchase Shares. The repurchase price will be the NAV of the fund as determined at the close of business on a date (the "Repurchase Pricing Date") that will generally be the same date as the Repurchase Request Deadline, but that may be up to fourteen (14) calendar days following the Repurchase Request Deadline, or on the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day.

Shares are purchased at the net asset value price next determined after the purchase order is received by the fund or the Transfer Agent provided that your request contains all information and legal documentation necessary to process the transaction.

The offering or net asset value price is effective for orders received prior to the time of determination of the net asset value and, in the case of orders placed with dealers or their authorized designees, accepted by the Principal Underwriter, the Transfer Agent, a dealer or any of their designees. In the case of orders sent directly to the fund or the Transfer Agent, an investment dealer should be indicated. The dealer is responsible for promptly transmitting purchase and sell orders to the Principal Underwriter.

Prices that appear in newspapers and websites do not always indicate prices at which you will be purchasing shares of the fund, since such prices generally reflect the previous day's closing price, while purchases are made at the next calculated price. The price you pay for shares, the offering price, is based on the net asset value per share. Net asset value is computed by adding a class's share of the value of a fund's investments, cash and other assets, subtracting the class's share of the fund's liabilities allocated to the class, and dividing the result by the number of shares of that class that are outstanding. Realized investment income and gain is included in the fund's net asset value until the ex-dividend date, when the declared dividend amount is treated as a fund liability. The net asset value 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. If the New York Stock Exchange makes a scheduled (e.g., the day after Thanksgiving) or an unscheduled close prior to 4 p.m. New York time, the net asset value of the fund will be determined at approximately the time the New York Stock Exchange closes on that day. If on such a day market quotations and prices from third-party pricing services are not based as of the time of the early close of the New York Stock Exchange but are as of a later time (up to approximately 4 p.m. New York time), for example because the market remains open after the close of the New York Stock Exchange, those later market quotations and prices will be used in determining the fund's net asset value.

Orders in good order received after the New York Stock Exchange closes (scheduled or unscheduled) will be processed at the net asset value (plus any applicable sales charge) calculated on the following business day. The New York Stock Exchange is currently closed on weekends and on the following holidays: 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. Each share class of the fund has a separately calculated net asset value (and share price).

Orders received by the investment dealer or authorized designee, the Transfer Agent or the fund after the time of the determination of the net asset value will be entered at the next calculated offering price. Note that investment dealers or other intermediaries may have their own rules about share transactions and may have earlier cut-off times than those of the fund. For more information about how to purchase through your intermediary, contact your intermediary directly.

All portfolio securities of the fund are valued, and the net asset values per share for each share class are determined, as indicated below. The fund follows standard industry practice by typically reflecting changes in its 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.

Exchange-traded options and futures contracts are generally valued at the official closing price or the official settlement price on the exchange or market on which such instruments are traded, as of the close of business on the day such instruments are being valued. Options not traded on exchanges are generally valued at evaluated prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors.

Fixed income securities, including short-term securities and loans other than directly originated loans, 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.

Swaps, including interest rate swaps, total return swaps and positions in credit default swap indices, are generally valued using evaluated prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors who calculate these values based on market inputs that may include yields of the indices referenced in the instrument and the relevant curve, dealer quotes, default probabilities and recovery rates, other reference data, and terms of the contract.

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 the fund might reasonably expect to receive if such fair valued securities were sold in an orderly transaction. Fair valuations 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 the 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).

Certain short-term securities, such as variable rate demand notes or repurchase agreements involving securities fully collateralized by cash or U.S. government securities, are valued at par.

The fund's investments in K-PEC and private equity co-investments are valued at fair value. The fair value of such investments ordinarily will be, in the case of K-PEC, the net asset value of the fund's interest in K-PEC, and will be, in the case of co-investments, the fair value ascribed to such investments by KKR or their affiliates as of or prior to the relevant determination date. The net asset value of K-PEC's units are determined monthly, and the valuation of co-investments is generally determined monthly to the extent held by K-PEC, or otherwise quarterly, in each case by KKR; provided that such values will be adjusted for any other relevant information available at the time the fund values its portfolio, including capital activity and material events occurring between the reference dates of the valuations of those investments and the relevant determination date.

Assets and 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 the fund's shares, at the exchange rates obtained from a third-party pricing vendor.

Each class of shares represents interests in the same portfolio of investments and is identical in all respects to each other class, except for differences relating to distribution, service and other charges and expenses, certain voting rights, differences relating to eligible investors, the designation of each class of shares, conversion features and exchange privileges. Expenses attributable to the fund, but not to a particular class of shares, are borne by each class pro rata based on the relative aggregate net assets of the classes. Expenses directly attributable to a class of shares are borne by that class of shares. Liabilities attributable to particular share classes, such as liabilities for repurchase of fund shares, are deducted from total assets attributable to such share classes.

Net assets so obtained for each share class are then divided by the total number of shares outstanding of that share class, and the result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share for that class.

Taxes and distributions

Disclaimer: Some of the following information may not apply to certain shareholders, including those holding fund shares in a tax-favored 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 - The fund intends to qualify each year as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (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, the 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, including the asset diversification and qualifying income tests. The asset diversification test requires that at the close of each quarter of the fund’s taxable year that (i) at least 50% of the fund’s assets be invested in cash and cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, represent neither more than 5% of the assets of the fund nor more than 10% of the voting securities of the issuer, and (ii) no more than 25% of the fund’s assets be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers that the fund controls and are engaged in similar trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The qualifying income test requires that the fund derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of certain securities, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, net income from certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships,” or other income derived with respect to the fund’s business of investing in such stock or securities.

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

Amounts not distributed by the 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, the 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 the fund paid no U.S. federal income tax.

Dividends paid by the 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 the 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 the fund to such shareholders.

The 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.

Fund distributions - Fund distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. See the discussion below regarding distributions declared in October, November or December for further information. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law.

Distributions of net capital gain that the fund properly reports as a capital gain distribution generally will be taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the fund have been held by a shareholder. Any loss realized upon the repurchase of shares held at the time of repurchase 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 distributions by the fund result in a reduction in the net asset value of the fund's shares. Investors should consider the tax implications of buying shares just prior to a capital gain distribution. The price of shares purchased at that time includes the amount of the forthcoming distribution. Those purchasing just prior to a distribution will subsequently receive a partial return of their investment capital upon payment of the distribution, which will be taxable to them.

Sales, repurchases and exchanges of fund shares - Sales, repurchases of shares, and exchanges of shares including exchanges for shares of other PPS Funds or American Funds, may result in federal, state and local tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder.

Any loss realized on a redemption or exchange of shares of the 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.

If a shareholder exchanges or otherwise disposes of shares of the fund within 90 days of having acquired such shares, and if, as a result of having acquired those shares, the shareholder subsequently pays a reduced or no sales charge for shares of the fund, or of a different fund acquired before January 31st of the year following the year the shareholder exchanged or otherwise disposed of the original fund shares, the sales charge previously incurred in acquiring the fund's shares will not be taken into account (to the extent such previous sales charges do not exceed the reduction in sales charges) for the purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss on the exchange, but will be treated as having been incurred in the acquisition of such other fund(s).

Tax consequences of investing in non-U.S. securities - Dividend and interest income received by the fund from sources outside the United States may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such foreign jurisdictions. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States, however, may reduce or eliminate these foreign taxes. Some foreign countries impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

If more than 50% of the value of the total assets of the fund at the close of the taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the fund may elect to pass through to shareholders the foreign taxes paid by the fund. If such an election is made, shareholders may claim a credit or deduction on their federal income tax returns for, and will be required to treat as part of the amounts distributed to them, their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by the fund to foreign countries. The application of the foreign tax credit depends upon the particular circumstances of each shareholder.

Foreign currency gains and losses, including the portion of gain or loss on the sale of debt securities attributable to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, are generally taxable as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses may increase or decrease the amount of dividends payable by the fund to

shareholders. A fund may elect to treat gain and loss on certain foreign currency contracts as capital gain and loss instead of ordinary income or loss.

