

Capital Group Core Balanced ETF

Summary prospectus
March 1, 2024



Ticker: CGBL
Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Investment objective The fund's investment objective is to provide a balanced approach to total return (including income and capital gains) that is consistent with the preservation of capital over the long-term.

Fees and expenses of the fund This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
None	
Annual fund operating expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.33%
Other expenses	0.00 ²
Acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses ³	none
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.33

¹ The fund's Investment Advisory and Service Agreement provides that the investment adviser will pay all operating expenses of the fund, except for the management fees, interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses attributable to an investment in an acquired fund that is not managed or advised by the fund's investment adviser or its affiliates, costs of holding shareholder meetings, legal fees and expenses relating to arbitration or litigation, payments under the fund's 12b-1 plan (if any) and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses. Additionally, the fund will be responsible for its non-operating expenses, including brokerage commissions and fees and expenses associated with the fund's securities lending program, if any.

² Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ Under the terms of the Investment Advisory and Service Agreement between the fund and the investment adviser, acquired fund fees and expenses attributable to an investment in an acquired fund that is managed or advised by the fund's investment adviser or its affiliates are paid by the investment adviser.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's [prospectus](#) and [statement of additional information](#), which contain more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders and other information about the fund online at capitalgroup.com/prospectus/etf. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 421-4225 or by sending an email request to prospectus@capitalgroup.com. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated March 1, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. No fees are charged by the fund upon the sale of fund shares, so you would incur these hypothetical costs whether or not you were to sell your shares at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years
	\$34	\$106

Portfolio turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's investment results. During the period from September 26, 2023, when the fund commenced investment operations, to the end of the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies In seeking to pursue its investment objective, the fund varies its mix of direct or indirect exposure to equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments (debt securities maturing in one year or less) and cash. Under normal market conditions, the fund's investment adviser will maintain the following investment mix: 50%-75% in equity securities, at least 25% in debt securities, and the remainder of the fund's assets (if any) in money market instruments and cash.

The fund seeks to invest in equity securities that offer the opportunity for growth and/or provide income. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States. In addition, the fund will achieve its allocation to debt securities through investing in one or more fixed income exchange-traded funds (ETFs) managed and advised by the fund's investment adviser. The proportion of equities, debt and money market instruments and cash held by the fund, as well as the selection of the underlying fixed-income ETF(s), varies with market conditions and the investment adviser's assessment of their relative attractiveness as investment opportunities. The underlying fixed-income ETFs may invest in a broad range of debt securities, including corporate bonds and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities issued by corporations as well as U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. In addition, the underlying funds may have significant exposure to bonds rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or unrated but determined by the fund's investment adviser to be of equivalent quality. Securities rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The fund's investment in an underlying fund is not limited to a particular maturity or duration criteria.

The fund is nondiversified, which means it may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer issuers than would otherwise be the case.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing assets. Under this approach, a portfolio is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund and its underlying fund(s). You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. Investors in the fund should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

The following are principal risks associated with investing in the fund.

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

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

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

Investing in growth-oriented stocks – Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments.

Investing in income-oriented stocks – The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the fund invests.

Investing in debt instruments – Through its investments in one or more proprietary ETFs, the fund will have indirect exposure to debt securities. The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the underlying fund(s) may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when interest rates rise, issuers of callable debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund and/or an underlying fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the underlying fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the underlying fund's securities could cause the value of the underlying fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities.

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 in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. 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. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/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, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes. 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.

Liquidity risk – 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. Market prices for less liquid or illiquid holdings may be volatile or difficult to determine, 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 to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss. Depending on market conditions, reduced liquidity of fund holdings may also cause the fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the fund's NAV.

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

Foreign securities held by the fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the fund's shares are listed. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the fund's exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the fund's exchange and the corresponding premium or discount to the fund's NAV may widen.

Authorized Participant concentration – Only Authorized Participants may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund, and none of them is obligated to do so. The fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. If Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to or elect not to engage in creation or redemption transactions, and no other Authorized Participant engages in such function, fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Nondiversification – As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, poor performance by a single issuer could adversely affect fund performance more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers. The

fund's share price can be expected to fluctuate more than might be the case if the fund were more broadly diversified.

