



Diversified Municipal Bond ETF

IT'S NOT WHAT YOU EARN, IT'S WHAT YOU KEEP

Taxes figure heavily into this equation, so it's important to take them into consideration when evaluating investment returns. Municipal bonds (munis) are free of federal (and sometimes state) income taxes, so it's helpful to compare the income they generate to after-tax yields of taxable fixed income.

PURSUING TAX-ADVANTAGED INCOME ACROSS THE MARKET CYCLE

Municipal bonds offer attractive taxable-equivalent yields and historically low default rates. Yet passive, market-weighted indexes often miss opportunities in this fragmented market of over a million securities. These indexes can overweight highly indebted sectors and exclude unrated issues with potential for appreciation.

Passive strategies also lack flexibility for security selection, sector positioning, or duration management. TAXF seeks to capitalize on these inefficiencies through American Century's research-driven approach—pursuing quality issues with low default risk and opportunistically allocating 5%–35% to below investment grade and non-rated.

FUND INFORMATION

TICKER	TAXF
INTRADAY NAV TICKER	TAXF-IV
INCEPTION DATE	09/10/2018
EXCHANGE	NYSE Arca
GROSS EXPENSE RATIO	0.29%
NET EXPENSE RATIO	0.27%*
BENCHMARK	S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond
DISTRIBUTION FREQUENCY	Monthly (Non-Daily Accrual)



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.

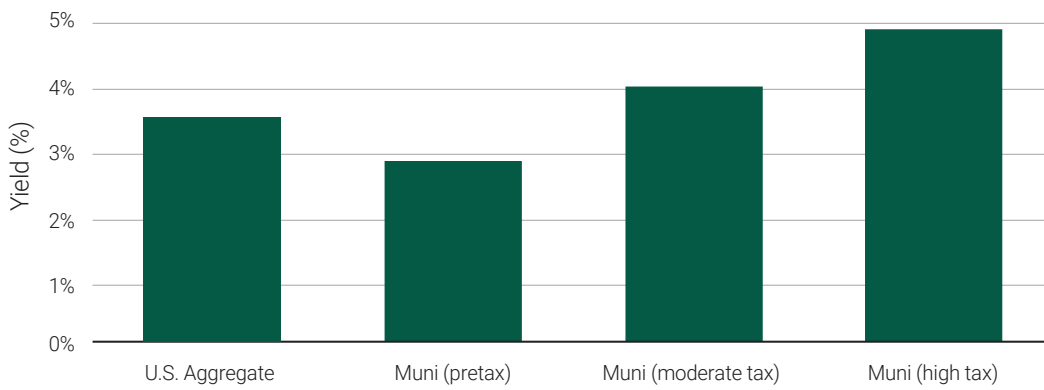
*The advisor has agreed to waive a portion of its management fee, reducing the net expense ratio by 0.02%. This waiver is expected to continue until July 31, 2026, unless terminated earlier by the Board of Directors.

COMPARING MUNICIPAL BONDS TO CORE ASSET CLASSES

Figure 1 below illustrates average pretax and tax-equivalent yields of munis versus taxable bonds. As you’ll see, munis have been especially beneficial to investors in the highest tax bracket. They’ve also offered competitive tax-equivalent yields for those in the moderate tax bracket.

Their low correlations to equities and other fixed-income categories are illustrated in **Figure 2**. These lower correlations increase diversification potential, which may help enhance returns and reduce volatility over time.