If the fund invests in stock of certain passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"), the fund intends to mark-to-market these securities and recognize any gains at the end of its fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any previously recognized gains. Both gains and losses will be treated as ordinary income or loss, and the fund is required to distribute any resulting income. If the fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC security, the fund may be subject to adverse tax consequences.

Certain investments in REITs - 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 the fund to pass through to its shareholders such taxable ordinary REIT dividends. Accordingly, individual (and certain other non-corporate) shareholders of the 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, provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Tax consequences of investing in derivatives - The fund may enter into transactions involving derivatives, such as futures, swaps, options and forward contracts. 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.

Tax consequences of investing in private vehicles - The fund expects to invest in private vehicles, including K-PEC and co-investment vehicles, that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

An entity that is properly classified as a partnership, rather than an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation, is not itself subject to federal income tax. Instead, each partner of the partnership must take into account its distributive share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and credits (including all such items allocable to that partnership from investments in other partnerships) for each taxable year of the partnership ending with or within the partner's taxable year, without regard to whether such partner has received or will receive corresponding cash distributions from the partnership. As such, the fund may be required to recognize items of taxable income and gain prior to the time that the fund receives corresponding cash distributions from the private vehicle. In such case, the fund might have to borrow money or dispose of investments, including interests in other private vehicles, including when it is disadvantageous to do so, in order to make the distributions required in order to maintain its status as a RIC and to avoid the imposition of a federal income or excise tax.

In addition, the character of a partner's distributive share of items of partnership income, gain and loss generally will be determined as if the partner had realized such items directly. Private vehicles classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes may therefore generate income allocable to the fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test described above. In order to meet the 90% Income Test, the fund may structure its investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof.

Because the fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount and sources of such a private vehicle's income until such income has been earned by the private vehicle or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the fund to satisfy the 90% Income Test.

Furthermore, it may not always be clear how the asset diversification rules for RIC qualification will apply to the fund's investments in private vehicles that are classified as partnerships for federal income

tax purposes. In the event that the fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification test or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, there may be constraints on the fund's ability to dispose of its interest in a private vehicle that limit utilization of this cure period.

K-PEC intends to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If K-PEC were to fail to qualify to be treated as a partnership and were instead treated as a corporation, the fund may not meet the asset diversification tests necessary to qualify as a RIC. See "K-PEC Risks Related to Taxation" in the Prospectus.

As a result of the considerations described in the preceding paragraphs, the fund's intention to qualify and be eligible for treatment as RICs can limit their ability to acquire or continue to hold positions in private vehicles that would otherwise be consistent with their investment strategy or can require them to engage in transactions in which they would otherwise not engage, resulting in additional transaction costs and reducing the fund's return to shareholders.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this discussion to the fund's investments, activities, income, gain, and loss include, as applicable, the investments, activities, income, gain, and loss attributable to the fund as result of the fund's investment in any private vehicle or other entity that is properly classified as a partnership or disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes (and not an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation).

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

Shareholders may obtain more information about cost basis online at capitalgroup.com/costbasis.

Backup withholding - Under the backup withholding provisions of the Code, the fund generally will be required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury federal income tax on all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to a shareholder if the shareholder either does not furnish the fund with 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 or the fund 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. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

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 the fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to U.S. withholding taxes.

Purchase and exchange of shares

Purchases by individuals – As described in the prospectus, you may generally open an account and purchase fund shares by contacting a financial professional or investment dealer authorized to sell the fund's shares. You may make investments by any of the following means:

Contacting your financial professional – Deliver or mail a check to your financial professional.

By mail – For initial investments, you may mail a check, made payable to the fund, directly to the address indicated on the account application. Please indicate an investment dealer on the account application. You may make additional investments by filling out the "Account Additions" form at the bottom of a recent transaction confirmation and mailing the form, along with a check made payable to the fund, using the envelope provided with your confirmation.

The amount of time it takes for us to receive regular U.S. postal mail may vary and there is no assurance that we will receive such mail on the day you expect. Mailing addresses for regular U.S. postal mail can be found in the prospectus. To send investments or correspondence to us via overnight mail or courier service, use either of the following addresses:

American Funds
12711 North Meridian Street
Carmel, IN 46032-9181

American Funds
5300 Robin Hood Road
Norfolk, VA 23513-2407

By telephone – Calling American Funds Service Company. Please see the "Shareholder account services and privileges" section of this statement of additional information for more information regarding this service.

By Internet – Using capitalgroup.com. Please see the "Shareholder account services and privileges" section of this statement of additional information for more information regarding this service.

By wire – If you are making a wire transfer, instruct your bank to wire funds to:

Wells Fargo Bank
ABA Routing No. 121000248
Account No. 4600-076178

Your bank should include the following information when wiring funds:

For credit to the account of:
American Funds Service Company
(fund's name)

For further credit to:
(shareholder's fund account number)
(shareholder's name)

You may contact American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 if you have questions about making wire transfers.

Other purchase information – The fund and the Principal Underwriter reserve the right to reject any purchase order.

Class R-6 shares may be made available to certain charitable foundations organized and maintained by The Capital Group Companies, Inc. or its affiliates. Class R-6 shares are also available to corporate investment accounts established by The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliates, and to post employment benefit plans.

Purchase minimums and maximums – All investments are subject to the purchase minimums and maximums described in the prospectus. The initial purchase minimum of \$1,000 (applicable to all share classes other than Class F-3 shares held and serviced by the fund's transfer agent) may be waived or reduced in certain cases. The following account types may be established without meeting the initial purchase minimum:

- Retirement accounts that are funded with employer contributions; and
- Accounts that are funded with monies set by court decree.

The following account types may be established without meeting the initial purchase minimum, but shareholders wishing to invest in two or more funds must meet the normal initial purchase minimum of each fund:

- Accounts that are funded with (a) transfers of assets, (b) rollovers from retirement plans, (c) rollovers from 529 college savings plans or (d) required minimum distribution exchanges; and
- American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund accounts registered in the name of clients of Capital Group Private Client Services.

Certain accounts held on the fund's books, known as omnibus accounts, contain multiple underlying accounts that are invested in shares of the fund. These underlying accounts are maintained by entities such as financial intermediaries and are subject to the applicable initial purchase minimums as described in the prospectus and this statement of additional information. However, in the case where

the entity maintaining these accounts aggregates the accounts' purchase orders for fund shares, such accounts are not required to meet the fund's minimum amount for subsequent purchases.

Exchanges – Any exchange of shares of the fund for shares of another fund as described below will be permitted only in connection with the fund's periodic repurchase offers.

Unless indicated otherwise in this prospectus, you may only exchange shares without a sales charge into other Capital Group KKR Public-Private+ Funds ("PPS") and American Funds (collectively, the "Capital Group Funds") within the same share class. Clients of Capital Group Private Client Services may exchange the shares of the fund for those of any other fund(s) managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates.

Exchange purchases are subject to the minimum investment requirements of the fund purchased and no sales charge generally applies. However, exchanges of shares from American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund are subject to applicable sales charges, unless the American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund shares were acquired by an exchange from a fund having a sales charge, or by reinvestment or cross-reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions.

Exchanges of Class F shares generally may only be made through fee-based programs of investment firms that have special agreements with the fund's distributor and certain registered investment advisors. Class F-3 shares held by foreign investment companies may generally not be exchanged for any other shares of the fund or other Capital Group Funds.

You may exchange shares of other classes by contacting your financial professional by calling American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 or using capitalgroup.com, or faxing (see "American Funds Service Company service areas" in the prospectus for the appropriate fax numbers) the Transfer Agent. For more information, see "Shareholder account services and privileges" in this statement of additional information. **These transactions have the same tax consequences as ordinary sales and purchases.**

Shares held in employer-sponsored retirement plans may be exchanged into other Capital Group Funds by contacting your plan administrator or recordkeeper. Exchange redemptions and purchases are processed simultaneously at the share prices next determined after the exchange order is received (see "Price of shares" in this statement of additional information).

