

# Capital Group Core Equity ETF

Growth and income

CGUS

Q1 fact sheet

Data as of March 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted



## Key information

### Objective:

The fund's objective is to achieve long-term growth of capital and income.

### Distinguishing characteristics:

Invests in stocks of companies of any size that are believed to have the potential for capital appreciation and/or dividend payments.

### Non-U.S. holdings:

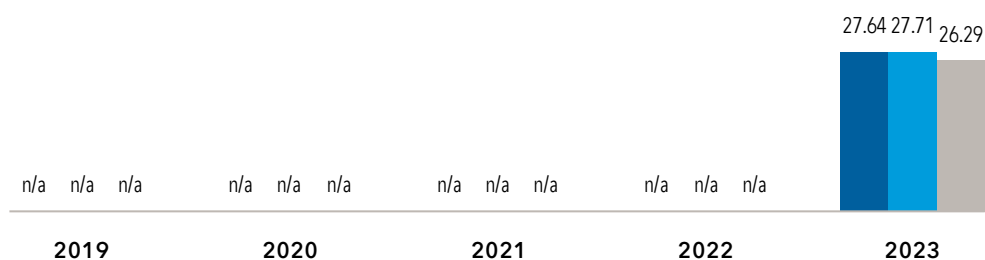
Up to 15% of assets may be invested in securities of issuers outside the U.S.

Figures shown are past results and are not predictive of results in future periods. Current and future results may be lower or higher than those shown. Investing for short periods makes losses more likely. Prices and returns will vary, so investors may lose money. For current information and month-end results, visit [capitalgroup.com](http://capitalgroup.com).

Market price returns are determined using the official closing price of the fund's shares and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times.

## Calendar-year total returns (%)

■ CGUS (NAV) ■ CGUS (Market price) ■ S&P 500 Index



## Investment results

Data for periods ended 03/31/2024 (%)	Cumulative total returns <sup>4,5</sup>			Average annual total returns <sup>4,6,7</sup>			
	3M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Lifetime
CGUS at net asset value (NAV)	10.45	10.45	33.20	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.28
CGUS at market price	10.37	10.37	33.19	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.29
S&P 500 Index	10.56	10.56	29.88	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.76
Morningstar Large Blend Category Average	9.95	9.95	27.24	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.24

Fund's annualized 30-day SEC yield: 1.11 (at NAV as of 03/31/2024)

## Key facts

Inception date	02/22/2022
CUSIP	14020V 10 8
Assets (millions)	\$2,437.51
12-month distribution rate <sup>1</sup>	1.10%
Morningstar category	Large Blend

## Key statistics

Companies/Issuers	117
Portfolio turnover <sup>2</sup>	34.00%
Price/book	4.15
Price/earnings	21.16

## Expenses

Expense ratio <sup>3</sup>	0.33%
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## Risk measures

	3 years
Standard deviation	-
Beta	-
R-squared	-

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund prospectuses and summary prospectuses, which can be obtained from a financial professional and should be read carefully before investing. Capital Group exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are actively managed and do not seek to replicate a specific index. ETF shares are bought and sold through an exchange at the then current market price, not net asset value (NAV), and are not individually redeemed from the fund. Shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV when traded on an exchange. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. There can be no guarantee that an active market for ETFs will develop or be maintained, or that the ETF's listing will continue or remain unchanged.

This material must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus or summary prospectus for the fund(s) being offered.

Investing outside the United States involves risks, such as currency fluctuations, periods of illiquidity and price volatility. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in developing countries.

As nondiversified funds, Capital Group ETFs have the ability to invest a larger percentage of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, a single issuer could adversely affect a fund's results more than if the fund invested a smaller percentage of assets in securities of that issuer. Refer to the applicable prospectus for details.

Asset mix (%)		
U.S. Equities	88.1	
Non-U.S. Equities	9.6	
Cash & Equivalents <sup>8</sup>	2.4	
Total	100%	
Top equity holdings (%)		
Microsoft	8.0	
Broadcom	6.1	
Alphabet	4.5	
Meta Platforms	3.7	
Amazon.com	2.9	
General Electric	2.7	
Mastercard Inc	2.4	
Abbott Laboratories	2.2	
JPMorgan Chase	2.0	
UnitedHealth Group	1.9	
Equity sector breakdown (%)		
Energy	3.3	
Materials	2.6	
Industrials	16.7	
Consumer Discretionary	8.3	
Consumer Staples	4.1	
Health Care	12.5	
Financials	12.3	
Information Technology	23.6	
Communication Services	9.8	
Utilities	3.1	
Real Estate	1.3	
Equity portion breakdown (%) <sup>9</sup>		
	By domicile	By revenue
United States	90.2	53.4
Canada	2.9	3.0
Europe	5.1	13.2
Japan	–	2.4
Asia-Pacific ex. Japan	–	2.2
Emerging Markets	1.8	25.8
Total	100%	100%

There may have been periods when the results lagged the index(es) and/or average(s). The indexes are unmanaged and, therefore, have no expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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Portfolios are managed, so holdings will change. Certain fixed income and/or cash and equivalents holdings may be held through mutual funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that are not offered to the public.

