American Century Investments®

FUSI

AMERICAN CENTURY®

MULTISECTOR FLOATING INCOME ETF

Seeks to Enhance Income and Flexibility

For the first time in decades, fixed-income investors have the opportunity to earn attractive income within their bond allocation. Many have turned to ultrashort-term bond strategies that aim to provide income while focusing on liquidity and capital preservation.

Unlike most typical ultrashort-term bond strategies, FUSI employs a multisector approach that incorporates an array of securities such as commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and corporate credits.

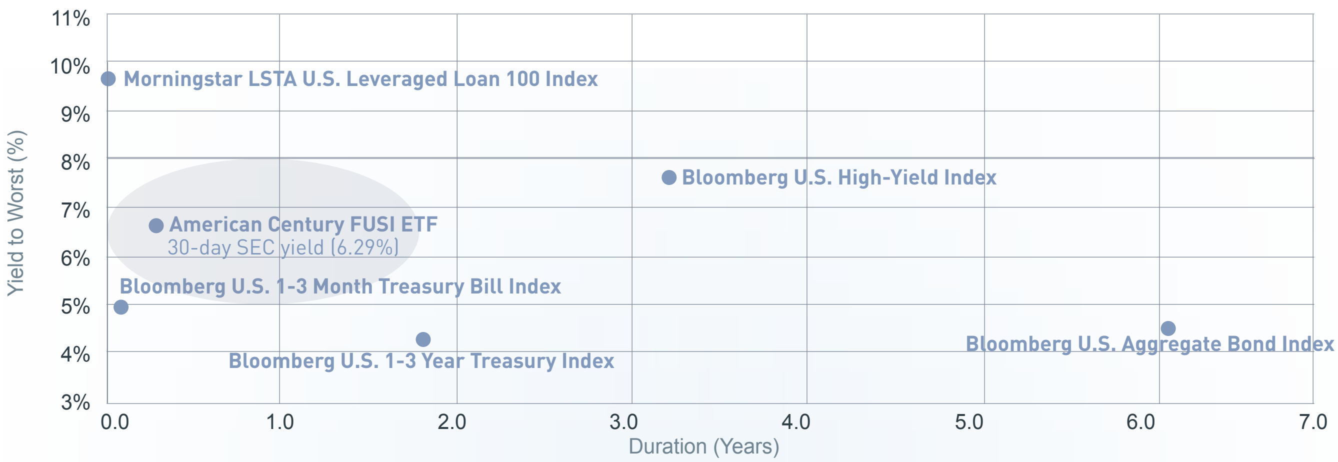
We believe that active management across these high-quality fixed-income sectors can offer additional diversification and yield potential while maintaining a duration of less than one year. Furthermore, our focus on floating-rate securities provides further protection in volatile rate environments.

FUND INFORMATION

Ticker	FUSI
Intraday NAV Ticker	FUSI-IV
Inception Date	3/14/2023
Exchange	NYSE ARCA
Gross Expense Ratio	0.28%
Benchmark	Bloomberg U.S. 1-3 Month Treasury Bill Index
Distribution Frequency	Monthly
Morningstar Category	Ultrashort Bond

Seeking to Fill a Gap in the Bond Market

FUSI emerges as an innovative ETF designed to bridge the gap in the bond market, particularly for those seeking an attractive ultrashort-term bond option. It seeks higher income potential than traditional ultrashort-term bond portfolios and maintains flexibility to invest in a diverse group of floating-rate securities.



Data as of 12/31/2024 Source: American Century Investments

Yield to Worst for the indexes; Duration = Category Median Average Effective Duration; Core Bond = Intermediate Core Bond Category; High-Yield = High Yield Bond Category; Short Duration = Short-Term Bond Category; Ultrashort = Ultrashort Bond Category; Bank Loans = Bank Loan Category

This information is not authorized for distribution unless preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus or summary prospectus. Obtain current prospectus. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Uncovering Opportunities Across Diverse Floating-Rate Collateral Types

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.