Moving between share classes

If you wish to "move" your investment between share classes (within the same fund or between different funds), we generally will process your request as an exchange of the shares you currently hold for shares in the new class or fund. Below is more information about how sales charges are handled for various scenarios. For purposes of this section titled "Moving between share classes," references to "Class F" shares include Class F-2 as well as Class F-3 shares while references to "Class A" shares do not include Class A-2 or Class A-3 shares.

Exchanging Class F shares for Class A shares – You can exchange Class F shares held in a qualified fee-based program for Class A shares without paying an initial Class A sales charge if you are leaving or have left the fee-based program. If you have already redeemed your Class F shares, the foregoing requirements apply and you must purchase Class A shares within 90 days after redeeming your Class F shares to receive the Class A shares without paying an initial Class A sales charge.

Exchanging Class A for Class F shares – If you are part of a qualified fee-based program or approved self-directed platform and you wish to exchange your Class A for Class F shares to

be held in the program, any Class A sales charges (including contingent deferred sales charges) that you paid or are payable will not be credited back to your account.

Exchanging Class A shares for Class R shares – Provided it is eligible to invest in Class R shares, a retirement plan currently invested in Class A shares may exchange its shares for Class R shares. Any Class A sales charges that the retirement plan previously paid will not be credited back to the plan's account. No contingent deferred sales charge will be assessed as part of the share class conversion.

Moving between Class F shares – If you are part of a qualified fee-based program that offers Class F shares, you may exchange your Class F shares for any other Class F shares to be held in the program. For example, if you hold Class F-2 shares, you may exchange your shares for Class F-3 shares to be held in the program.

Moving between other share classes – If you desire to move your investment between share classes and the particular scenario is not described in this statement of additional information, please contact American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 for more information.

Non-reportable transactions – Automatic conversions described in the prospectus will be non-reportable for tax purposes. In addition, an exchange of shares from one share class of a fund to another share class of the same fund will be treated as a non-reportable exchange for tax purposes, provided that the exchange request is received in writing by American Funds Service Company and processed as a single transaction.

Sales charges

Class A purchases

Class A shares may be offered at net asset value to companies exchanging securities with the fund through a merger, acquisition or exchange offer and to certain individuals meeting the criteria described above who invested in Class A shares before Class F-2 shares were made available under this privilege.

Class F-2 purchases

If requested, Class F-2 shares will be sold to:

- (1) current or retired directors, trustees, officers and advisory board members of, and certain lawyers who provide services to the funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company, current or retired employees of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliated companies, certain family members of the above persons, and trusts or plans primarily for such persons; and
- (2) The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliated companies.

Once an account in Class F-2 is established under this privilege, additional investments can be made in Class F-2 for the life of the account. Depending on the financial intermediary holding your account, these privileges may be unavailable. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.

Moving between accounts – Investments in this fund or other PPS Funds by certain account types may be moved to other account types without incurring additional Class A sales charges. These transactions include:

- repurchase proceeds from a non-retirement account (for example, a joint tenant account) used to purchase fund shares in an IRA or other individual-type retirement account;
- required minimum distributions from an IRA or other individual-type retirement account used to purchase fund shares in a non-retirement account; and
- death distributions paid to a beneficiary's account that are used by the beneficiary to purchase fund shares in a different account.

These privileges are generally available only if your account is held directly with the fund's transfer agent or if the financial intermediary holding your account has the systems, policies and procedures to support providing the privileges on its systems. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.

Loan repayments – Repayments on loans taken from a retirement plan are not subject to sales charges if American Funds Service Company is notified of the repayment.

Dealer commissions and compensation – Commissions are paid to dealers who initiate and are responsible for certain Class A and A-2 share purchases not subject to initial sales charges.

In the case of Class A shares, commissions (up to 1.00%) are paid on purchases that consist of purchases of \$1,000,000 or more. Commissions on such Class A investments (other than IRA rollover assets that roll over at no sales charge under the fund's IRA rollover policy as described in the

prospectus) are paid to dealers at the following rates: 1.00% on amounts of at least \$1,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000; 0.50% on amounts of at least \$10,000,000 but less than \$25,000,000; and 0.25% on amounts of \$25,000,000 or more. In the case of Class A-2 shares, commissions of 1.50% are paid on amounts of at least \$750,000 but less than \$10,000,000, and commissions of 1.00% are paid on amounts of \$10,000,000 or more.

Commissions are based on cumulative investments over the life of the account with no adjustment for redemptions, transfers, or market declines. For example, if a shareholder has accumulated investments in Class A shares in excess of \$1,000,000 (but less than \$10,000,000) and subsequently redeems all or a portion of the account(s), purchases following the redemption will generate a dealer commission of 1.00%.

Sales charge reductions and waivers

Reducing your Class A or Class A-2 sales charge – As described in the prospectus, there are various ways to reduce your sales charge when purchasing Class A or Class A-2 shares. Additional information about Class A or Class A-2 sales charge reductions is provided below.

Statement of intention – By establishing a statement of intention (the "Statement"), you enter into a nonbinding commitment to purchase eligible shares of certain funds over a 13-month period and receive the same sales charge (expressed as a percentage of your purchases) as if all shares had been purchased at once, unless the Statement is upgraded as described below. With respect to Class A or Class A-2 sales charges, a statement of intention may include eligible shares of all Capital Group Funds (excluding American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund).

The Statement period starts on the date on which your first purchase made toward satisfying the Statement is processed. Your accumulated holdings (as described in the paragraph below titled "Rights of accumulation") eligible to be aggregated as of the day immediately before the start of the Statement period may be credited toward satisfying the Statement.

You may revise the commitment you have made in your Statement upward at any time during the Statement period. If your prior commitment has not been met by the time of the revision, the Statement period during which purchases must be made will remain unchanged. Purchases made from the date of the revision will receive the reduced sales charge, if any, resulting from the revised Statement. If your prior commitment has been met by the time of the revision, your original Statement will be considered met and a new Statement will be established.

The Statement will be considered completed if the shareholder dies within the 13-month Statement period. Commissions to dealers will not be adjusted or paid on the difference between the Statement amount and the amount actually invested before the shareholder's death.

When a shareholder elects to use a Statement, shares equal to 5% of the dollar amount specified in the Statement may be held in escrow in the shareholder's account out of the initial purchase (or subsequent purchases, if necessary) by the Transfer Agent. All dividends and any capital gain distributions on shares held in escrow will be credited to the shareholder's account in shares (or paid in cash, if requested). If the intended investment is not completed within the specified Statement period the investments made during the statement period will be adjusted to reflect the difference between the sales charge actually paid and the sales charge which would have been paid if the total of such purchases had been made at a single time. Any dealers assigned to the shareholder's account at the time a purchase was made during the Statement period will receive a corresponding commission adjustment if appropriate.

In addition, if you currently have individual holdings in American Legacy variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007, you may continue to apply purchases under such contracts and policies to a Statement.

Shareholders purchasing shares at a reduced sales charge under a Statement indicate their acceptance of these terms and those in the prospectus with their first purchase.

The Statement period may be extended in cases where the fund's distributor determines it is appropriate to do so; for example in periods when there are extenuating circumstances such

as a natural disaster that may limit an individual's ability to meet the investment required under the Statement.

