

Capital Group
International Bond ETF (USD-Hedged)

Summary prospectus
March 1, 2025



Ticker: CGIB
Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

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, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Capital Group International Bond ETF (USD-Hedged)

Investment objective

The fund’s investment objective is to provide a high level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital.

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	0.45%
Other expenses ²	0.00
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.45

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, 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.

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	5 years	10 years
	\$46	\$145	\$252	\$567

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 June 25, 2024, when the fund commenced investment operations, to the end of the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 185% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies The fund seeks to maximize your level of current income and preserve your capital by investing primarily in bonds. The fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt securities (such as those described below), which may be represented by derivatives. Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest at least 40% of its assets outside the United States, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the fund's investment adviser, in which case the fund would invest at least 30% of its assets outside the United States. The fund allocates its assets among various countries, and in no fewer than three countries other than the United States.

The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in debt securities rated BB+ or below or Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser, or in debt securities that are unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser. Securities rated BB+ or below or Ba1 or below are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The fund also invests in U.S. government securities, money market instruments, and cash and cash equivalents.

The fund may invest in forward currency contracts, futures contracts and swaps, which are types of derivatives. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is based on the value of an underlying financial asset (such as a stock, bond or currency), a reference rate or a market index. The fund seeks to hedge all, or substantially all, of the fund's foreign currency exposure using forward currency contracts, such that under normal market conditions, the fund will maintain at least 90% of its assets in U.S. dollar currency exposure. The use of these derivative transactions may allow the fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies.

The fund may invest in a broad range of debt securities, including corporate bonds and debt securities issued by sovereign, quasi-sovereign and supranational entities. The fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored entities and federal agencies and instrumentalities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and other asset-backed securities, including debt obligations that represent interests in pools of mortgages or other income bearing assets, such as consumer loans or receivables.

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 fund's assets are managed by a team of portfolio managers. Under this approach, the fund's managers work together to oversee the fund's entire portfolio. For more information regarding the investment process of the fund, see the "Management and organization" section of this prospectus.

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 priced securities that, in its opinion, represent good 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. 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.

Market conditions – The prices of, and the income generated by, the 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; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Events (including public health emergencies, such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not 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 debt instruments – The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the fund 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. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the 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 fund's securities could cause the net asset value of the 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.

Investing in derivatives – The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks, which may be different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and a derivative instrument may cause the fund to lose significantly more than its initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to value, difficult for the fund to buy or sell at an opportune time or price and difficult, or even impossible, to terminate or otherwise offset. The fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund, and investing in derivatives may reduce the fund's returns and increase the fund's price volatility. The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction (including, if applicable, the fund's clearing broker, the derivatives exchange or the clearinghouse) may be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations in respect of the transaction. In certain cases, the fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses. Derivatives are also subject to operational risk (such as documentation issues, settlement issues and systems failures) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract).

Currency transactions – In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in derivative instruments, the use of forward currency contracts involves the risk that currency movements will not be accurately predicted by the investment adviser, which could result in losses to the fund. While entering into forward currency contracts 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. Additionally, the adviser may use forward currency contracts to increase exposure to a certain currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one country to another. Forward currency contracts may expose the fund to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested.

Currency – The prices of, and the income generated by, many debt securities held by the fund may also be affected by changes in relative currency values. If the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value in U.S. dollars of the fund's securities denominated in such currencies would generally fall and vice versa.

Currency hedging risk – The fund's use of forward currency contracts to hedge all or substantially all of the fund's foreign currency exposure could result in losses to the fund if currencies do not perform as expected. In addition, the reduction of the fund's exposure to currency risks limits the fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, and currency rates may experience volatility, which can reduce the fund's returns.

The fund's use of forward currency contracts to hedge all or substantially all of the fund's foreign currency exposure is intended to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on fund returns; however, this strategy will not eliminate the fund's exposure to currency risk. The use of forward currency contracts will not entirely offset the fluctuations between the fund's exposure to non-U.S. currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, there are transaction costs the fund will incur to hedge its foreign currency exposure. The fund's exposure to foreign currencies may not be hedged at all times, including at times when the fund is implementing a currency hedging transaction. Volatility of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies being hedged will generally reduce the effectiveness of the fund's currency hedging transactions. Differences between U.S. dollar interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may also impact the effectiveness of the fund's currency hedging transactions.

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. Investments in junk bonds can be considered speculative.

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.

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 debt securities of sovereign, quasi-sovereign and supranational entities – While debt securities of sovereign, quasi-sovereign and supranational entities are subject to the risks associated with investments in debt instruments or foreign securities generally, they are also subject to other and different risks. A governmental or quasi-governmental entity may be unwilling or unable to pay interest and repay principal on its sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt, or otherwise meet its obligations when due, including for reasons such as the government's policy towards principal international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund or the political considerations to which the government may be subject. If such issuers default (or threaten to default), the indebtedness may be restructured and/or a moratorium on the payments of such indebtedness may be declared, in each case, without the approval of some or all debt holders. In the event of a default on sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt, the fund may also have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government entity.

A "supranational entity" is an entity established or financially supported by the governments of several countries to promote reconstruction, economic development or trade (for example, the World Bank). Generally, the governmental members of these entities make initial capital contributions to and may also commit to making additional contributions if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more governmental members of a supranational entity will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions, and if such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities.

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.

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. 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 (as defined in the "Shareholder information" section below) 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. In addition, to the extent that securities held by the fund are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, Authorized Participants may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of Authorized Participants may be able to do. If Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to or elect not to engage in creation or redemption transactions, and no other Authorized Participant engages in such function, fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to the fund's net asset value and/or at wider intraday bid-ask spreads and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Nondiversification – 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.

Cash transactions – The fund currently expects to effect at least part of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind securities. When the fund effects redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than in-kind, the fund may have to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times in order to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. If the fund realizes gains on these sales, the fund generally will be required to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax from distributions to which they would not otherwise be subject. The use of cash creations and redemptions 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. As a result of such cash transactions, the fund could incur brokerage costs which, to the extent not offset by transaction fees that are payable by an Authorized Participant, may reduce the fund's NAV.

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.

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
Philip Chitty Senior Vice President	1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Andrew A. Cormack Senior Vice President	1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors
Thomas Reithinger President	1 year	Partner – Capital Fixed Income 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](#) or [SAI](#) at capitalgroup.com/prospectus/etf.