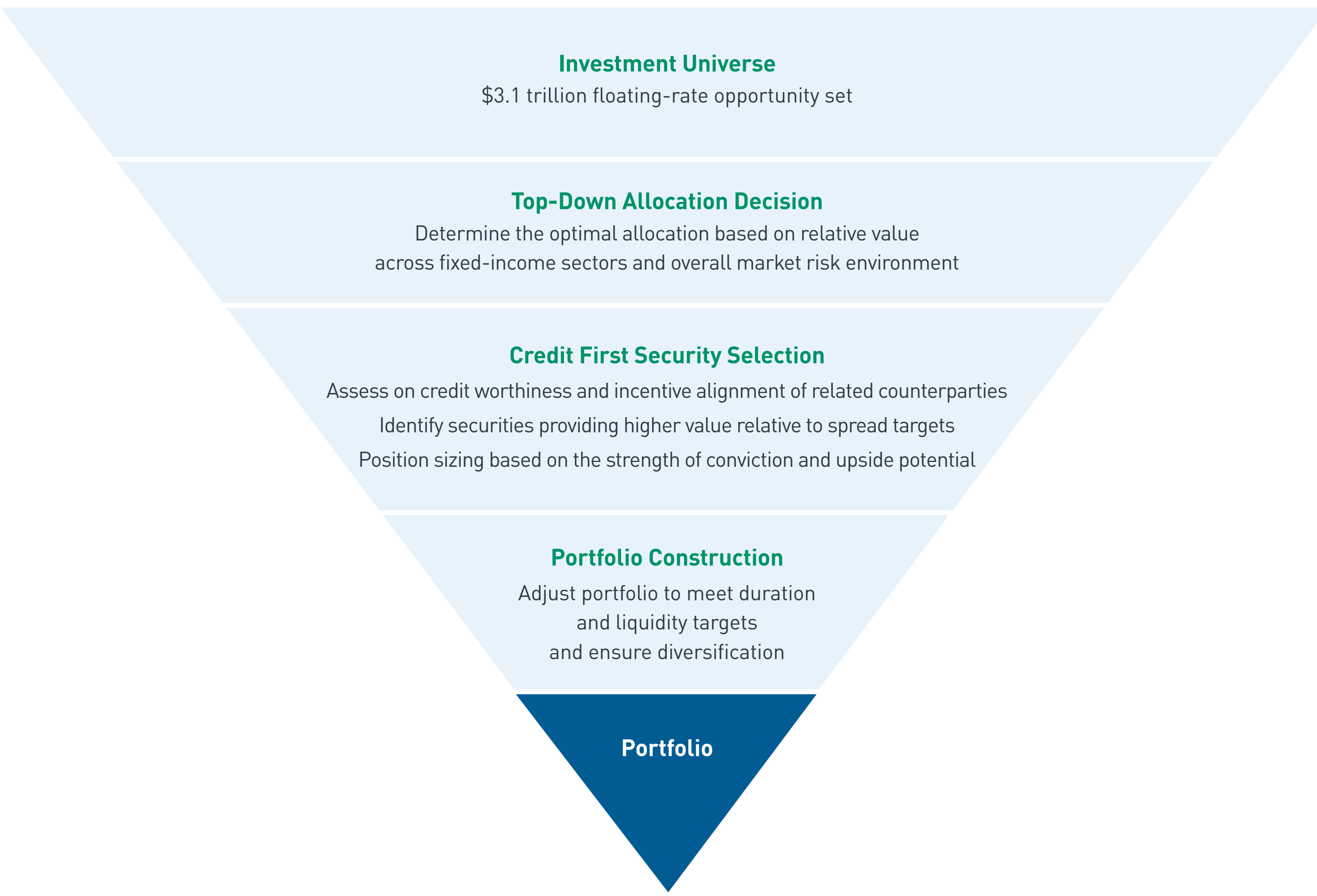
A Process Proven Over Multiple Market Cycles

Senior members of the fixed-income team focus on securitized assets by applying fundamental, bottom-up analysis. By managing exposures tactically, managers have the flexibility to adjust quickly as opportunities emerge.

Casting a Wider Net

FUSI expands the floating-rate income advantage by actively investing across the full range of adjustable-rate securities often overlooked by others and principally invests in floating-rate securities such as collaterized loan obligations, credit risk transfer securities, floating-rate CMBS and MBS. Portfolio managers have the flexibility to invest up to 35% in below investment-grade vehicles to assist in generating income.

A Process Proven Over Multiple Market Cycles



INVESTOR PROFILE

- Investors seeking income with very low duration as a component of their strategic fixed-income allocation.
- Investors who are looking for a more diverse opportunity set and more attractive yields to complement core fixed-income positions.
- Investors looking for a floating-rate income product, in lieu of bank loans, which typically have elevated credit risk and a history of defaults in market downturns.

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 over 40% of our profits 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

INNOVATIVE

Variety of investment approaches that offer proactive solutions.

UPSIDE POTENTIAL

Alpha-seeking portfolios based on manager research and insights.

LOWER COST

Opportunity to add value in a lower-cost, tax-efficient vehicle.

Performance

	Quarter	Inception
FUSI - Multisector Floating Income ETF (Net Asset Value)	1.27%	6.92%
FUSI - Multisector Floating Income ETF (Market Price)	1.10%	6.99%
Bloomberg U.S. 1-3 Month Treasury Bill	1.19%	5.30%
Excess Return (Net Asset Value)	0.08%	1.62%

Data as of 12/31/2024. Performance in USD, net of fees. Inception date: 3/14/2023. Source: FactSet

Performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that the investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Returns less than one year are not annualized. NAV prices are used to calculate market price performance prior to the date when the Fund first traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Market performance is determined using the bid/ask midpoint at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, when the NAV is typically calculated. Market performance does not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. For the fund's most recent month-end performance, please call 1-800-345-6488. Index performance does not represent the fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

ROLE OF FUSI IN A PORTFOLIO:

As a Strategic Allocation

A diversified portfolio of floating-rate securities can insulate investors from idiosyncratic credit events and may offer investors a less price-volatile income alternative in choppy interest rate environments.