Aggregation – Class A or Class A-2 sales charges may be reduced by combining all of your investments in Capital Group Funds. With respect to both Class A and Class A-2 shares, qualifying investments for aggregation include purchases of eligible classes of shares of the Capital Group Funds made by you and your "immediate family" as defined in the prospectus, if all parties are purchasing shares for their own accounts and/or:

- individual-type employee benefit plans, such as an IRA, single-participant Keogh-type plan, or a participant account of a 403(b) plan that is treated as an individual-type plan for sales charge purposes;
- SEP and SIMPLE IRA accounts in plans established after November 15, 2004, by an employer adopting any plan document other than a prototype plan produced by Capital Client Group, Inc. or an affiliate;
- business accounts solely controlled by you or your immediate family (for example, you own the entire business);
- trust accounts established by you or your immediate family (for trusts with only one primary beneficiary, upon the trustor's death the trust account may be aggregated with such beneficiary's own accounts; for trusts with multiple primary beneficiaries, upon the trustor's death the trustees of the trust may instruct American Funds Service Company to establish separate trust accounts for each primary beneficiary; each primary beneficiary's separate trust account may then be aggregated with such beneficiary's own accounts); or
- endowments or foundations established and controlled by you or your immediate family.

Individual purchases by a trustee(s) or other fiduciary(ies) may also be aggregated if the investments are:

- for a single trust estate or fiduciary account, including employee benefit plans other than the individual-type employee benefit plans described above;
- made for two or more employee benefit plans of a single employer or of affiliated employers as defined in the 1940 Act, excluding the individual-type employee benefit plans described above;
- for a diversified common trust fund or other diversified pooled account not specifically formed for the purpose of accumulating fund shares; or
- for nonprofit, charitable or educational organizations, or any endowments or foundations established and controlled by such organizations, or any employer-sponsored retirement plans established for the benefit of the employees of such organizations, their endowments, or their foundations.

Purchases made for nominee or street name accounts (securities held in the name of an investment dealer or another nominee such as a bank trust department instead of the customer) may not be aggregated with those made for other accounts and may not be aggregated with other nominee or street name accounts unless otherwise qualified as described above.

Joint accounts may be aggregated with other accounts belonging to the primary owner and/or his or her immediate family. The primary owner of a joint account is the individual responsible for taxes on the account.

Concurrent purchases – As described in the prospectus, you may reduce your Class A or Class A-2 sales charge by combining purchases (including, upon your request, purchases for gifts) of all eligible classes of shares in Capital Group Funds. Shares of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund purchased through an exchange, reinvestment or cross-reinvestment from a fund having a sales charge also qualify. However, direct purchases of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund Class A shares are excluded. If you currently have individual holdings in American Legacy variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007, you may continue to combine purchases made under such contracts and policies to reduce your Class A sales charge.

Rights of accumulation – Subject to the limitations described in the aggregation policy, you may take into account your accumulated holdings in all eligible share classes of Capital Group Funds to determine your Class A sales charge on investments in accounts eligible to be aggregated. Direct purchases of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund Class A shares are excluded. Subject to your investment dealer's or recordkeeper's capabilities, your accumulated holdings will be calculated as the higher of (a) the current value of your existing holdings (the "market value") as of the day prior to your Capital Group Funds investment or (b) the amount you invested (including reinvested dividends and capital gains, but excluding capital appreciation) less any withdrawals (the "cost value"). Depending on the entity on whose books your account is held, the value of your holdings in that account may not be eligible for calculation at cost value. For example, accounts held in nominee or street name may not be eligible for calculation at cost value and instead may be calculated at market value for purposes of rights of accumulation.

The value of all of your holdings in accounts established in calendar year 2005 or earlier will be assigned an initial cost value equal to the market value of those holdings as of the last business day of 2005. Thereafter, the cost value of such accounts will increase or decrease according to actual investments or withdrawals.

You must contact your financial professional or American Funds Service Company if you have additional information that is relevant to the calculation of the value of your holdings.

When determining your PPS Funds or American Funds Class A sales charge, if your investment is not in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may also continue to take into account the market value (as of the day prior to your Capital Group Funds investment) of your individual holdings in various American Legacy variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007. An employer-sponsored retirement plan may also continue to take into account the market value of its investments in American Legacy Retirement Investment Plans that were established on or before March 31, 2007.

If you make a gift of PPS Funds or American Funds Class A shares, upon your request, you may purchase the shares at the sales charge discount allowed under rights of accumulation of all of your Capital Group Funds and applicable American Legacy accounts.

CDSC waivers for Class A shares – As noted in the prospectus, a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") will be waived for repurchases due to death or post-purchase disability of a shareholder (this generally excludes accounts registered in the names of trusts and other entities). In the case of joint

tenant accounts, if one joint tenant dies, a surviving joint tenant, at the time he or she notifies the Transfer Agent of the other joint tenant's death and removes the decedent's name from the account, may redeem shares from the account without incurring a CDSC. Repurchases made after the Transfer Agent is notified of the death of a joint tenant will be subject to a CDSC.

In addition, a CDSC will be waived for required minimum distributions taken from retirement accounts in accordance with IRS regulations, if they do not exceed 12% of the value of an "account" (defined below) annually (the "12% limit"). For purposes of this paragraph, "account" means your investment in the applicable class of shares of the particular fund from which you are making the redemption.

The CDSC on Class A shares may be waived in cases where the fund's transfer agent determines the benefit to the fund of collecting the CDSC would be outweighed by the cost of applying it.

CDSC waivers are allowed only in the cases listed here and in the prospectus.

Repurchase of shares

The fund makes quarterly offers to repurchase between 5% and 25% of its outstanding shares at net asset value. The fund currently expects to offer to repurchase 5% of its outstanding shares, subject to approval of the Board. Notices of each repurchase offer are sent to shareholders at least 21 days before the "Repurchase Request Deadline" (i.e., the date by which shareholders must request that their shares be repurchased).

The section titled "Periodic repurchase offers" in the fund's prospectus discusses the type and timing of notice for repurchase offers, the effects of oversubscribed repurchase offers, the determination of the repurchase price, payment by the fund for shares requested to be repurchased, the consequences of repurchase offers and other details regarding repurchase offers, including associated risks. The fund's fundamental policy with respect to repurchase offers is discussed in this statement of additional information under "Fund policies."

Repurchases generally are funded from available cash, cash from the sale of Shares or sales of portfolio securities. While the fund does not currently intend to fund repurchases with borrowings in the normal course, it may borrow for temporary and extraordinary purposes, including to fund repurchases. Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the aggregate amount of the fund's borrowings will be limited to one third of the total assets of the fund on an aggregate basis, immediately after such borrowings. The fees and expenses of borrowings will be borne entirely by fund shareholders and will reduce the investment return of the shares as well as any net investment income.

A signature guarantee may be required for certain requests for repurchase. In such an event, your signature may be guaranteed by a domestic stock exchange or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, bank, savings association or credit union that is an eligible guarantor institution. The Transfer Agent reserves the right to require a signature guarantee on any such requests for repurchase.

Additional documentation may be required for sales of shares held in corporate, partnership or fiduciary accounts. You must include with your written request any shares you wish to have repurchased that are in certificate form.

If you hold multiple funds and a CDSC applies to the shares you are requesting to be repurchased, the CDSC will be calculated based on the applicable class of shares of the particular fund from which you are making such request.

Shareholder account services and privileges

The following services and privileges are generally available to all shareholders. However, certain services and privileges described in the prospectus and this statement of additional information may not be available if your account is held with an investment dealer or through an employer-sponsored retirement plan.

Automatic investment plan – An automatic investment plan enables you to make monthly or quarterly investments in the PPS Funds or American Funds through automatic debits from your bank account. To set up a plan, you must fill out an account application and specify the amount that you would like to invest and the date on which you would like your investments to occur. The plan will begin within 30 days after your account application is received. Your bank account will be debited on the day or a few days before your investment is made, depending on the bank's capabilities. The Transfer Agent will then invest your money into the fund you specified on or around the date you specified. If the date you specified falls on a weekend or holiday, your money will be invested on the following business day. However, if the following business day falls in the next month, your money will be invested on the business day immediately preceding the weekend or holiday. If your bank account cannot be debited due to insufficient funds, a stop-payment or the closing of the account, the plan may be terminated and the related investment reversed. You may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by contacting the Transfer Agent.

