

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name:
Capital Group American Balanced Fund (LUX)

Legal entity identifier:
549300M6F10FZ8U1IV37

Environmental and/or social characteristics¹

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : __%	☒ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 46.88% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective : __%	☒ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Fund promoted the following environmental and social (E/S) characteristics through:

- Management of a Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) for its investments in corporate issuers that is lower than S&P 500 ('Index'). The WACI is based on GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) divided by the revenue of the investee companies.
- At time of purchase exclusions on corporate issuers, with respect to certain sectors such as tobacco, fossil fuel and weapons, as well as companies violating the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).
- Leveraging the Investment Adviser proprietary sovereign ESG framework for sovereign issuer exclusions, to assess ESG scores against predetermined thresholds.

The Negative Screening Policy applied can be found on:
<https://www.capitalgroup.com/content/dam/cgc/tenants/eacg/negative-screening-policy.pdf>

- Investment in companies that followed good governance practices.

Throughout the reference period, at least 50% of the Fund's investments at the time of purchase met the E/S criteria described above.

¹Unless otherwise stated, the information provided is as of 31 December 2025.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

The following sustainability indicators have been used to measure the attainment of the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund:

Sustainability indicator	2025
WACI of the corporate issuers compared to Index	WACI of the corporate issuers was 5% below the Index as at 31 December 2025
	On average the WACI of the corporate issuers was 5% below the Index during the reference period
Percentage of corporate issuers that failed a screen under the Negative Screening Policy [at the time of purchase]	0%
Percentage of sovereign issuers that failed the Investment Adviser's process [at the time of purchase]	0%
Percentage of Sustainable Investments	46.88%

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

Not applicable.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The Fund committed to making a minimum allocation to sustainable investments of 10%, being those investments that have undergone the Investment Adviser's process of identifying sustainable investments, which includes confirming that they also did no significant harm to any environmental or social objective and followed good governance practices. In addition, these investments satisfied the Negative Screening Policy.

The Investment Adviser's process of identifying sustainable investments assessed whether companies' products and services are majority-aligned, or transitioning towards higher positive alignment, with any single or combination of sustainable investment themes focused on global social and environmental challenges as identified by the Investment Adviser. Specific United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the "SDGs") are considered as the themes are defined. These themes address needs such as but not limited to: (i) energy transition; (ii) health & wellbeing; (iii) sustainable cities & communities; (iv) responsible consumption & production; (v) clean water & sanitation; (vi) education & information access, and (vii) financial inclusion.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The sustainable investments made by the Fund did not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. The Fund considered the mandatory principal adverse impacts (PAIs) as set out in Table 1 of Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 for corporate investments and companies deemed by the Investment Adviser to be causing significant harm, based on these PAIs, were not considered sustainable investments.

- How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

The Investment Adviser took all the mandatory PAIs into account.

Through its Negative Screening Policy, the Investment Advisor took into account PAI 4 on exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector as well as PAI 10 on United Nations Global Compact violators and Principal Adverse Impact 14 on controversial weapons.

For the remaining mandatory PAIs:

1. Where sufficient and reliable quantitative data was available across the investment universe, the Investment Adviser used third-party data and defined thresholds to determine whether the adverse impacts associated with the company's activities were potentially significant (the interpretation of the prescribed threshold was made in comparison with the overall investment universe and/or with the peer group);

2. Where data availability and quality were deemed not sufficient, the Investment Adviser assessed the potential significant harm of a company based on a qualitative analysis.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Where third party data or the Investment Adviser’s assessment indicated that a company is potentially doing significant harm based on a PAI threshold, the Investment Adviser performed additional due diligence to better understand and assess the negative impacts indicated by the third party or the proprietary data. If the Investment Adviser concluded that the company is not causing significant harm based on its additional due diligence, it proceeded with the investment and the rationale for such decision has been documented. For example, the Investment Adviser could have concluded that a company is not causing significant harm if (i) the Investment Adviser had reason to believe that third-party data was inaccurate and the Investment Adviser’s own research demonstrated that the company is not causing significant harm; or (ii) the company was taking steps to mitigate or remediate that harm through appropriate actions which were accompanied by meaningful signs of improvement and positive change.

- *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The sustainable investments are aligned with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as follows:
the Investment Adviser has reviewed issuers involved in significant ESG controversies, with a focus on those that conflict with existing global standards, including guidelines from the UNGC and the OECD. In accordance with the Negative Screening Policy, the Investment Adviser has excluded companies that were found to be in breach of the UNGC Principles. While other incidents did not automatically result in the exclusion of companies from the Fund’s investment universe, the Investment Adviser ensured that appropriate action to remediate the concerns were taken.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Fund considered principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators during the investment-decision process of investments in corporate issuers as described in the table below. During the reference period, on average corporate issuers represented 69.11% of the portfolio.