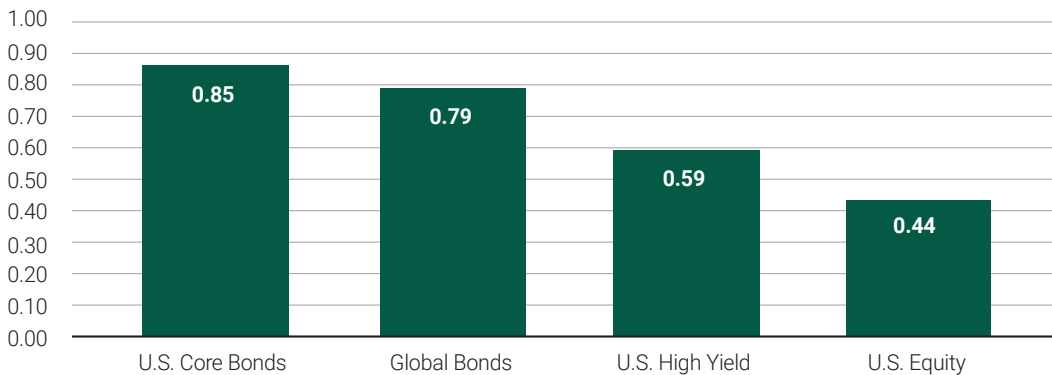
FIGURE 1 | 20-YEAR AVERAGE YIELDS



Data as of 12/31/2025. Source: Morningstar. Yield data is based on Yield to Worst calculated over the past 20 years. Municipal bonds are represented by the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. Taxable bonds are represented by the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index. Federal tax rates used to calculate tax-equivalent yields: Moderate Tax Bracket - 28%; High Tax Bracket: 40.8%.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

FIGURE 2 | CORRELATIONS VS. INVESTMENT-GRADE MUNICIPAL BONDS - TRAILING 10 YEARS



Investment categories are represented by the following indexes: Municipal Bonds: S&P Municipal Bond Investment Grade Index; U.S. Core Bonds: Bloomberg US Aggregate Index; Global Bonds: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index; U.S. High Yield: Bloomberg US High Yield Index; U.S. Equity: S&P 500 Index.

A diversified portfolio includes a variety of investments that react differently to the same market or economic event. Diversification is measured by correlation, the extent to which the performance of two investments move in relation to each other. Correlations range from -1.0 (always moving in opposite directions) to +1.0 (always moving in the same direction). Although diversification cannot guarantee a profit or protect against loss of principal, it has helped smooth the ups and downs of a single type of investment.

A DYNAMIC APPROACH PURSUES ENHANCED INCOME

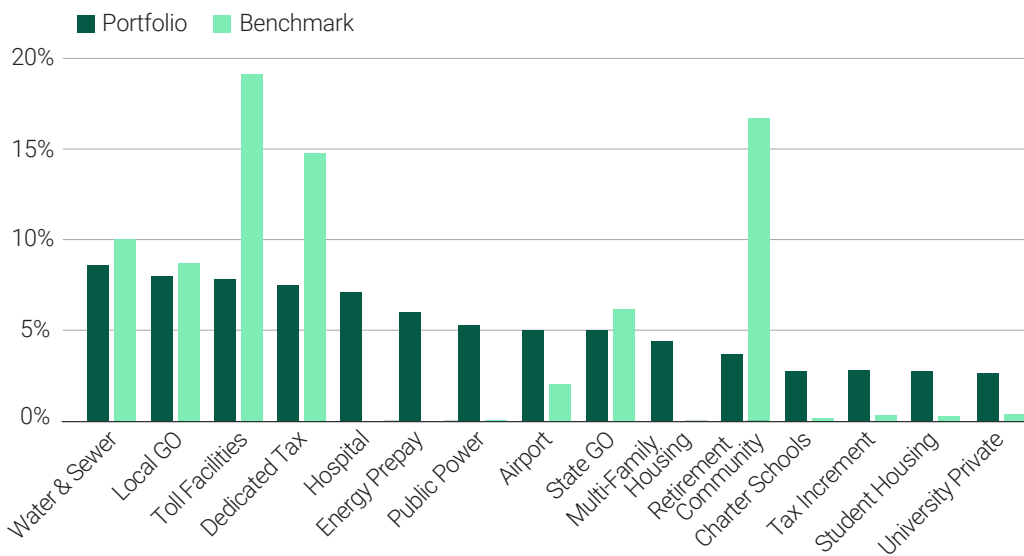
TAXF: ACTIVELY CAPITALIZING ON INEFFICIENCIES

The muni market, which consists of more than a million issues, is highly fragmented and inefficient. Index-based strategies that seek to track this market often overweight the most highly indebted sectors and projects, so they may not reflect the best opportunities.