Cross-reinvestment of dividends and distributions – For all share classes, you may cross-reinvest dividends and capital gains (distributions) into other funds in the same share class at net asset value, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) the aggregate value of your account(s) in the fund(s) paying distributions equals or exceeds \$5,000 (this is waived if the value of the account in the fund receiving the distributions equals or exceeds that fund's minimum initial investment requirement);
- (2) if the value of the account of the fund receiving distributions is below the minimum initial investment requirement, distributions must be automatically reinvested; and
- (3) if you discontinue the cross-reinvestment of distributions, the value of the account of the fund receiving distributions must equal or exceed the minimum initial investment requirement. If you do not meet this requirement within 90 days of notification, the fund has the right to automatically redeem the account.

Depending on the financial intermediary holding your account, your reinvestment privileges may be unavailable or differ from those described in this statement of additional information. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.

Automatic exchanges – For all share classes, you may automatically exchange shares of the same class in amounts of \$50 or more among any Capital Group Funds. Such exchanges shall be permitted only in connection with the fund's periodic repurchase offers.

Account statements – Your account is opened in accordance with your registration instructions. Transactions in the account, such as additional investments, will be reflected on regular confirmation statements from the Transfer Agent. Dividend and capital gain reinvestments, purchases through automatic investment plans and certain retirement plans, as well as automatic exchanges, will be confirmed at least quarterly.

American Funds Service Company and capitalgroup.com – You may check your share balance, the price of your shares or your most recent account transaction; or exchange shares by calling American

Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 or using capitalgroup.com. Repurchases and exchanges through American Funds Service Company and capitalgroup.com are subject to the conditions noted above and in "Telephone and Internet purchases, repurchases and exchanges" below. You will need your fund number (see the list of American Funds under the "General information – fund numbers" section in this statement of additional information), personal identification number (generally the last four digits of your Social Security number or other tax identification number associated with your account) and account number.

Generally, all shareholders are automatically eligible to use these services. However, if you are not currently authorized to do so, please contact American Funds Service Company for assistance. Once you establish this privilege, you, your financial professional or any person with your account information may use these services.

Telephone and Internet purchases, repurchases and exchanges – By using the telephone or the Internet (including capitalgroup.com), or fax purchase, redemption and/or exchange options, you agree to hold the fund, the investment adviser, the Transfer Agent, any of its affiliates or mutual funds managed by such affiliates, and each of their respective directors, trustees, officers, employees and agents harmless from any losses, expenses, costs or liabilities (including attorney fees) that may be incurred in connection with the exercise of these privileges. Generally, all shareholders are automatically eligible to use these services. However, you may elect to opt out of these services by writing the Transfer Agent (you may also reinstate them at any time by writing the Transfer Agent). If the Transfer Agent does not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that the instructions received from any person with appropriate account information are genuine, it and/or the fund may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. In the event that shareholders are unable to reach the fund by telephone because of technical difficulties, market conditions or a natural disaster, repurchase and exchange requests may be made in writing only.

Share certificates – Shares are credited to your account. The fund does not issue share certificates.

General information

Custodian of assets – Securities and cash owned by the fund, including proceeds from the sale of shares of the fund and of securities in the fund's portfolio, are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286, 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 – American Funds Service Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the investment adviser, maintains the records of shareholder accounts, processes purchases and repurchases of the fund's shares, acts as dividend and capital gain distribution disbursing agent, and performs other related shareholder service functions. The principal office of American Funds Service Company is located at 6455 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92618. Transfer agent fees are paid according to a fee schedule, based on the number of accounts serviced or a percentage of fund assets, contained in a Shareholder Services Agreement between the fund and American Funds Service Company.

In the case of certain shareholder accounts, third parties who may be unaffiliated with the investment adviser provide transfer agency and shareholder services in place of American Funds Service Company. These services are rendered under agreements with American Funds Service Company or its affiliates and the third parties receive compensation according to such agreements. Compensation for transfer agency and shareholder services, whether paid to American Funds Service Company or such third parties, is ultimately paid from fund assets and is reflected in the expenses of the fund as disclosed in the prospectus.

Independent registered public accounting firm – Deloitte & Touche LLP ("D&T"), 695 Town Center Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, serves as the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services and review of certain documents to be filed with the SEC. Deloitte Tax LLP prepares tax returns for the fund. The financial statements included in this statement of additional information that are from the fund's seed financial statements have been audited by D&T, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein. Such financial statements are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The selection of the fund's independent registered public accounting firm is reviewed and determined annually by the board of trustees.

Legal counsel – Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 100 Park Avenue, Suite 2000, New York, NY 10017, serves as legal counsel for the fund.

Prospectuses, reports to shareholders and proxy statements – The fund's fiscal year ends on March 31. A registration statement on Form N-2 relating to the Shares offered hereby, has been filed by the fund with the SEC. The prospectus and this statement of additional information do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the fund and the Shares offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement. A copy of the registration statement may be reviewed on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Prospective investors can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov). Shareholders may request a copy of the fund's current prospectus at no cost by calling (800) 421-4225 or by sending an email request to prospectus@americanfunds.com.

Shareholders may also access the fund's current prospectus, statement of additional information and shareholder reports at capitalgroup.com/prospectus. The fund's annual financial statements are audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, D&T. In addition, shareholders may also receive proxy statements for the fund. In an effort to reduce the volume of mail shareholders

receive from the fund when a household owns more than one account, the Transfer Agent has taken steps to eliminate duplicate mailings of shareholder reports and proxy statements. To receive additional copies of a report or proxy statement, shareholders should contact the Transfer Agent.

Shareholders may also elect to receive annual reports and semi-annual reports electronically by signing up for electronic delivery on our website, capitalgroup.com. Shareholders who elect to receive documents electronically will receive such documents in electronic form and will not receive documents in paper form by mail. A shareholder who elects electronic delivery is able to cancel this service at any time and return to receiving updated summary prospectuses and other reports in paper form by mail.

Prospectuses, annual reports and semi-annual reports that are mailed to shareholders by the Capital Group organization are printed with ink containing soy and/or vegetable oil on paper containing recycled fibers.

Codes of ethics – The fund and Capital Research and Management Company and its affiliated companies, including the fund's Principal Underwriter, 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.

The code of ethics is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain copies of each code of ethics, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Other information – The fund reserves the right to modify the privileges described in this statement of additional information at any time.

The fund's seed financial statements, including the report of the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, are included in this statement of additional information.

Fund numbers – Here are the fund numbers for use when making share transactions:

