



Factsheet
GBP - United Kingdom
Class P Acc shares
Asset class: Fixed Income
Data as at 30 June 2026

Capital Group UK – Global Corporate Bond Fund

Fund information

Fund launch date: 19 November 2024
Share class launch date: 19 November 2024
Objective:

The fund seeks to provide, over the long-term (i.e., a period of over 5 years), a high level of total return (a combination of capital growth and income) by investing primarily in corporate investment grade bonds. A high level of total return is defined as equal to, or in excess of, the average total returns of the funds in its Investment Association sector, Global Corporate Bond. There is no guarantee that this will be achieved over that specific, or any, time period and the capital of the fund is at risk. The fund also considers, where available, the carbon footprint of its investments in corporate issuers with a view to constructing a portfolio where this is lower than the selected index. The fund applies ESG and norms-based screening to implement a negative screening policy relating to investments in corporate issuers.

Fund size: £258 million
Fund type: OEIC UK UCITS
Current index: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged to GBP

ISIN: GB00BMVG307
Base currency: GBP

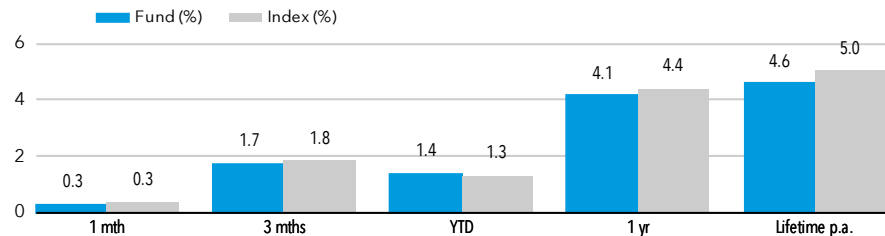
Past results are not a guarantee of future results.

Fund results in GBP (P Acc shares) in 12-month periods to 30 Jun (%)

	Jun 2025 - Jun 2026
Fund	4.1
Index	4.4

Supplementary information

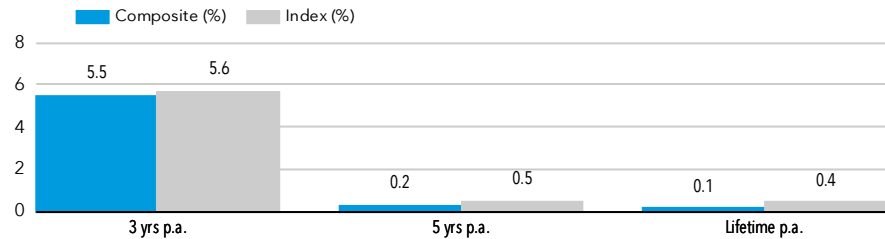
Fund results



Fund results are shown after fees and expenses and are calculated as the increase or decrease in net asset value of the fund over the relevant period. Results shown prior to the launch of the share class relate to older share classes, adjusted where necessary to reflect the management fee of the recipient share class. Results based on month-end NAV. See glossary for details.

Capital Group UK – Global Corporate Bond Fund was launched on 19 November 2024. The investment results shown are for the Capital Group Global Corporate (hedged to GBP) (see glossary). This is intended to illustrate our experience and capability in managing this strategy over the long term. Our UK OEIC has been a member of this composite since December 2024.

Composite launch date: 31 January 2021 **Composite size:** £1,654 million



About Capital Group

Established in 1931 and employee owned, Capital Group is one of the largest, oldest and most stable investment managers in the world.

The Capital System™

Our distinctive investment approach combines independence and teamwork. Portfolios have multiple managers, each investing in their strongest convictions. By reflecting diverse viewpoints, portfolios offer the potential for more consistent results across market cycles.

Portfolio managers

	Based in	CG (years)*	Industry (years)*
D.Bettini	London	18	34

*Data as at 31 December 2025

Research Portfolio

Research analysts conduct in depth, proprietary research on companies, they then make recommendations to portfolio managers and are also allocated part of the fund assets to manage.

Risk indicator

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lower risk						Higher risk
Potentially lower rewards						Potentially higher rewards

This risk indicator is based on the assumption that you hold the product for 5 years. Please refer to Glossary for more information.