PAI Indicator	Integration Process	Threshold (when applicable)
PAI 1 – GHG emissions	PAI 1 was considered as part of the Fund's managements of its WACI for its investments in corporate issuers. PAI 1 covers Scopes 1, 2, and 3 financed emission while the calculation of the WACI is based on Scope 1, and Scope 2 emissions expressed as revenue intensity of the issuer: • Scope 1: direct emissions from the investee company's facilities; • Scope 2: indirect emissions linked to the investee company's energy consumption. The WACI of the portfolio is assessed on an ongoing basis to help the Fund remain within the target level. This allows the Investment Adviser to measure the carbon footprint and carbon intensity of the portfolio.	Management of the carbon footprint (WACI) of its investment in corporate issuers that is generally at least lower than the Index.
PAI 4 – Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	These PAIs were considered when the investment adviser evaluated and applied ESG and norms-based screening to implement exclusions on corporate issuers. To support this screening, it relied on third party provider(s) who identified an issuer's participation in or the revenue which they derived from activities that are inconsistent with the ESG and norms-based screens.	Exclusion of companies that generate 10% or more of their revenue from oil sands extraction and/or Arctic oil production and/or from the production and/or distribution of thermal coal as identified through the relevant MSCI Maximum Percentage of Revenue factor name.
PAI 10 – Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises		Exclusion of companies that, in the investment adviser's opinion, are violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles.
PAI 14 – Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)		Exclusion of companies that have any ties to controversial weapons: cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments. Companies are identified through the MSCI's Controversial Weapons– Any Tie factor name. - Exclusion of companies involved in intentional production of weapons with exclusive use as nuclear weapons. Companies are identified through the relevant MSCI's Weapons factors.



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: From 22 Sep 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Broadcom Inc	Information Technology	4.88%	United States
Microsoft Corp	Information Technology	3.24%	United States
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg Co Adr	Information Technology	2.18%	Taiwan
Alphabet Inc Cl C	Communication Services	1.97%	United States
Meta Platforms Inc Cl A	Communication Services	1.72%	United States
Nvidia Corp	Information Technology	1.65%	United States
Apple Inc	Information Technology	1.49%	United States
Alphabet Inc Cl A	Communication Services	1.44%	United States
Micron Technology Inc	Information Technology	1.33%	United States
United States Treasury Note 3.5% 09-30-27	Government	1.33%	United States
United States Treasury Note 3.625% 09-30-30	Government	1.26%	United States
Amazon.Com Inc	Consumer Discretionary	1.25%	United States
United States Treasury Note 3.625% 12-31-30	Government	1.10%	United States
Jpmorgan Chase & Co	Financials	1.06%	United States
Sk Hynix Inc	Information Technology	0.94%	Korea

The top investments are calculated as an average of the relevant quarter end positions held by the Fund during the reference period.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Please find information regarding the proportion of sustainability-related investments in the following sub-sections.

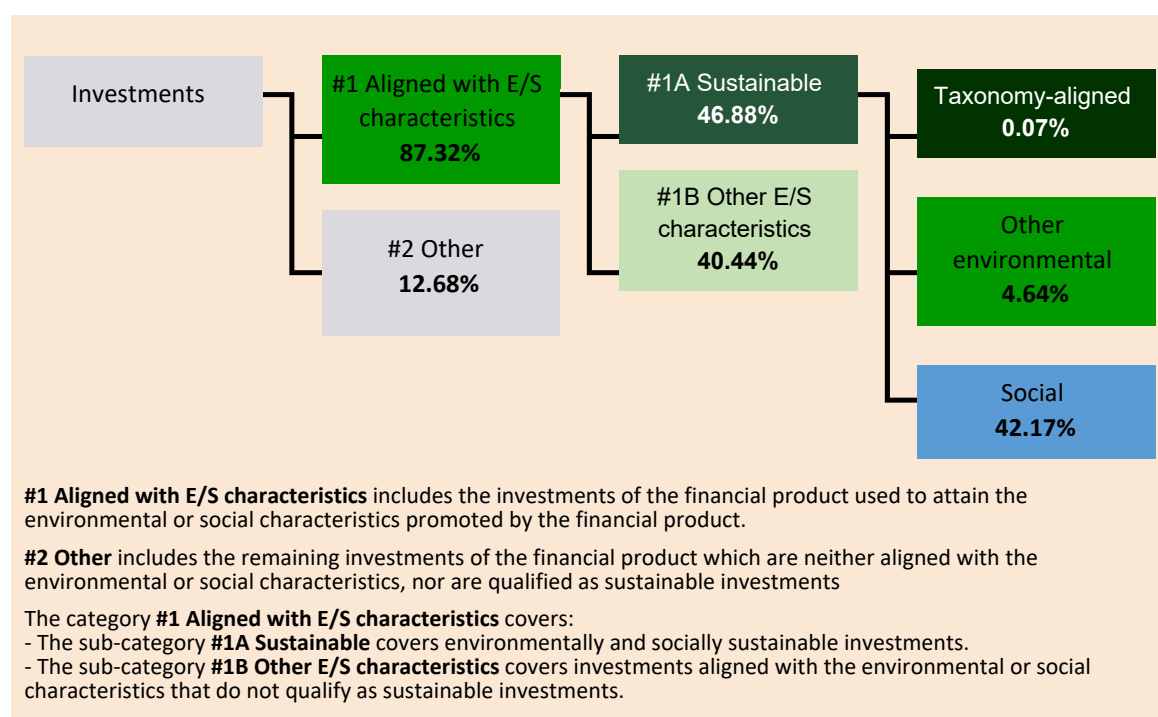
What was the asset allocation?

