

Capital Group KKR Public-Private+ Funds repurchase offers

Highlights

- Quarterly repurchases: Repurchase window opens quarterly for 30 days and payments will typically be delivered two business days after the repurchase window ends.
- Who to contact: Shareholders working with broker-dealers or intermediaries must submit repurchase requests through their financial professionals. Shareholders who hold the funds directly can submit repurchase requests with American Funds Service Company. Financial professionals and shareholders may contact American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 for assistance or questions.
- Dates to know: Repurchase deadline and pricing date are Day 0, notification is Day 1 and repurchase payments delivered Day 2.

Quarterly shareholder notice - What to expect



- Shareholders can expect to receive repurchase offer notices via mail to the address on file, via email (if opted in) or via their preferred communications channel with their broker-dealer prior to the repurchase window opening.
- Currently, repurchase windows for each Capital Group KKR Public-Private+ Fund are expected to open 30 days prior to the applicable repurchase deadline.
- Each Public-Private+ Fund is currently expected to offer quarterly repurchases of up to 10% of the fund's total outstanding shares at net asset value (NAV).
- 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.

Repurchase requests - Who to contact



- Shareholders that trade with a broker-dealer or intermediary must submit their repurchase orders through their financial professional.
- Shareholders who directly trade with the funds can submit their repurchase request with American Funds Service Company by email, fax or phone as noted in the offer notice.
- Financial professionals or shareholders can also access repurchase forms via the **Forms & literature** section of our **capitalgroup.com/advisor** website.
- Financial professionals or shareholders can call American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 for assistance or questions.

Repurchase request timeline - Dates to know (subject to change)



- **Repurchase deadline (Day 0):** All repurchase requests must be received in good order by the fund, its authorized financial intermediaries or their designees no later than 4:00 PM ET.
- **Pricing date (Day 0):** The fund's end-of-day net asset value (NAV) will be used to calculate the amount of proceeds to be delivered to shareholders making a repurchase request (same NAV applied to shareholders making a subscription request that day). The pricing date will generally be the same date as the repurchase deadline.
- **Notification (Day 1):** Shares will be processed the following business day and shareholders will receive confirmation of the repurchased share amounts.
- Repurchase payments (Day 2): Repurchase payments will be delivered by wire or check as specified by instructions on the shareholder account.

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

Key terms

Public-private fund – A public-private fund is a fund that invests in a mixture of public and private assets, with a goal of potentially outperforming the returns of public-only investment. Public-private solutions often use the vehicle of an interval fund to offer periodic liquidity while holding illiquid private assets. Interval fund – An interval fund is a closedend, registered investment company that offers liquidity to investors at pre-scheduled "repurchase windows," up to an amount between 5% and 25% of the fund's total outstanding shares. These funds are used as a mechanism to bring periodic, interval-based liquidity to investors while holding illiquid assets such as private credit. Repurchase window – A repurchase window refers to a specific period during which investors in certain investment vehicles, such as interval funds, can seek to sell back their shares to the fund at the current net asset value (NAV), subject to a certain repurchase limit. These windows occur at predetermined intervals, providing limited liquidity to investors. Pro rata or prorating - In an interval fund, if all of the investors' combined repurchase requests exceed the fund's repurchase limit, each investor's repurchase will be prorated (reduced) based on the excess request relative to their ownership of shares in the fund. Private credit – Private credit refers to non-bank lending where investors provide loans or other financing options directly to private companies or projects, outside of traditional public markets. Private credit is typically used by businesses seeking capital without issuing public debt or equity. Subadviser – An independent investment adviser who is contracted by another investment adviser to manage all or part of a fund's portfolio, typically providing investment analysis and selection in a particular, sometimes niche area of the investment universe.

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.

KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC serves as the sub-adviser with respect to the management of the fund's private credit assets. Capital Research and Management Company (the "Adviser") and KKR are not affiliated. The two firms maintain an exclusive partnership to manage and deliver public-private investment solutions to investors.

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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