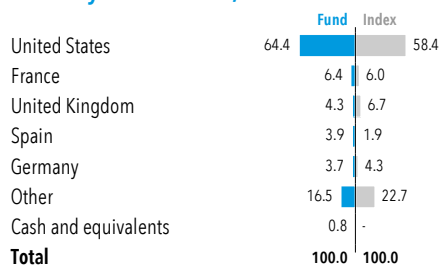
Risks and other key information

The value of investments and income from them can go down as well as up and you may lose some or all of your initial investment. If the currency in which you invest strengthens against the currency in which the underlying investments of the fund are made, the value of your investment will decrease. Risks may be associated with investing in fixed income, emerging markets and/or high-yield securities; emerging markets are volatile and may suffer from liquidity problems. Some funds may invest in financial derivative instruments for investment purposes, hedging and/or efficient portfolio management. There are additional Bonds, Counterparty, Derivative instruments, Operational and Sustainability risks associated with this fund.**

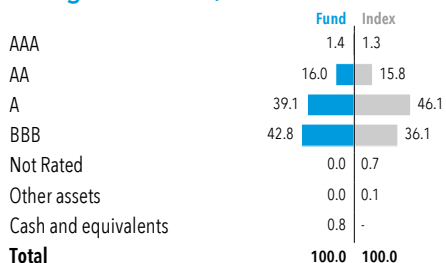
The information in relation to the index is provided for context and illustration only. The fund is actively managed. It is not managed in reference to a benchmark. **Please refer to the back of this document for a glossary of terms and additional information, including fund risks.

Capital Group UK - Global Corporate Bond Fund

Country breakdown, %

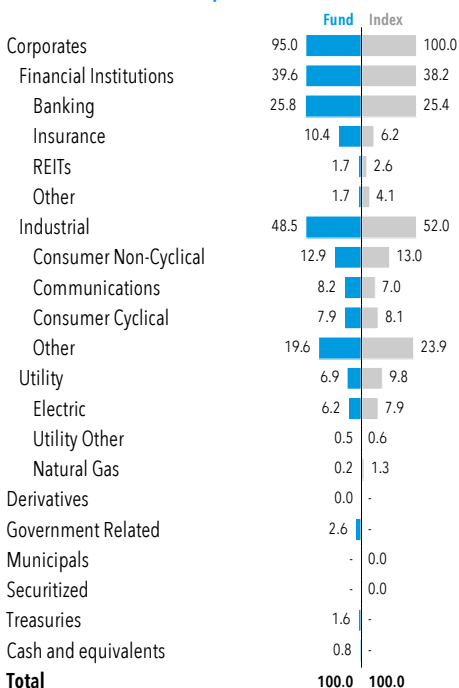


Rating breakdown, %



Rating refers to the higher of S&P, Moody's and Fitch for the highest weighted issue.

Sector breakdown, %



Reference information

Number of issuers	264
Fiscal year end	31 March
Dealing frequency	Daily
Domicile	United Kingdom
Investment adviser	Capital Research and Management Company
IA Sector	Global Corporate Bond
Average credit rating	A
ISA/SIPP eligible	Yes

	Index	Fund
Yield to worst (%)	5.2	5.3
Effective duration (years)	5.8	5.8
See glossary for more.		

Fund results in GBP (P Acc shares) in calendar year periods (%)

	2025
Fund	6.4
Index	7.0

Fund results are shown after fees and expenses and are calculated as the increase or decrease in net asset value of the fund over the relevant period. Results shown prior to the launch of the share class relate to older share classes, adjusted where necessary to reflect the management fee of the recipient share class. Results based on month-end NAV. See glossary for details.

Top 10 holdings

	% Fund
Ford Motor Credit Company LLC	2.5
CaixaBank	1.7
Morgan Stanley	1.6
Oracle	1.6
United States Government	1.6
Synopsys	1.6
Verizon Communications	1.5
Intesa Sanpaolo	1.5
Electricite de France SA	1.4
BPCE SA	1.3
Total	16.4

Share class information (further share classes available at capitalgroup.com/gb/en)

Class	NAV	Management fee p.a.	TER	Dividend yield	Min. investment	Bloomberg	ISIN	SEDOL
P Acc (Acc)	£10.7509	0.320%	0.40%	n/a	GBP 1,000	CAPGBPA LN	GB008BMVG307	BMVG30

The charges you pay are used to pay the costs of running the fund, including the costs of marketing and distributing it. These charges reduce the potential growth of your investment. In addition to the Total Expense Ratio (TER), entry charges may apply according to provisions described in the Prospectus. Data is likely to change over time and does not constitute a commitment from the management company. Hedged share classes may be available.