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

Asset allocation – The fund's percentage allocation to equity securities, debt securities and money market instruments and cash could cause the fund to underperform relative to relevant benchmarks and other funds with similar investment objectives.

Fund structure – The fund invests in one or more proprietary underlying funds to achieve its allocation to debt securities, and incurs expenses related to the underlying fund(s). In addition, investors in the fund will incur fees to pay for certain expenses related to the operations of the fund. Additionally, in accordance with an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the investment adviser considers only proprietary funds when selecting underlying investment options and allocations. This means that the fund's investment adviser does not, nor does it expect to, consider any unaffiliated funds as underlying investment options for the fund. This strategy could raise certain conflicts of interest when determining the overall asset allocation of the fund or choosing underlying investments for the fund, including the selection of funds that result in greater compensation to the adviser or funds with relatively lower historical investment results. The investment adviser has policies and procedures designed to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with its management of the fund.

Underlying fund risks – Because the fund's allocation to debt securities consists of one or more underlying funds, the fund's risks are directly related to the risks of the underlying fund(s). For this reason, it is important to understand the risks associated with investing in the underlying fund(s), as described below.

Each of the risks described above, other than those relating to “Investing in growth-oriented stocks,” “Investing in income-oriented stocks,” “Asset allocation,” “Fund structure” and “Underlying fund risks,” is also a principal risk associated with investing in one or more of the underlying fund(s). The following are certain additional principal risks associated with investing in the underlying fund(s).

Investing in lower rated debt instruments – Lower rated bonds and other lower rated debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

Investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities – Mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities, include debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income-bearing assets, such as consumer loans or receivables. While such securities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments generally (for example, credit, extension and interest rate risks), they are also subject to other and different risks. Mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are subject to changes in the payment patterns of borrowers of the underlying debt, potentially increasing the volatility of the securities and the fund’s net asset value. When interest rates fall, borrowers are more likely to refinance or prepay their debt before its stated maturity. This may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities, effectively reducing the fund’s income. Conversely, if interest rates rise and borrowers repay their debt more slowly than expected, the time in which the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities are paid off could be extended, reducing the fund’s cash available for reinvestment in higher yielding securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgages may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loans. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks.

Investing in securities backed by the U.S. government – Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and the credit rating of the U.S. government. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent or delay the payment of interest or principal on these securities, which could adversely affect their value and cause the fund to suffer losses. Such an event could lead to significant disruptions in U.S. and global markets. Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk – The values and liquidity of the securities held by the fund may be affected by changing interest rates. For example, the values of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Longer maturity

debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. The fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. When the fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value of the fund's shares. Although the values of such securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than those of other debt securities, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as market interest rates. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. During periods of extremely low short-term interest rates, the fund may not be able to maintain a positive yield or total return and, in relatively low interest rate environments, there are heightened risks associated with rising interest rates.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

Investment results Because the fund has been in operation for less than one full calendar year, information regarding investment results is not available as of the date of this prospectus.

Management

Investment adviser Capital Research and Management Company

Portfolio managers The individuals primarily responsible for the portfolio management of the fund are:

Portfolio manager/ Fund title (if applicable)	Portfolio manager experience in this fund	Primary title with investment adviser
Alan N. Berro Senior Vice President	Less than 1 year (since the fund's inception (2023))	Partner - Capital World Investors
Emme Kozloff Senior Vice President	Less than 1 year (since the fund's inception (2023))	Partner - Capital World Investors
Jin Lee Senior Vice President	Less than 1 year (since the fund's inception (2023))	Partner - Capital World Investors
John R. Queen Co-President	Less than 1 year (since the fund's inception (2023))	Partner - Capital Fixed Income Investors
Justin Toner Co-President	Less than 1 year (since the fund's inception (2023))	Partner - Capital World Investors

Purchase and sale of fund shares The fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). Individual shares of the fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase fund shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for fund shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spread is available at capitalgroup.com/etf.

Tax information Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-favored.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund’s distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

You can access the fund’s [statutory prospectus](http://capitalgroup.com/prospectus/etf) or [SAI](http://capitalgroup.com/prospectus/etf) at capitalgroup.com/prospectus/etf.