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class A	Class A-2	Class A-3	Class C	Class T	Class F-1	Class F-2	Class F-3
Stock and stock/fixed income funds								
AMCAP Fund®	002	N/A	N/A	302	43002	402	602	702
American Balanced Fund®	011	N/A	N/A	311	43011	411	611	711
American Funds® Developing World Growth and Income Fund	30100	N/A	N/A	33100	43100	34100	36100	37100
American Funds® Global Balanced Fund.....	037	N/A	N/A	337	43037	437	637	737
American Funds® Global Insight Fund	30122	N/A	N/A	33122	43122	34122	36122	37122
American Funds® International Vantage Fund.....	30123	N/A	N/A	33123	43123	34123	36123	37123
American Mutual Fund®	003	N/A	N/A	303	43003	403	603	703
Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+	30402	39402	61402	N/A	N/A	N/A	36402	37402
Capital Income Builder®	012	N/A	N/A	312	43012	412	612	712
Capital World Growth and Income Fund®	033	N/A	N/A	333	43033	433	633	733
EUPAC Fund™	016	N/A	N/A	316	43016	416	616	716
Fundamental Investors®	010	N/A	N/A	310	43010	410	610	710
The Growth Fund of America®	005	N/A	N/A	305	43005	405	605	705
The Income Fund of America®	006	N/A	N/A	306	43006	406	606	706
International Growth and Income Fund.....	034	N/A	N/A	334	43034	434	634	734
The Investment Company of America®	004	N/A	N/A	304	43004	404	604	704
The New Economy Fund®	014	N/A	N/A	314	43014	414	614	714
New Perspective Fund®	007	N/A	N/A	307	43007	407	607	707
New World Fund®	036	N/A	N/A	336	43036	436	636	736
SMALLCAP World Fund®	035	N/A	N/A	335	43035	435	635	735
Washington Mutual Investors Fund.....	001	N/A	N/A	301	43001	401	601	701
Fixed income funds								
American Funds® Core Plus Bond Fund	30410	N/A	N/A	33410	N/A	34410	36410	37410
American Funds Emerging Markets Bond Fund®	30114	N/A	N/A	33114	43114	34114	36114	37114
American Funds Corporate Bond Fund®	032	N/A	N/A	332	43032	432	632	732
American Funds Inflation Linked Bond Fund®	060	N/A	N/A	360	43060	460	660	760
American Funds Mortgage Fund®	042	N/A	N/A	342	43042	442	642	742
American Funds® Multi-Sector Income Fund.....	30126	N/A	N/A	33126	43126	34126	36126	37126
American Funds Short-Term Tax-Exempt Bond Fund®	039	N/A	N/A	N/A	43039	439	639	739
American Funds® Strategic Bond Fund.....	30112	N/A	N/A	33112	43112	34112	36112	37112
American Funds Tax-Exempt Fund of New York®	041	N/A	N/A	341	43041	441	641	741
American High-Income Municipal Bond Fund®	040	N/A	N/A	340	43040	440	640	740
American High-Income Trust®	021	N/A	N/A	321	43021	421	621	721
The Bond Fund of America®	008	N/A	N/A	308	43008	408	608	708
Capital Group KKR Core Plus+	30400	39400	61400	N/A	N/A	N/A	36400	37400
Capital Group KKR Multi-Sector+	30401	39401	61401	N/A	N/A	N/A	36401	37401
Capital World Bond Fund®	031	N/A	N/A	331	43031	431	631	731
Intermediate Bond Fund of America®	023	N/A	N/A	323	43023	423	623	723
Limited Term Tax-Exempt Bond Fund of America®	043	N/A	N/A	343	43043	443	643	743
Short-Term Bond Fund of America®	048	N/A	N/A	348	43048	448	648	748
The Tax-Exempt Bond Fund of America®	019	N/A	N/A	319	43019	419	619	719
The Tax-Exempt Fund of California®	020	N/A	N/A	320	43020	420	620	720
U.S. Government Securities Fund®	022	N/A	N/A	322	43022	422	622	722

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class A	Class A-2	Class A-3	Class C	Class T	Class F-1	Class F-2	Class F-3
Money market fund								
American Funds® U.S. Government Money Market Fund	059	N/A	N/A	359	43059	459	659	759

Fund	Fund numbers								
	Class 529-A	Class 529-C	Class 529-E	Class 529-T	Class 529-F-1	Class 529-F-2	Class 529-F-3	Class ABLE-A	Class ABLE-F-2
Stock and stock/fixed income funds									
AMCAP Fund	1002	1302	1502	46002	1402	1602	1702	N/A	N/A
American Balanced Fund.....	1011	1311	1511	46011	1411	1611	1711	N/A	N/A
American Funds Developing World Growth and Income Fund.....	10100	13100	15100	46100	14100	16100	17100	N/A	N/A
American Funds Global Balanced Fund.....	1037	1337	1537	46037	1437	1637	1737	N/A	N/A
American Funds Global Insight Fund..	10122	13122	15122	46122	14122	16122	17122	N/A	N/A
American Funds International Vantage Fund	10123	13123	15123	46123	14123	16123	17123	N/A	N/A
American Mutual Fund.....	1003	1303	1503	46003	1403	1603	1703	N/A	N/A
Capital Income Builder.....	1012	1312	1512	46012	1412	1612	1712	N/A	N/A
Capital World Growth and Income Fund.....	1033	1333	1533	46033	1433	1633	1733	N/A	N/A
EUPAC Fund	1016	1316	1516	46016	1416	1616	1716	N/A	N/A
Fundamental Investors.....	1010	1310	1510	46010	1410	1610	1710	N/A	N/A
The Growth Fund of America	1005	1305	1505	46005	1405	1605	1705	N/A	N/A
The Income Fund of America	1006	1306	1506	46006	1406	1606	1706	N/A	N/A
International Growth and Income Fund.....	1034	1334	1534	46034	1434	1634	1734	N/A	N/A
The Investment Company of America..	1004	1304	1504	46004	1404	1604	1704	N/A	N/A
The New Economy Fund.....	1014	1314	1514	46014	1414	1614	1714	N/A	N/A
New Perspective Fund	1007	1307	1507	46007	1407	1607	1707	N/A	N/A
New World Fund.....	1036	1336	1536	46036	1436	1636	1736	N/A	N/A
SMALLCAP World Fund	1035	1335	1535	46035	1435	1635	1735	N/A	N/A
Washington Mutual Investors Fund.....	1001	1301	1501	46001	1401	1601	1701	N/A	N/A
Fixed income funds									
American Funds® Core Plus Bond Fund.....	10410	13410	15410	N/A	14410	16410	17410	N/A	N/A
American Funds Emerging Markets Bond Fund	10114	13114	15114	46114	14114	16114	17114	N/A	N/A
American Funds Corporate Bond Fund	1032	1332	1532	46032	1432	1632	1732	N/A	N/A
American Funds Inflation Linked Bond Fund	1060	1360	1560	46060	1460	1660	1760	N/A	N/A
American Funds Mortgage Fund.....	1042	1342	1542	46042	1442	1642	1742	N/A	N/A
American Funds Multi-Sector Income Fund.....	10126	13126	15126	46126	14126	16126	17126	N/A	N/A
American Funds Strategic Bond Fund	10112	13112	15112	46112	14112	16112	17112	N/A	N/A
American High-Income Trust.....	1021	1321	1521	46021	1421	1621	1721	N/A	N/A
The Bond Fund of America.....	1008	1308	1508	46008	1408	1608	1708	N/A	N/A
Capital World Bond Fund	1031	1331	1531	46031	1431	1631	1731	N/A	N/A
Intermediate Bond Fund of America...	1023	1323	1523	46023	1423	1623	1723	N/A	N/A
Short-Term Bond Fund of America.....	1048	1348	1548	46048	1448	1648	1748	N/A	N/A
U.S. Government Securities Fund.....	1022	1322	1522	46022	1422	1622	1722	N/A	N/A
Money market fund									
American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund.....	1059	1359	1559	46059	1459	1659	1759	48059	60059

