

ABND

Core Plus Income ETF

A DIVERSIFIED FIXED-INCOME PORTFOLIO FOUNDATION

Strategies tracking fixed-income indices may expose investors to unforeseen risks such as credit risk, interest rate sensitivity, structural market changes and a limited investment universe.

American Century Core Plus Income ETF (ABND) seeks to provide income and total return in an intermediate duration strategy and acts as a core fixed-income portfolio foundation solution that targets attractive yield throughout the market cycle.

With an investment-grade focus, ABND has the flexibility to pursue incremental income and total return opportunities across sectors.

Managers apply fundamental, bottom-up analysis to assess creditworthiness and relative value to dynamically adjust as opportunities emerge.

FUND INFORMATION

TICKER	ABND
INTRADAY NAV TICKER	ABND-IV
INCEPTION DATE	6/29/2021
EXCHANGE	NYSE Arca
GROSS EXPENSE RATIO	0.32%
BENCHMARK	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
DISTRIBUTION FREQUENCY	Monthly



LOWER COST

Benefits of active management in a lower-cost, tax-efficient, liquid vehicle.



UPSIDE POTENTIAL

Alpha-seeking portfolios based on manager research and insights.



INNOVATIVE

Variety of investment approaches that offer proactive solutions.

UNCOVERING OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS SECTORS

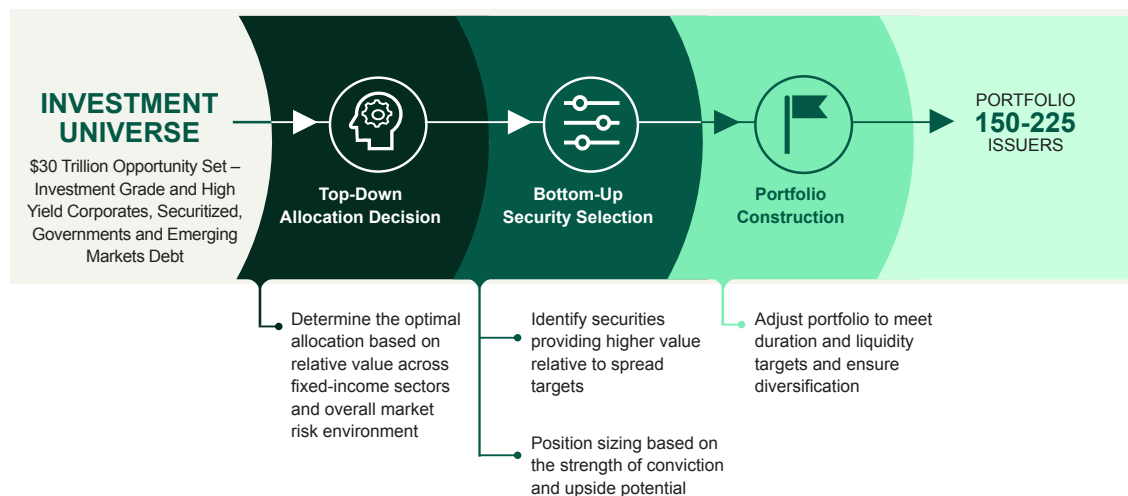
Drawing on more than 50 years of fixed-income investing experience, the fund combines the firm's top-down methodologies with bottom-up insights from the fundamental credit team.

INVESTS DYNAMICALLY ACROSS SECTORS

ABND seeks to capitalize on recurring market dislocations, acting with agility and investing with conviction. With the flexibility to invest in below investment-grade securities, ABND offers a simpler, more intuitive risk and return framework for investors.

A PROCESS PROVEN OVER MULTIPLE MARKET CYCLES

ABND leverages the same proven process, philosophy and approach that we utilize across our fixed-income platform. ABND applies a sector-based team approach that combines top-down macroeconomic views with specialized sector expertise. The investment committee establishes duration, yield curve and sector positioning views. Dedicated sector teams consisting of portfolio managers, analysts and traders conduct security research, portfolio construction and risk management. This structure allows for more efficient and streamlined decision-making and a collaborative team decision-making process that leads to higher conviction portfolio positions.



INVESTOR PROFILE

- Investors concerned that a passive approach to fixed income could expose their portfolios to unwanted interest rate or credit risk.
 - Investors seeking income as a component of their strategic fixed income allocations.
 - Investors who are looking for a more diverse opportunity set and more attractive yields than those typically available in passive broad-market bond indexes.
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BRINGING NEW MEANING TO HEALTHY RETURNS

Twenty years ago, our founder had an audacious idea. Use profits from his investment firm to end diseases that touch everyone. Like cancer. And Alzheimer's.