WHAT SETS THE FUND APART

Managers Pursue the Most Attractive Sectors and Issues

FIGURE 3 | TOP 15 SECTORS

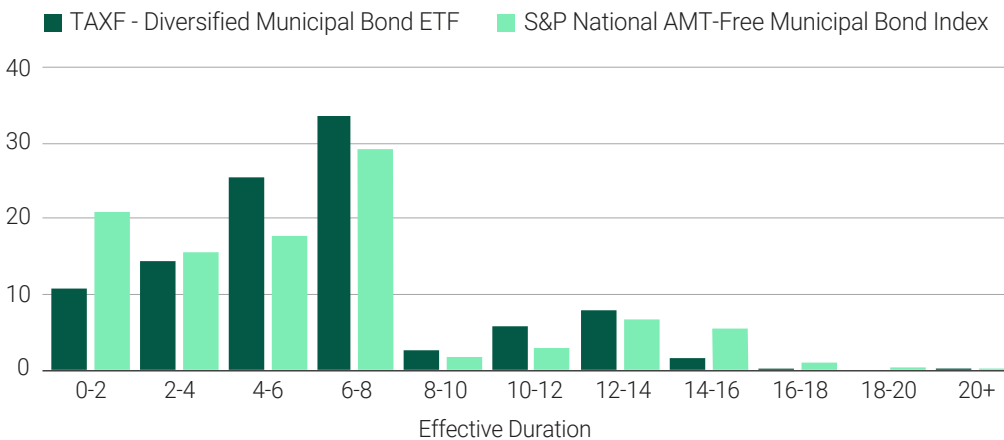


Data as of 12/31/2025. Source: Factset

Managers pursue attractive issues across all sectors, regardless of benchmark allocations.

This flexibility allows them to adjust the portfolio based on their views of market opportunities.

FIGURE 4 | ACTIVE DURATION MANAGEMENT SEEKS TO ADAPT TO A CHANGING INTEREST RATE ENVIRONMENT



Data as of 12/31/2025. Source: American Century Investments, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC

Interest rate views help to inform duration and yield curve positioning.

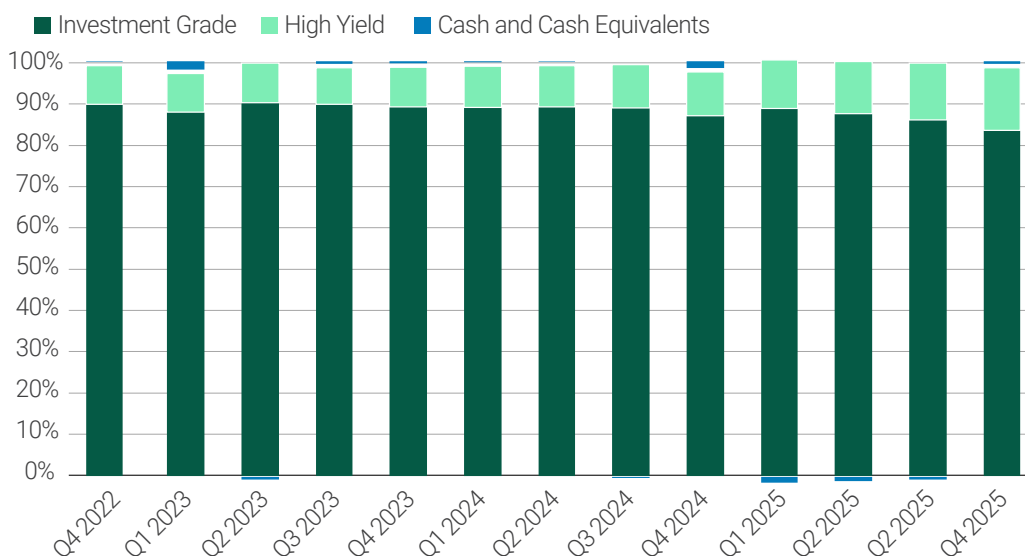
Duration is an indication of the relative sensitivity of a security's market value to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of the fund's portfolio, the more sensitive its market value is to interest rate fluctuations.