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class R-1	Class R-2	Class R-2E	Class R-3	Class R-4	Class R-5E	Class R-5	Class R-6
Stock and stock/fixed income funds								
AMCAP Fund	2102	2202	4102	2302	2402	2702	2502	2602
American Balanced Fund	2111	2211	4111	2311	2411	2711	2511	2611
American Funds Developing World Growth and Income Fund	21100	22100	41100	23100	24100	27100	25100	26100
American Funds Global Balanced Fund	2137	2237	4137	2337	2437	2737	2537	2637
American Funds Global Insight Fund	21122	22122	41122	23122	24122	27122	25122	26122
American Funds International Vantage Fund.....	21123	22123	41123	23123	24123	27123	25123	26123
American Mutual Fund	2103	2203	4103	2303	2403	2703	2503	2603
Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26402
Capital Income Builder	2112	2212	4112	2312	2412	2712	2512	2612
Capital World Growth and Income Fund	2133	2233	4133	2333	2433	2733	2533	2633
EUPAC Fund	2116	2216	4116	2316	2416	2716	2516	2616
Fundamental Investors	2110	2210	4110	2310	2410	2710	2510	2610
The Growth Fund of America	2105	2205	4105	2305	2405	2705	2505	2605
The Income Fund of America	2106	2206	4106	2306	2406	2706	2506	2606
International Growth and Income Fund	2134	2234	41034	2334	2434	27034	2534	2634
The Investment Company of America	2104	2204	4104	2304	2404	2704	2504	2604
The New Economy Fund	2114	2214	4114	2314	2414	2714	2514	2614
New Perspective Fund.....	2107	2207	4107	2307	2407	2707	2507	2607
New World Fund	2136	2236	4136	2336	2436	2736	2536	2636
SMALLCAP World Fund	2135	2235	4135	2335	2435	2735	2535	2635
Washington Mutual Investors Fund .	2101	2201	4101	2301	2401	2701	2501	2601
Fixed income funds								
American Funds® Core Plus Bond Fund.....	21410	22410	41410	23410	24410	27410	25410	26410
American Funds Emerging Markets Bond Fund.....	21114	22114	41114	23114	24114	27114	25114	26114
American Funds Corporate Bond Fund	2132	2232	4132	2332	2432	2732	2532	2632
American Funds Inflation Linked Bond Fund.....	2160	2260	4160	2360	2460	2760	2560	2660
American Funds Mortgage Fund	2142	2242	4142	2342	2442	2742	2542	2642
American Funds Multi-Sector Income Fund	21126	22126	41126	23126	24126	27126	25126	26126
American Funds Strategic Bond Fund	21112	22112	41112	23112	24112	27112	25112	26112
American High-Income Trust	2121	2221	4121	2321	2421	2721	2521	2621
The Bond Fund of America	2108	2208	4108	2308	2408	2708	2508	2608
Capital Group KKR Core Plus+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26400
Capital Group KKR Multi-Sector+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26401
Capital World Bond Fund	2131	2231	4131	2331	2431	2731	2531	2631
Intermediate Bond Fund of America	2123	2223	4123	2323	2423	2723	2523	2623
Short-Term Bond Fund of America..	2148	2248	4148	2348	2448	2748	2548	2648
U.S. Government Securities Fund	2122	2222	4122	2322	2422	2722	2522	2622
Money market fund								
American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund.....	2159	2259	4159	2359	2459	2759	2559	2659

Fund	Fund numbers					
	Class A	Class C	Class T	Class F-1	Class F-2	Class F-3
American Funds Target Date Retirement Series®						
American Funds® 2070 Target Date Retirement Fund	30187	33187	43187	34187	36187	37187
American Funds® 2065 Target Date Retirement Fund	30185	33185	43185	34185	36185	37185
American Funds 2060 Target Date Retirement Fund®	083	383	43083	483	683	783
American Funds 2055 Target Date Retirement Fund®	082	382	43082	482	682	782
American Funds 2050 Target Date Retirement Fund®	069	369	43069	469	669	769
American Funds 2045 Target Date Retirement Fund®	068	368	43068	468	668	768
American Funds 2040 Target Date Retirement Fund®	067	367	43067	467	667	767
American Funds 2035 Target Date Retirement Fund®	066	366	43066	466	36066	766
American Funds 2030 Target Date Retirement Fund®	065	365	43065	465	665	765
American Funds® 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	064	364	43064	464	664	764
American Funds® 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	063	363	43063	463	663	763
American Funds® 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	062	362	43062	462	662	762
American Funds® 2010 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	061	361	43061	461	661	761

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class R-1	Class R-2	Class R-2E	Class R-3	Class R-4	Class R-5E	Class R-5	Class R-6
American Funds Target Date Retirement Series®								
American Funds 2070 Target Date Retirement Fund	21187	22187	41187	23187	24187	27187	25187	26187
American Funds 2065 Target Date Retirement Fund	21185	22185	41185	23185	24185	27185	25185	26185
American Funds 2060 Target Date Retirement Fund	2183	2283	4183	2383	2483	2783	2583	2683
American Funds 2055 Target Date Retirement Fund	2182	2282	4182	2382	2482	2782	2582	2682
American Funds 2050 Target Date Retirement Fund	2169	2269	4169	2369	2469	2769	2569	2669
American Funds 2045 Target Date Retirement Fund	2168	2268	4168	2368	2468	2768	2568	2668
American Funds 2040 Target Date Retirement Fund	2167	2267	4167	2367	2467	2767	2567	2667
American Funds 2035 Target Date Retirement Fund	2166	2266	4166	2366	2466	2766	2566	2666
American Funds 2030 Target Date Retirement Fund	2165	2265	4165	2365	2465	2765	2565	2665
American Funds 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	2164	2264	4164	2364	2464	2764	2564	2664
American Funds 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	2163	2263	4163	2363	2463	2763	2563	2663
American Funds 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	2162	2262	4162	2362	2462	2762	2562	2662
American Funds 2010 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	2161	2261	4161	2361	2461	2761	2561	2661

Fund	Fund numbers						
	Class 529-A	Class 529-C	Class 529-E	Class 529-T	Class 529-F-1	Class 529-F-2	Class 529-F-3
American Funds College Target Date Series®							
American Funds® College 2042 Fund	10144	13144	15144	46144	14144	16144	17144
American Funds® College 2039 Fund	10136	13136	15136	46136	14136	16136	17136
American Funds® College 2036 Fund	10125	13125	15125	46125	14125	16125	17125
American Funds College 2033 Fund®	10103	13103	15103	46103	14103	16103	17103
American Funds College 2030 Fund®	1094	1394	1594	46094	1494	1694	1794
American Funds College 2027 Fund®	1093	1393	1593	46093	1493	1693	1793
American Funds College Enrollment Fund®	1088	1388	1588	46088	1488	1688	1788

Fund	Fund numbers					
	Class A	Class C	Class T	Class F-1	Class F-2	Class F-3
American Funds® Portfolio Series						
American Funds® Global Growth Portfolio	055	355	43055	455	655	755
American Funds® Growth Portfolio	053	353	43053	453	653	753
American Funds® Growth and Income Portfolio	051	351	43051	451	651	751
American Funds® Moderate Growth and Income Portfolio	050	350	43050	450	650	750
American Funds® Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	047	347	43047	447	647	747
American Funds® Tax-Aware Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	046	346	43046	446	646	746
American Funds® Preservation Portfolio	045	345	43045	445	645	745
American Funds® Tax-Exempt Preservation Portfolio	044	344	43044	444	644	744

Fund	Fund numbers								
	Class 529-A	Class 529-C	Class 529-E	Class 529-T	Class 529-F-1	Class 529-F-2	Class 529-F-3	Class ABLE-A	Class ABLE-F-2
American Funds Global Growth Portfolio	1055	1355	1555	46055	1455	1655	1755	48055	60055
American Funds Growth Portfolio	1053	1353	1553	46053	1453	1653	1753	48053	60053
American Funds Growth and Income Portfolio	1051	1351	1551	46051	1451	1651	1751	48051	60051
American Funds Moderate Growth and Income Portfolio	1050	1350	1550	46050	1450	1650	1750	48050	60050
American Funds Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	1047	1347	1547	46047	1447	1647	1747	48047	60047
American Funds Tax-Aware Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Funds Preservation Portfolio	1045	1345	1545	46045	1445	1645	1745	48045	60045
American Funds Tax-Exempt Preservation Portfolio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class R-1	Class R-2	Class R-2E	Class R-3	Class R-4	Class R-5E	Class R-5	Class R-6
American Funds Global Growth Portfolio	2155	2255	4155	2355	2455	2755	2555	2655
American Funds Growth Portfolio	2153	2253	4153	2353	2453	2753	2553	2653
American Funds Growth and Income Portfolio	2151	2251	4151	2351	2451	2751	2551	2651
American Funds Moderate Growth and Income Portfolio	2150	2250	4150	2350	2450	2750	2550	2650
American Funds Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	2147	2247	4147	2347	2447	2747	2547	2647
American Funds Tax-Aware Conservative Growth and Income Portfolio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Funds Preservation Portfolio	2145	2245	4145	2345	2445	2745	2545	2645
American Funds Tax-Exempt Preservation Portfolio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fund	Fund numbers					
	Class A	Class C	Class T	Class F-1	Class F-2	Class F-3
American Funds® Retirement Income Portfolio Series						
American Funds® Retirement Income Portfolio - Conservative	30109	33109	43109	34109	36109	37109
American Funds® Retirement Income Portfolio - Moderate.....	30110	33110	43110	34110	36110	37110
American Funds® Retirement Income Portfolio - Enhanced	30111	33111	43111	34111	36111	37111

Fund	Fund numbers							
	Class R-1	Class R-2	Class R-2E	Class R-3	Class R-4	Class R-5E	Class R-5	Class R-6
American Funds Retirement Income Portfolio - Conservative	21109	22109	41109	23109	24109	27109	25109	26109
American Funds Retirement Income Portfolio - Moderate.....	21110	22110	41110	23110	24110	27110	25110	26110
American Funds Retirement Income Portfolio - Enhanced	21111	22111	41111	23111	24111	27111	25111	26111

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.