As at the 31 December 2025 the Fund invested 87.32% of its assets into issuers that attained the promoted E/S characteristics (#1). From this:

- 46.88% were invested in sustainable investments as defined by the Investment adviser.
- 4.64% of the Fund were invested into sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR (Other environmental) and 0.07% with an environmental objective aligned with EU Taxonomy. 42.17% were invested into sustainable investment with a social objective (Social).

12.68% of the Fund's investments did not align with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund (#2). Any investments that did not align with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund were held to attain the investment objective of the Fund.

Derivatives, cash and cash equivalents were included in 'Other' and were not used to attain the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund.



● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

The Fund invested in the following economic sectors:

Sector	Sub-Sector	Average Weight
Asset Backed	Asset Backed Securities	0.08%
	Auto Loan	0.51%
	Collateralized Loan Obligations	0.17%
	Credit Card	0.04%
	Student Loan	0.04%
Communication Services	Diversified Telecommunication Services	0.30%
	Entertainment	0.73%
	Interactive Media & Services	5.27%
	Media	0.65%
	Wireless Telecommunication Services	0.29%
Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles	0.77%
	Broadline Retail	1.29%
	Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	2.21%
	Household Durables	0.35%
	Specialty Retail	0.75%
	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	0.36%
Consumer Staples	Beverages	0.61%
	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	0.48%
	Food Products	0.88%
	Household Products	0.38%
	Personal Care Products	0.06%
Energy	Energy Equipment & Services	0.41%
	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	1.61%
Financials	Banks	3.81%
	Capital Markets	1.98%
	Consumer Finance	0.88%
	Financial Services	2.06%
	Insurance	2.93%
Government	Asia-pacific Ex Japan Government	0.02%
	Development Authorities	0.00%
	European Government	0.15%
	Japanese Government	0.02%
	Latin America Government	0.26%
	Other Federal Agency	0.01%
	Provincial/state	0.02%
	U.s. Treasury Notes And Bonds	11.06%
	Us Government I/I	1.42%
	Us Interest Rate	0.00%
Health Care	Biotechnology	2.16%
	Health Care Equipment & Supplies	0.63%
	Health Care Providers & Services	2.22%
	Life Sciences Tools & Services	0.37%
	Pharmaceuticals	1.78%
Industrials	Aerospace & Defense	2.67%
	Air Freight & Logistics	0.24%
	Building Products	0.32%
	Commercial Services & Supplies	0.23%
	Construction & Engineering	0.23%
	Electrical Equipment	0.34%