Totals may not reconcile due to rounding.

Investment results assume all distributions are reinvested and reflect applicable fees and expenses.

1. The distribution rate reflects the fund's past dividends paid to shareholders and may differ from the fund's SEC yield. It reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, it would be reduced.
2. Portfolio turnover is as of the most recent prospectus.
3. Expense ratios are as of each fund's prospectus available at the time of publication.
4. When applicable, returns for less than one year are not annualized, but calculated as cumulative total returns.
5. YTD (year-to-date return): For the period from January 1 of the current year to the date shown or from inception date if first offered after January 1 of the current year.
6. ETF market price returns since inception are calculated using NAV for the period until market price became available (generally a few days after inception).
7. Index and/or average lifetime is based on inception date of the fund.
8. Includes cash, short-term securities, other assets less liabilities, accruals, derivatives and forwards. It may also include investments in money market or similar funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates that are not offered to the public.
9. Figures include convertible securities. The equity breakdown by revenue reflects the portfolio's publicly traded equity holdings and excludes cash (and fixed income securities, if applicable). Underlying revenue data were compiled by MSCI and account for disparities in the way companies report their revenues across geographic segments. MSCI breaks out each company's reported revenues into country-by-country estimates. MSCI provides revenue data figures based on a proprietary, standardized model. Revenue exposure at the portfolio and index level was calculated by using FactSet, which takes these company revenue exposures and multiplies by the company's weighting in the portfolio and index. In this breakdown, Israel has been included in Europe.

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**Standard Deviation:** Annualized standard deviation (based on monthly returns) is a common measure of absolute volatility that tells how returns over time have varied from the mean. A lower number signifies lower volatility. **Distribution Rate 12-Month:** The income per share paid by the fund over the past 12 months to an investor from dividends (including any special dividends). The distribution rate is expressed as a percentage of the current price. **Valuation Price-to-Book Ratio:** Price-to-book ratio compares a stock's market value to the value of total assets less total liabilities (book value). Adjusted for stock splits. Price-to-cash-flow (P/C) ratio is the average price to cash flow ratio of the individual stocks within a fund. Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio takes the current price of a stock divided by its earnings per share. The ratio reflects the cost of a given stock per dollar of current annual earnings and is the most common measure of a stock's expense. The higher the P/E, the more investors are paying, and therefore the more earnings growth they are expecting. **Valuation Price-to-Earnings Ratio:** Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio takes the current price of a stock divided by its earnings per share. The ratio reflects the cost of a given stock per dollar of current annual earnings and is the most common measure of a stock's expense. The higher the P/E, the more investors are paying, and therefore the more earnings growth they are expecting. **Yield Annualized 30-Day SEC:** The 30-day SEC yield reflects the rate at which the fund is earning income on its current portfolio of securities calculated according to the standardized SEC formula; when applicable, it reflects the maximum sales charge. If shown, a net yield reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, the yield would be reduced. Gross yield does not adjust for any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect. **S&P 500 Index:** S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks. This index is unmanaged, and its results include reinvested dividends and/or distributions but do not reflect the effect of sales charges, commissions, account fees, expenses or U.S. federal income taxes. **Morningstar Category:** In an effort to classify funds by what they own, as well as by their prospectus objectives and styles, Morningstar developed Morningstar Categories. While the prospectus objective identifies a fund's investment goals based on the wording in the fund prospectus, the Morningstar Category identifies funds based on their actual investment styles as measured by their underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio and other statistics over the past three years). **R-Squared:** R-squared is a measure of the correlation between a particular return and that of a benchmark index. A measure of 100 indicates that all of the return can be explained by movements in the benchmark. Generally the higher the R-squared measure, the more reliable the beta measurement will be. **Beta:** Beta relatively measures sensitivity to market movements over a specified period of time. The beta of the market (represented by the benchmark index) is equal to 1; a beta higher than 1 implies that a return was more volatile than the market. A beta lower than 1 suggests that a return was less volatile than the market. Generally the higher the R-squared measure, the more reliable the beta measurement will be. **Portfolio turnover:** Portfolio turnover is the portion of a portfolio's holdings sold and replaced with new securities annually, usually expressed as a percentage of the portfolio's total assets. For example, a portfolio with a turnover of 25% holds assets for an average of about four years, while a portfolio with a turnover of 100% holds assets for one year.