

Capital Group KKR Core Plus+ and Capital Group KKR Multi-Sector+

Key highlights

- Quarterly share repurchase offer windows.
- Investors can submit a repurchase (redemption) request any time during these windows.
- There is a repurchase limit of up to **10%** of the fund's outstanding shares at net asset value ("NAV") per quarter. If total repurchase requests in a quarter are less than that, each investor receives their full repurchase request.
- If repurchase requests exceed **10%** in a quarter, each investor generally receives a pro-rated portion of their request.

Example redemption timeline



Repurchase offer opens – Date at which shareholders receive written notice for an offer to repurchase outstanding shares.

Repurchase offer closes / pricing date – Date by which shareholders must submit repurchase requests. All repurchase requests must be received by 4:00 p.m. ET. This is also the date the net asset value of the fund is generally calculated for purposes of the repurchase.

Repurchase payment date – Repurchase payments will be delivered by wire or check as specified by instructions on the shareholder account.

Capital Group KKR Core Plus+ and Capital Group KKR Multi-Sector+ repurchase schedule

	2026		
	May	August	November
Repurchase offer opens	4/20/26	7/20/26	10/19/26
Repurchase offer closes	5/20/26	8/19/26	11/18/26
Pricing date	5/20/26	8/19/26	11/18/26
Repurchase payment date	5/22/26	8/21/26	11/20/26

All dates are tentative and are subject to change.

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](#), which can be obtained from a financial professional and should be read carefully before investing.

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The funds are **interval funds** that provide liquidity to shareholders through quarterly repurchase offers for up to 10% of their outstanding shares under normal circumstances. To the extent more than 10% of outstanding shares are tendered for repurchase, the redemption proceeds are generally distributed proportionately to redeeming investors ("proration"). Due to this repurchase limit, shareholders may be unable to liquidate all or a portion of their investment during a particular repurchase offer window. In addition, anticipating proration, some shareholders may request more shares to be repurchased than they actually wish, increasing the likelihood of proration. Shares are not listed on any stock exchange, and we do not expect a secondary market in the shares to develop. Due to these restrictions, investors should consider their investment in the funds to be subject to **illiquidity risk**.

Investment strategies are not guaranteed to meet their objectives and are subject to loss. Investing in the funds is not suitable for all investors. Investors should consult their investment professional before making an investment decision and evaluate their ability to invest for the long term. Because of the nature of the funds' investments, the results of the funds' operations may be volatile. Accordingly, investors should understand that **past performance is not indicative of future results**.

Bond investments may be worth more or less than the original cost when redeemed. **High-yield, lower-rated** securities involve greater risk than higher-rated securities; portfolios that invest in them may be subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk than portfolios that do not. The funds may invest in **structured products**, which generally entail risks associated with derivative instruments and bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation. These securities include asset-based finance securities, mortgage-related assets, and other **asset-backed instruments**, which may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, subject to early repayment risk, and their value may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of issuer creditworthiness; while generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee, there is no assurance that private guarantors will meet their obligations. While not directly correlated to changes in interest rates, the values of **inflation-linked bonds** generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates and may experience greater losses than other debt securities with similar durations. 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. For example, the funds may purchase and write call and put options on **futures**, giving the holder the right to assume a long (call) or short (put) position in a futures contract at a specified price. There is no assurance of a liquid market for any futures or futures options contract at any time. **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.

The funds invest in private, illiquid credit securities, consisting primarily of loans and asset-backed finance securities. The funds may invest in or originate **senior loans**, which hold the most senior position in a business's capital structure. Some senior loans lack an active trading market and are subject to resale restrictions, leading to potential illiquidity. The funds may need to sell other investments or borrow to meet obligations. The funds may also invest in **mezzanine debt**, which is generally unsecured and subordinated, carrying higher credit and liquidity risk than investment-grade corporate obligations. Default rates for mezzanine debt have historically been higher than for investment-grade securities. **Bank loans** are often less liquid than other types of debt instruments and general market and financial conditions may affect the prepayment of bank loans, as such the prepayments cannot be predicted with accuracy.

Illiquid assets are more difficult to sell and may become impossible to sell in volatile market conditions. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the market price of such holdings, and the funds may be unable to sell such holdings when necessary to meet their liquidity needs or to try to limit losses, or may be forced to sell at a loss. Illiquid assets are also generally difficult to value because they rarely have readily available market conditions. Such securities require fair value pricing, which is based on subjective judgments and may differ materially from the value that would be realized if the security were to be sold.

The funds are **non-diversified funds** that have the ability to invest a larger percentage of assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than diversified funds. As a result, poor results by a single issuer could adversely affect fund results more than if the funds were invested in a larger number of issuers. The funds intend to declare daily dividends from net investment income and distribute the accrued dividends, which may fluctuate, to investors each month. Generally, dividends begin accruing on the day payment for shares is received by the funds. In the event the funds' distribution of net investment income exceeds their income and capital gains paid by the funds' underlying investments for tax purposes, a portion of such distribution may be classified as return of capital. The funds' current intention not to use borrowings other than for temporary and/or extraordinary purposes may result in a lower yield than they could otherwise achieve by using such strategies and may make it more difficult for the funds to achieve their investment objective, than if the funds used leverage on an ongoing basis. There can be no assurance that a change in market conditions or other factors will not result in a change in the funds' distribution rate at a future time.

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