Capital Group UK - Global Corporate Bond Fund

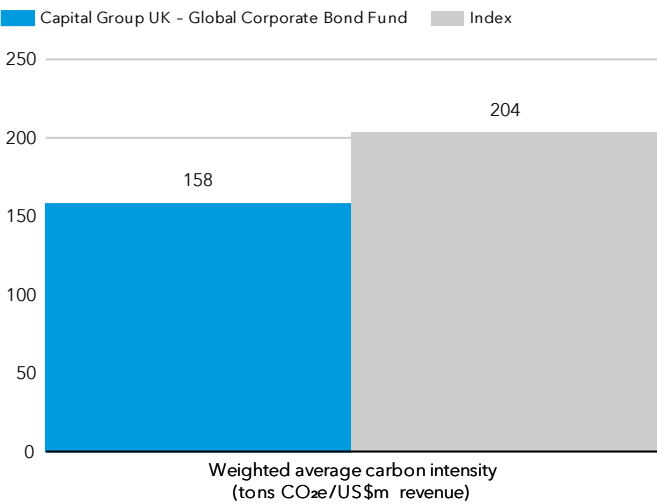
ESG and norms-based screens

The fund excludes investment in the following:

Norms-based	Companies that violate UN Global Compact principles
Weapons	- Companies with any ties to controversial weapons¹ - Companies involved in the intentional production of nuclear weapons²
Tobacco	Companies with >5% revenue from the production of tobacco
Fossil fuels	- Companies with >10% revenue from the production and / or distribution of thermal coal - Companies with >10% revenue from the extraction of oil sands - Companies with >10% revenue from the production of Arctic oil

The fund will also maintain a carbon footprint that is **below index level** (for eligible securities)³

Emissions analysis⁴



The fund is currently 13% lower than the index.

Data coverage

Data coverage for the fund is 95%

Data provider

Capital Group uses data and calculation methodology provided by MSCI. Data may not be available for all portfolio holdings.

For more information: <https://www.msci.com/notice-and-disclaimer>

Sources: Capital Group, MSCI

Norms-based analysis determines whether an issuer complies with the universal principles in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).

¹ Companies that have any ties to cluster munitions, landmines, biological/chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons and/or non-detectable fragments.

² These exclusions cover companies involved in the intentional production of nuclear missiles and warheads: i) Companies that produce essential components developed or significantly modified for exclusive use in nuclear weapons. This includes the components of missile systems deployed only for carrying a nuclear warhead. ii) Prime contractors leading a country's nuclear missile program and the development of the entire missile, including those collaborating with government agencies to equip them with nuclear warheads. iii) Companies involved in the production, storage, processing or enrichment of fissile materials used for nuclear weapons.

³ For securities for which this can be measured, currently defined as corporate bonds. Index refers to Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged to GBP.

⁴ Carbon footprint calculation is based on Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1: direct emissions from the company's facilities. Scope 2: indirect emissions linked to the company's energy consumption.

⁵ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is the number of metric tons of CO₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas.

Assessing portfolio carbon emissions	
- The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity is the metric we use to report the fund's carbon emissions. It helps show the carbon footprint of the portfolio compared to the index, as well as understand the attribution of emission results. - At this stage, climate impact assessment includes corporates only. Sovereign bonds and cash are not in scope of the assessment.	
Metric	Weighted average carbon intensity (tons CO ₂ e/US\$m revenue) ⁵
Description	Measures a portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies
Calculation methodology	Sum product of the portfolio weights and the companies' carbon intensity

All Funds Glossary

Asset class – A group of financial instruments which have similar financial characteristics and behave similarly in the market place. Examples include fixed income, equity and multi-asset.

Balanced – Funds investing in a flexible mix of equities and fixed income securities.

Base currency – The base currency of a mutual fund refers to the currency in which the fund's net asset value (NAV) is calculated.

Bloomberg code – Issued by Bloomberg, this is a code that uniquely identifies a specific securities issue.

Composite – A single group of discretionary portfolios that collectively represent a particular investment strategy or objective.

Derivatives – A derivative is a contract between two or more parties whose value is based on an agreed-upon underlying financial asset (like a security) or set of assets (like an index). Common underlying instruments include bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates, market indexes, and stocks.

Dividend – A sum of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits (or reserves).

Dividend yield – Dividend yield represents the ratio of dividends paid over the last 12 months to the net asset value as of the last month end. However, an annualised dividend yield is calculated on the basis of the most recent dividend payment when, in the last 12 months, i) a share class has been launched for the first time or ii) a share class changed its dividend payment frequency or iii) the dividend payment frequency was modified as a result of a corporate event (for instance a special dividend distribution or a closure and relaunch of the share class).

Effective duration – Effective duration provides a measure of interest-rate sensitivity. The longer duration is, the more sensitive to shifts in interest rates.

Emerging market – An emerging market economy is the economy of a developing nation that is becoming more engaged with global markets as it grows.

EMD – Emerging market debt (EMD) is a term used to describe bonds issued by countries with developing economies as well as by corporations within those nations.

Equity – Shares of ownership in a company.

Fixed income funds – Funds investing primarily in fixed income securities.

Fixed income securities – A debt instrument issued by a government, corporate or other entity.

Fund – A financial vehicle made up of a pool of money collected from many investors to invest in securities such as stocks and bonds.

Hedging – A method of reducing unnecessary or unintended risk, in this case particularly as it pertains to currency.