SEEKING ENHANCED INCOME/RETURNS BY ADJUSTING HIGH-YIELD EXPOSURE

TAXF seeks to capitalize on market inefficiencies by drawing on the expertise of American Century Investments' dedicated muni team.

The managers have the flexibility to vary the fund's exposure to high-yield issues based on their views of relative opportunities.

FIGURE 5 | SECTOR ALLOCATIONS OVER TIME



With flexibility to allocate up to 35% of the portfolio in below investment grade and non-rated, it also has the potential for enhanced returns and income.

Data as of 12/31/2025.

Source: American Century Investments, S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC, Factset

PURSUIT OF ATTRACTIVE AFTER-TAX INCOME ACROSS THE MARKET CYCLE

The TAXF portfolio is constructed through a disciplined, multi-step process designed to optimize liquidity and mitigate market impact.

We begin with a broad investment universe of federally tax-exempt municipal securities. From there, we apply a top-down allocation strategy, determining the optimal mix of investment-grade and high-yield bonds while managing duration and positioning along the yield curve.

Next, we employ bottom-up security selection and industry allocation, seeking to identify municipal securities that offer attractive value. Finally, we implement risk-aware portfolio construction, adjusting the portfolio to maintain liquidity and diversification across sectors, credit quality, and interest-rate sensitivity.

This comprehensive process is how we build the TAXF portfolio—providing investors with a well-structured municipal bond solution that balances opportunity with risk management.

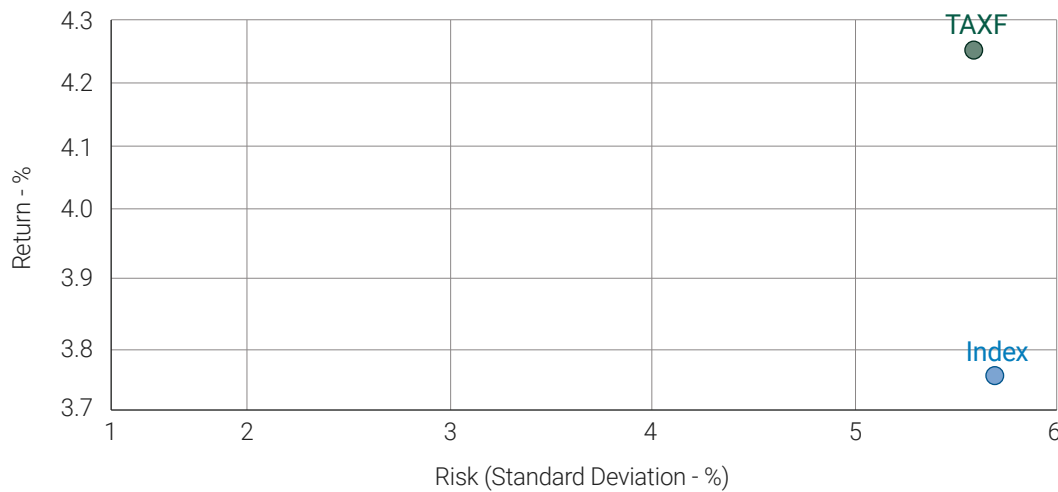
THE STEADY HAND OF EXPERIENCE

Diversified Municipal Bond ETF is managed by a team of muni investing veterans including 14 seasoned professionals who average more than 21 years of experience.

American Century Investments has been managing municipal portfolios for more than 30 years and today manages more than \$8 billion in assets.

THE FUND'S ROLE IN YOUR PORTFOLIO

FIGURE 6 | TAXF RISK/RETURN VS. INDEX - 3 YEAR



A single-fund municipal bond portfolio for investors seeking broad market coverage.

A solution that offers enhanced income and risk-adjusted return potential versus indexed strategies.

Data as of 12/31/2025.

Source: American Century Investments, S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC, Factset

Past Performance Is No Guarantee of Future Results.

FUND PERFORMANCE

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS %

Metrics	Quarter	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Inception	Expense Ratio
NAV	1.69%	4.22%	4.22%	4.25%	1.15%	2.77%	0.27% (Net)* 0.29% (Gross)*
Market Price	1.56%	4.29%	4.29%	4.38%	1.12%	2.78%	—
S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index	1.55%	3.77%	3.77%	3.76%	0.84%	2.41%	—
Excess Return (NAV)	0.14%	0.45%	0.45%	0.49%	0.31%	0.36%	—

Data as of 12/31/2025.