That's why 40% of our dividends go to the Stowers Institute for Medical Research, a world-class biomedical research organization dedicated to defeating life-threatening diseases.

Investing with us means investing in a healthier world for everyone.

AMERICANCENTURY.COM/PURPOSE

ROLE OF ABND IN A PORTFOLIO

As a Strategic Allocation

To serve as a diversified portfolio foundation for an investment portfolio.

As a Tactical Allocation

To provide diversification away from passive fixed-income investments that can expose investors to unforeseen risks.

This material has been prepared for educational purposes only. It is not intended to provide, and should not be relied upon for, investment, accounting, legal or tax advice.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are bought and sold through exchange trading at market price (not NAV), and are not individually redeemed from the fund. Shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV in the secondary market. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns.

ABND is an actively managed ETF that does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. To determine whether to buy or sell a security, the portfolio managers consider, among other things, various fund requirements and standards, along with economic conditions, alternative investments, interest rates and various credit metrics. If the portfolio manager considerations are inaccurate or misapplied, the fund's performance may suffer.

Investment return and principal value of security investments will fluctuate. The value at the time of redemption may be more or less than the original cost. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Generally, as interest rates rise, the value of the securities held in the fund will decline. The opposite is true when interest rates decline.

The lower rated securities in which the fund invests are subject to greater credit risk, default risk and liquidity risk.

International investing involves special risks, such as political instability and currency fluctuations.

Diversification does not assure a profit, nor does it protect against loss of principal.

Derivatives may be more sensitive to changes in market conditions and may amplify risks.

Alpha is typically used to represent the value added or subtracted by active investment management strategies. It shows how an actively managed investment portfolio performed compared with the expected portfolio returns produced simply by benchmark volatility (beta) and market changes. A positive alpha shows that an investment manager has been able to capture more of the upside movement in the benchmark while softening the downswings. A negative alpha means that the manager's strategies have caught more benchmark downside than upside.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Represents securities that are taxable, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and U.S. dollar-denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.

Investment-grade Typically used in reference to fixed income securities that possess relatively high credit quality and have credit ratings in the upper ranges of those provided by credit rating services. Using Standard & Poor's ratings as the benchmark, investment-grade securities are those rated from AAA at the highest end to BBB- at the lowest. To earn these ratings, securities, in the judgment of the rating agency, are projected to have relatively low default risk.

High-yield bonds High-yield bonds are fixed income securities with lower credit quality and lower credit ratings. High-yield securities are those rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's.

Spreads (aka "interest-rate spreads," "maturity spreads," "yield spreads" or "credit spreads") In fixed income parlance, spreads are simply measured differences or gaps that exist between two interest rates or yields that are being compared with each other. Spreads typically exist and are measured between fixed income securities of the same credit quality (defined above), but different maturities, or of the same maturity, but different credit quality. Changes in spreads typically reflect changes in relative value, with "spread widening" usually indicating relative price depreciation of the securities whose yields are increasing most, and "spread tightening" indicating relative price appreciation of the securities whose yields are declining most (or remaining relatively fixed while other yields are rising to meet them). Value-oriented investors typically seek to buy when spreads are relatively wide and sell after spreads tighten.

Duration Duration is an important indicator of potential price volatility and interest rate risk in fixed income investments. It measures the price sensitivity of a fixed income investment to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration, the more a fixed income investment's price will change when interest rates change. Duration also reflects the effect caused by receiving fixed income cash flows sooner instead of later. Fixed income investments structured to potentially pay more to investors earlier (such as high-yield, mortgage, and callable securities) typically have shorter durations than those that return most of their capital at maturity (such as zero-coupon or low-yielding noncallable Treasury securities), assuming that they have similar maturities.

Yield curve A line graph showing the yields of fixed income securities from a single sector (such as Treasuries or municipals), but from a range of different maturities (typically three months to 30 years), at a single point in time (often at month-, quarter- or year-end). Maturities are plotted on the x-axis of the graph, and yields are plotted on the y-axis. The resulting line is a key bond market benchmark and a leading economic indicator.

You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. The fund's prospectus or summary prospectus, which can be obtained at americancentury.com, contains this and other information about the fund, and should be read carefully before investing.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): Foreside Fund Services, LLC – Distributor, not affiliated with American Century Investment Services, Inc.



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