High yield – A high yield bond is one with a lower credit rating than an investment grade bond. High yield bonds typically offer a higher rate of interest because of a greater risk of default.

Index – An index represents a particular market or segment of it, and is a tool used to describe the market and compare returns on specific investments.

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) Code – A code that uniquely identifies a specific securities issue.

Investment Association Sector – Many funds sold in the UK are grouped into sectors by the Investment Association (the trade body that represents UK investment managers), to facilitate comparison between funds with broadly similar characteristics.

Key Investor Information Document (KIID) – A document that provides key information about investment funds.

Liquidity – Liquidity describes the degree to which an asset or security can be quickly converted into cash without a significant concession in price.

Multi-asset income – Funds aiming to provide current and/or growing income by investing in a flexible mix of equities and fixed income securities.

Net asset value (NAV) – The month-end NAV is an additional, information-only NAV of the fund. It is calculated on the last week-day of the month, using the same methodology as used by indices, to enable investors to carry out comparisons with relevant benchmarks. No dealing activity can be based on such net asset value per share.

Open-ended investment company (OEIC) – A type of investment fund domiciled in the United Kingdom that is structured as a company in its own right to invest in stocks and other securities.

Risk Indicator – The risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products.

SEDOL – Stock Exchange Daily Official List

Share class – Each Capital Group fund has different share classes, such as P. Each share class will have different levels of minimum investment, fees and expenses, and returns will differ.

“Acc” are accumulating share classes.

“Inc” are dividend-distributing share classes (either net dividend, “d” or gross dividend “gd”).

Standard deviation – Standard deviation is calculated after fees and is a measure of how much an investment's returns can vary from its average return.

Total expense ratio (TER) – A measure of the total costs associated with running the fund, including marketing and distribution costs.

Total return – The overall actual rate of return of an investment over a given evaluation period.

Turnover – Turnover is calculated over the last 12 months as the lesser of monthly purchases and sales divided by the average net assets.

UN Global Compact – Conceived by the United Nations, a call to companies to align standards and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

UK UCITS – Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) is a regulatory framework as defined in the glossary of definitions in the FCA handbook.

Yield – The income returned on an investment, such as the interest or dividends received from holding an asset. The yield is usually expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the investment's cost, current market.

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

Fund risks

Fund	Key risks
Capital Group UK – Global Corporate Bond Fund	3, 5, 6, 11, 13
1. ABS/MBS risk: The fund may invest in mortgage- or asset-backed securities. The underlying borrowers of these securities may not be able to pay back the full amount that they owe, which may result in losses to the fund. 2. Bond Connect risk: Investments in Chinese onshore bonds traded on CIBM via Bond Connect are subject to various risks associated with clearing and settlement, as well as liquidity, regulatory and counterparty risks. 3. Bonds risk: The value of bonds can change as a result of interest rate changes – typically when interest rates rise, bond values fall. Funds investing in bonds are exposed to credit risk. A decline in the financial health of an issuer could cause the value of its bonds to fall or become worthless. 4. China IBM risk: The fund may investment on the China Interbank Bond Market. This market can be volatile and subject to liquidity constraints due to low trading volumes. As a result, the price of debt securities traded on this market can fluctuate significantly, spreads may be large, and realisation costs may be significant. 5. Counterparty risk: Other financial institutions provide services to the fund such as safekeeping of assets, or may serve as a counterparty to financial contracts such as derivatives. There is a risk the counterparty will not meet their obligations. 6. Derivative instruments risk: Derivatives are financial instruments deriving their value from an underlying asset and may be used to hedge existing exposures or to gain economic exposure. A derivative instrument may not perform as expected, may create losses greater than the cost of the derivative and may result in losses to the fund. 7. Emerging markets risk: Investments in emerging markets are generally more sensitive to risk events such as changes in the economic, political, fiscal and legal environment. 8. Equities risk: The prices of equity securities may decline in response to certain events, including those directly involving the companies whose securities are owned by the fund, overall market changes, local, regional or global political, social or economic instability and currency fluctuations. 9. High yield bonds risk: Lower rated or unrated debt securities, including high yield bonds, may, as a result, be subject to liquidity, volatility, default and counterparty risk. 10. Liquidity risk: In stressed market conditions, certain securities held by the fund may not be able to be sold at full value, or at all. This could cause the fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares, meaning investors may not have immediate access to their investment. 11. Operational risk: The risk of potential loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. 12. Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect risk: This fund may invest in securities traded and cleared on these two programs, they are subject to risks associated with the legal and technical framework of Stock Connect and/or may involve clearing and settlement, regulatory and counterparty risks. 13. Sustainability risk: Environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment of the fund.	

Regulatory information

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The information in relation to the index is provided for context and illustration only. The fund is actively managed. It is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

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