As a Tactical Allocation

FUSI provides flexibility to dynamically allocate among defensive and higher-yielding securities.

ETF shares may be bought or sold throughout the day at their market price, not their Net Asset Value (NAV), on the exchange on which they are listed. Shares of ETFs are tradable on secondary markets and may trade either at a premium or a discount to their NAV on the secondary market.

ETFs trade like stocks, fluctuate in market value and may trade at prices above or below the ETF's net asset value. Brokerage commissions and ETF expenses will reduce returns.

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 interest rate and corresponding payment that floating rate securities are expected to pay adjust at predetermined dates on a periodic basis. Securities with floating interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but they may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as comparable market interest rates. In addition, floating rate securities held by the fund may be less liquid or more difficult to sell than other securities. If it becomes necessary for the fund to sell less liquid securities, it could have an adverse effect on the fund, especially during periods of market turbulence or unusually low trading activity.

The value of the securities that the fund principally invests in may be secured or backed by other underlying assets or obligations. As such, the value of these securities may be affected by the market value of the underlying assets, changes in the distributions on the underlying assets, defaults and recoveries on the underlying assets, capital gains and losses on the underlying assets, prepayments on underlying assets and the availability, prices and interest rate of underlying assets. In addition, these securities may be subject to a number of additional risks, including interest rate, market, credit and correlation risk. Use of certain types of these securities can create economic leverage in the fund's portfolio, which may result in significant volatility and cause the fund to participate in losses in an amount that exceeds the fund's initial investment. Also, the value of these securities may decrease based on the inability or perceived inability of a security's issuer or obligated party to make interest and principal payments.

Duration, which is an indication of the relative sensitivity of a security's market value to changes in interest rates, is based upon the aggregate of the present value of all principal and interest payments to be received, discounted at the current market rate of interest and expressed in years. The longer the weighted average duration of the fund's portfolio, the more sensitive its market value is to interest rate fluctuations. Duration is different from maturity in that it attempts to measure the interest rate sensitivity of a security, as opposed to its expected final maturity.

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

30 Day SEC Yield - Represents net investment income earned by a fund over a 30-day period, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the fund's share price at the end of the 30-day period. The SEC Yield should be regarded as an estimate of the fund's rate of investment income, and it may not equal the fund's actual income distribution rate, the income paid to a shareholder's account, or the income reported in the fund's financial statements.

Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index - A sub index of the Bloomberg U.S. Short Treasury Index, the Bloomberg U.S. 1-3 Month Treasury Bill Index is composed of zero-coupon Treasury bills with a maturity between 1 and 3 months. As Treasury bonds and notes fall below one year-to-maturity and exit the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index, they become eligible for the Bloomberg U.S. Short Treasury Index. It excludes zero coupon strips. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Duration is an indication of the relative sensitivity of a security's market value to changes in interest rates. The longer the weighted average duration of a fund, the more sensitive it is to interest rate fluctuations.

Asset-backed securities (ABS) - A form of securitized debt (defined below), ABS are structured like mortgage-backed securities (MBS, defined below). But instead of mortgage loans or interest in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as auto loans, home equity loans, student loans, small business loans, and credit card debt. The value of an ABS is affected by changes in the market's perception of the assets backing the security, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement.

Collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) - A form of securitized debt, typically backed by pools of corporate loans and their payments.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) - MBS that represent ownership in pools of commercial real estate loans used to finance the construction and improvement of income-producing properties, including office buildings, shopping centers, industrial parks, warehouses, hotels, and apartment complexes.

Credit Risk Transfer Securities (CRTS) - The securities are unsecured obligations of the GSEs (Government Sponsored Enterprises). Although cash flows are linked to prepays and defaults of the reference mortgage loans, the securities are unsecured loans, backed by general credit rather than by specified assets.

Duration: 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.

Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) - A form of securitized debt (defined below) that represents ownership in pools of mortgage loans and their payments. Most MBS are structured as "pass-throughs"--the monthly payments of principal and interest on the mortgages in the pool are collected by the financial entity that is servicing the mortgages and are "passed through" monthly to investors. The monthly and principal payments are key differences between MBS and other bonds such as Treasuries, which pay interest every six months and return the whole principal at maturity. Most MBS are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE), or by a private lending institution.

Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) - A debt-based security (similar to a bond), backed by the interest paid on loans for residences.

Yield to worst: A measure of the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond that fully operates within the terms of its contract without defaulting.

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.

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