Periods greater than one year have been annualized. Source: FactSet.

*The gross expense ratio is the fund's total annual operating costs, expressed as a percentage of the fund's average net assets for a given time period. It is gross of any fee waivers or expense reimbursement. The net expense ratio is the expense ratio after the application of any waivers or reimbursement. This is the actual ratio that investors paid during the fund's most recent fiscal year. Please see the prospectus for details.

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 an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than 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. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end, please visit <https://ipro.americancentury.com/etf-performance>. Index performance does not represent the fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD, Hedged) A broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian government, agency and corporate securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities.

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.

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Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. A market value-weighted index designed for the long-term tax-exempt bond market.

Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Index. A widely followed benchmark that measures the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated, below-investment-grade corporate bonds issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies. The index includes fixed-rate, taxable bonds that meet minimum size, liquidity, and maturity requirements and is commonly used as a reference for the U.S. high-yield (or “junk”) bond market.

Alpha. 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.

Correlation. Correlation measures the relationship between two investments—the higher the correlation, the more likely they are to move in the same direction for a given set of economic or market events. So if two securities are highly correlated, they will move in the same direction the vast majority of the time. Negatively correlated investments do the opposite—as one security rises, the other falls, and vice versa. No correlation means there is no relationship between the movement of two securities—the performance of one security has no bearing on the performance of the other. Correlation is an important concept for portfolio diversification—combining assets with low or negative correlations can improve risk-adjusted performance over time by providing a diversity of payouts under the same financial conditions.

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.

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.

Municipal bonds. These are long-term municipal securities (defined below) with maturities of 10 years or longer.

Risk-adjusted returns. Risk-adjusted returns, in financial literature, are investment returns that are not just measured for their absolute magnitude over time. They are also measured for the amount of risk that was used to achieve them, and the potential impact of that risk on returns over time. The philosophy behind measuring risk-adjusted returns is to better understand and predict both upside potential and downside risk from investments based on the amount of risk that is used to achieve their returns.

S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the investment-grade tax-exempt U.S. municipal bond market. Bonds issued by U.S. territories, including Puerto Rico, are excluded from this index. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index is composed of 500 selected common stocks most of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It is not an investment product available for purchase.

S&P Municipal Bond Investment Grade Index. A benchmark that measures the performance of U.S. investment-grade municipal bonds, including tax-exempt and taxable issues, with ratings of BBB-/Baa3 or higher. The index is designed to represent the broad investment-grade U.S. municipal bond market and is commonly used as a reference for municipal bond portfolios.

Standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of variations from the average. In financial literature, it’s often used to measure risk, when risk is measured or defined in terms of volatility. In general, more risk means more volatility, and more volatility means a higher standard deviation—there’s more variation from the average of the data being measured. In this context, reducing risk means seeking lower standard deviation.

Yield. For bonds and other fixed-income securities, yield is a rate of return on those securities. There are several types of yields and yield calculations. “Yield to maturity” is a common calculation for fixed-income securities, which takes into account total annual interest payments, the purchase price, the redemption value, and the amount of time remaining until maturity.

Yield to Worst (YTW). The lowest yield an investor could receive on a bond, assuming the issuer exercises any embedded options (such as calling the bond) at the time that results in the least favorable return, but without default. Yield to worst considers all possible call dates and the bond’s maturity date and is commonly used to evaluate downside risk for bonds that can be redeemed early.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) are bought and sold through an 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.

Returns or yields would have been lower if .02% of the fund’s management fee had not been waived. The advisor expects this waiver to continue until July 31, 2026, and cannot terminate it prior to such date without the approval of the Board of Trustees. Review the annual or semiannual report for the most current information.

The fund is actively managed and 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 managers’ considerations are inaccurate or misapplied, the fund’s performance may suffer.

Investment income may be subject to certain state and local taxes and, depending on your tax status, the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT). Capital gains are not exempt from state and federal income tax.

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

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

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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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