Financial statement

Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+

Statement of assets and liabilities at February 1, 2026

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 100,000
Net assets at February 1, 2026	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

Net assets consist of:

Capital paid in on shares of beneficial interest	\$ 100,000
Net assets at February 1, 2026	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

Shares of beneficial interest issued and outstanding (no stated par value) - unlimited shares authorized

	Net assets	Shares outstanding	Net asset value per share
Class F-3	\$ 100,000	10,000	\$ 10.00

Refer to the notes to financial statement

Notes to financial statement

1. Organization

Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+ (the “fund”) was organized on July 10, 2025, as a Delaware statutory trust. The fund is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a nondiversified, closed-end management investment company that continuously offers its common shares and operates as an interval fund. The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation. The fund generally expects to invest approximately 60% of its net assets in publicly traded equity securities and approximately 40% of its net assets in private equity securities. With respect to the private equity securities, the fund seeks to allocate approximately 30% of its net assets in KKR Private Equity Conglomerate LLC (“K-PEC”) and no more than 10% of its net assets in one or more other KKR vehicles (“co-investments”) that pursue private equity strategies.

To date, the fund has had no transactions other than those relating to organization matters and the sale of 10,000 shares of Class F-3 capital stock to Capital Research and Management Company (“CRMC”), the fund’s investment adviser. The fund’s fiscal year ends on March 31.

The fund has six share classes consisting of five retail share classes (Classes A, A-2, A-3, F-2 and F-3) and one retirement plan share class (Class R-6). The retirement plan share class is generally offered only through eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans. The fund’s share classes are described further in the following table:

Share class	Initial sales charge	Contingent deferred sales charge upon redemption
Class A	Up to 5.75%	1.00% for redemptions within 18 months of purchase for investments of \$1,000,000 or more
Class A-2	Up to 3.50%	2.00% for redemptions within 12 months of purchase for investments of \$750,000 or more
Class A-3	None	None
Classes F-2 and F-3	None	None
Class R-6	None	None

Holders of all share classes have equal pro rata rights to the assets, dividends and liquidation proceeds of the fund. Each share class has identical voting rights, except for the exclusive right to vote on matters affecting only its class. Share classes have different fees and expenses (“class-specific fees and expenses”), primarily due to different arrangements for distribution, transfer agent and administrative services. Differences in class-specific fees and expenses will result in differences in net investment income and, therefore, the payment of different per-share dividends by each share class.

2. Significant accounting policies

The fund is an investment company that applies the accounting and reporting guidance issued in Topic 946 by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board. The fund’s financial statement has been prepared to comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These principles require the fund’s 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 statement.

Cash – Cash is comprised of cash in a bank account.

3. Fees and transactions with related parties

The fund has entered into an Investment Advisory and Service Agreement with CRMC, a Principal Underwriting Agreement with Capital Client Group, Inc. (“CCG”), and a Shareholder Services Agreement with American Funds Service Company ® (“AFS”). CRMC, CCG and AFS are considered related parties to the fund.

Investment advisory services – The 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 0.35% of daily net assets.

Class-specific fees and expenses – Expenses that are specific to individual share classes are accrued directly to the respective share class. The principal class-specific fees and expenses are further described below:

Distribution services – The fund has plans of distribution for the share classes indicated below. Under the plans, the board of trustees approves certain categories of expenses that are used to finance activities primarily intended to sell fund shares and service existing accounts. The plans provide for payments, based on an annualized percentage of average daily net assets, ranging from 0.30% to 0.75% as noted in this section. In some cases, the board of trustees has limited the amounts that may be paid to less than the maximum allowed by the plans. All share classes with a plan may use up to 0.25% of average daily net assets to pay service fees, or to compensate CCG for paying service fees, to firms that have entered into agreements with CCG to provide certain shareholder services. The remaining amounts available to be paid under each plan are paid to dealers to compensate them for their sales activities.

Share class	Currently approved limits	Plan limits
Class A	0.30%	0.30%
Class A-2	0.55%	0.75%
Class A-3	0.75%	0.75%

Transfer agent services – The fund has a shareholder services agreement with AFS under which the fund compensates AFS for providing transfer agent services to each of the fund’s share classes. These services include recordkeeping, shareholder communications and transaction processing. Under this agreement, the fund also pays sub-transfer agency fees to AFS. These fees are paid by AFS to third parties for performing transfer agent services on behalf of fund shareholders.

Administrative services – The fund has an administrative services agreement with CRMC under which the fund compensates CRMC for providing administrative services to all share classes. Administrative services are provided by CRMC 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. Administrative services also include, but are not limited to, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing third parties that provide services to fund shareholders. The agreement provides the fund the ability to charge an administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.05% of the average daily net assets attributable to each share class of the fund. Currently the fund

pays CRMC an administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.03% of the average daily net assets attributable to each share class of the fund for CRMC's provision of administrative services.

Accounting and administrative services – The fund has a sub-administration agreement with Bank of New York (“BNY”) under which the fund compensates BNY for providing accounting and administrative services to each of the fund's share classes. These services include, but are not limited to, fund accounting (including calculation of net asset value), financial reporting and tax services. BNY is not a related party to the fund.

Trustees' deferred compensation – The board of trustees has adopted a deferred compensation plan. Trustees who are unaffiliated with CRMC may elect to defer the cash payment of part or all of their compensation. These deferred amounts, which remain as liabilities of the fund, are treated as if invested in shares of the fund or other American Funds. These amounts represent general, unsecured liabilities of the fund and vary according to the total returns of the selected funds.

Affiliated officers and trustees – Officers and certain trustees of the fund are or may be considered to be affiliated with CRMC, CCG and AFS. No affiliated officers or trustees will receive any compensation directly from the fund.

4. Federal income taxation and distributions

It is the fund's policy to comply in its initial year and thereafter with the requirements under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute substantially all of its net taxable income and net capital gains each year.

5. Organizational expenses

CRMC has agreed to pay the organizational and initial offering costs with respect to the fund. CRMC does not intend to recoup these expenses.

6. Indemnifications

The 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, the fund may also enter into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown since it is dependent on future claims that may be made against the fund. The risk of material loss from such claims is considered remote. Insurance policies are also available to the fund's board members and officers.

7. Repurchase offers

As a closed-end interval fund and pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct periodic repurchase offers of 5% to 25% of its outstanding shares at net asset value. The fund plans to conduct quarterly repurchase offers for 5% of its outstanding shares under ordinary circumstances, subject to approval of the board of trustees.

8. Subsequent events

As of February 13, 2026, the date the financial statement was available to be issued, no subsequent events or transactions had occurred that would have materially impacted the financial statement as presented.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Trustees of Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+:

Opinion on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Capital Group KKR U.S. Equity+ (the "Fund") as of February 1, 2026, and the related notes. In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of February 1, 2026 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

This financial statement is the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund's financial statement based on our audit. 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 Fund 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 audit 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 statement is free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, 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 statement. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. Our procedures included confirmation of cash as of February 1, 2026, by correspondence with the custodian. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Costa Mesa, California

February 13, 2026

We have served as the auditor of one or more American Funds investment companies since 1956.