	Ground Transportation	0.54%
	Machinery	1.10%
	Passenger Airlines	0.26%
	Professional Services	0.21%
	Trading Companies & Distributors	0.56%
Information Technology	Communications Equipment	0.03%
	Electronic Equipment, Instruments & Components	0.22%
	It Services	0.71%
	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	13.29%
	Software	4.18%
	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	1.56%
Materials	Chemicals	0.70%
	Construction Materials	0.00%
	Metals & Mining	2.04%
Mortgage Backed	Agency Comm. Mbs	0.02%
	Comm. Mbs	0.02%
	Fhlmc Participating Certificates	2.92%
	Fnma	3.47%
	Gnma	0.19%
	Government National Mortgage Association	0.00%
	Private Issue Cmo	1.02%
	Uniform Mortgage Backed Securities	1.70%
Municipals	Corporates - Other	0.09%
	Education - Higher	0.00%
	Go - Local	0.01%
	Go - State	0.07%
	Student Loans	0.01%
	Tobacco - Non State Approp	0.00%
Other	Currencies	6.89%
Real Estate	Diversified Reits	0.10%
	Health Care Reits	0.57%
	Industrial Reits	0.02%
	Residential Reits	0.01%
	Retail Reits	0.16%
	Specialized Reits	0.33%
Swaps	Credit Default Swaps	0.01%
	Interest Rate Swaps	0.00%
Utilities	Electric Utilities	1.60%
	Gas Utilities	0.23%
	Multi-utilities	1.11%
Total		100%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

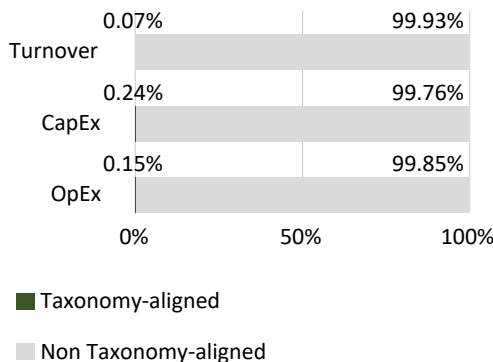
While the Fund promoted environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR, its commitment to make “environmentally sustainable investments” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation was set at 0% (including in transitional and enabling activities). However, during the reference period, the Fund held investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy and the percentages of those investments by Turnover, CapEx and OpEx are detailed below.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy²?

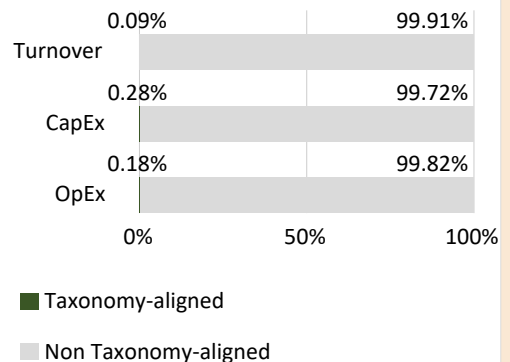


The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 69.11% of the total Investments.

** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

Percentages in the above table are calculated including cash and/or cash equivalents.

²Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective -see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The Fund did not commit to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities, however the share of investment in such activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy are shown below. Investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy are incidental and are not an objective pursued by this Fund.

Indicator	Enabling (%)	Transitioning (%)
Turnover	0.04%	0.00%
CapEx	0.10%	0.00%
OpEx	0.09%	0.00%

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The total share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 4.64%.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments made by the Fund is 42.17%.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The investments under the category #2 “Other” included investments (including derivatives, cash and cash equivalents) which were neither aligned with the E/S characteristics nor qualified as sustainable investments. These investments were held to attain the investment objective of the fund. Cash and cash equivalents were also held for liquidity purposes.

These investments did not follow any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The E/S characteristics of the Fund were based on the Negative Screening Policy. The Investment Adviser identified certain issuers or groups of issuers that it excluded (such as companies generating more than 5% of their revenue from the manufacture of tobacco products or companies that have any ties with controversial weapons) from the portfolio in order to attain the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund.

For the sovereign issuers, the Investment Adviser leveraged on its proprietary sovereign ESG framework. All the sovereign-issued investments that qualified as aligned with the E/S characteristics fulfilled the following criteria: score above pre-determined thresholds for their proprietary ESG score on both an absolute and gross national income-adjusted basis.

The Fund applied investment restrictions rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. The Fund also underwent regular/systematic post-trade compliance checks performed by Capital Group's independent guideline monitoring function.

When the monitoring function identifies previously eligible issuers that subsequently failed an appropriate screen and the investment no longer attained the E/S characteristics of the Fund, the Investment Adviser looked to sell the issuer within six months from the date of such determination, subject to the best interests of investors in the Fund.

During the reference period, no investments breaching the exclusion criteria were purchased and there were no passive breaches of the Fund.

The Investment Adviser also monitored the WACI of the Fund, compared to that of its selected index, on an ongoing basis to ensure the Fund met its target of being below the index.

As part of its good governance practices assessment, the Investment Adviser also engaged in regular dialogue with companies on corporate governance issues and exercised its proxy voting rights for the entities in which the Fund invested.



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

● ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable.

● ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

Not applicable.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

Not applicable.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Not applicable.