**For professional clients only, not suitable for retail clients. This is a financial promotion.**

This fund uses the Sustainability Focus label which is for funds that invest mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.

Sustainability Focus

# Royal London Sustainable Corporate Bond Trust

## Quarterly Investment Report

**30 September 2026**

ROYAL LONDON ASSET MANAGEMENT

# Quarterly Report

## The fund as at 30 September 2026

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London Sustainable Corporate Bond Trust. The report has been produced by Royal London Asset Management. The report starts with a summary dashboard showing key information about the fund. A glossary is located at the end of the report covering the description of some of the more technical terms used within the report. All data is as at the report date unless otherwise stated.

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ROYAL LONDON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

# The fund

## Fund performance objective and benchmark

The Fund's financial objective is to achieve a total return over the medium term, which should be considered as a period of 3-5 years. The Fund's sustainability objective is to invest in companies or issuers that make a positive contribution to one or more of the "Sustainability Themes" (Clean, Healthy, Safe, Inclusive), through their products or services as determined by the Investment Adviser using its "Sustainability Standard".

## Fund value

| | Total £m |
|---|---|
| 30 September 2026 | 255.99 |

## Fund analytics

| | Fund | Benchmark |
|---|---|---|
| Fund launch date | 7 December 2012 | |
| Fund base currency | GBP | |
| Benchmark | iBoxx £ Non-Gilts (Total Return, GBP) | |
| Duration (years) | 7.06 | 5.04 |
| Redemption yield (%) | 6.60 | 5.82 |
| Number of holdings | 289 | 1,226 |
| Number of issuers | 198 | 476 |

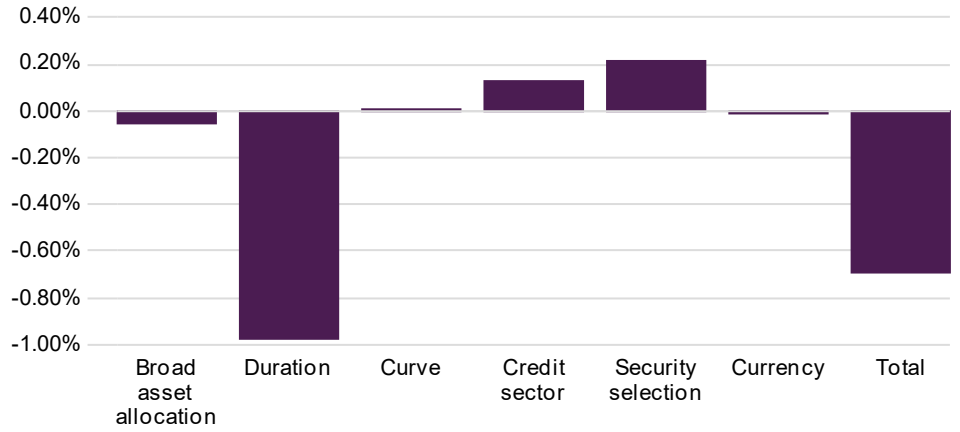
# Performance and activity

## Performance

| | Fund (%) | Benchmark (%) | Relative (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter | (2.26) | (1.74) | (0.53) |
| YTD | (0.14) | (0.78) | 0.64 |
| 1 Year | 2.41 | 1.78 | 0.64 |
| 3 Years (p.a.) | 6.62 | 5.01 | 1.61 |
| 5 Years (p.a.) | 0.83 | (0.66) | 1.49 |
| 10 Years (p.a.) | 2.42 | 0.97 | 1.45 |
| Since inception (p.a.) | 3.60 | 2.59 | 1.00 |

**Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment.** The impact of fees reduces your investment. Please refer to the Glossary for the basis of calculation and impact of fees. Performance and since inception date based on C Acc GBP. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 7 December 2012.

## Attribution over the quarter




## Performance commentary

The fund's sustainability objective is to invest in companies that make a positive contribution to one or more of the Sustainability Themes – clean, healthy, safe, and inclusive. Our sustainable credit funds combine our long-standing credit philosophy with our heritage in sustainable investing, and most notably provide access to critical sectors that are not available via equity markets. These areas can include not-for-profit UK housing associations providing homes at social and affordable rents, building societies providing basic financial services to households, and privately held regulated utilities enabling the transition to a lower-carbon economy. Our sustainable funds have no exposure to bonds of oil & gas companies or extractive industries. We are also underweight in the general industrial and consumer goods sectors, and to a lesser extent in consumer services.

The third quarter saw negative returns from sterling credit investment grade markets (iBoxx). Against this, the portfolio underperformed the index.

For sterling credit exposure, the third quarter was dominated by rising government bond yields, with this having a materially larger impact on corporate bonds than changing credit spreads. The carry on the asset class is attractive, and our strategy aim of providing an above-average yield supported performance. With government bond yields rising, duration exposure had a negative impact. Our sterling credit strategies are generally long duration. This stance more reflects the value that we are able to find in longer-dated maturities – partly due to relatively strong performance in shorter maturities over the past few years, but also due to the sell-off in longer-dated yields over the same period. Over the period, curves flattened modestly, with this a positive factor, given the bias towards medium and longer-dated bonds.

Credit allocation was a small positive over the quarter. This was mainly due to our overweight exposure to the structured sector, which outperformed, supported by our longstanding underweight exposure to supranationals.

Stock selection also contributed positively to the fund, most notably within the structured sector. Metrocentre was a standout performer over the quarter. At the end of September, the shopping centre was thought to be close to finalising its £516m acquisition by Landsec, one of the UK's largest commercial property development and investment companies. Vantage Data Centres, a transaction secured on two data centres located in Wales, and ICSL, a securitisation of Plan 1 student loans, also performed well across the quarter.

In banks, the fund also saw positive performance driven predominantly by AT1 bonds from issuers such as Coventry Building Society, a member-owned building society focused on mortgages and savings, Natwest, a UK-focused retail and commercial bank and Nationwide, the UK's largest member-owned building society.

# Performance and activity

## Top 10 holdings

| | Weighting (%) |
|---|---|
| HSBC Bank Fund 5.844% VRN Perp | 2.61 |
| Aviva PLC 4% 05/06/2032 | 1.42 |
| Virgin Money UK PLC 7.625% VRN 23/08/2029 | 1.10 |
| Just Group PLC 8.125% 26/10/2029 | 1.01 |
| HARBOUR FUNDING 5.28% 31/03/2044 | 1.00 |
| Guiness Trust 7.5% 30/11/2037 | 0.98 |
| TC Dudgeon Ofto PLC 3.158% 12/11/2038 | 0.97 |
| Sunderland 6.38% 31/03/2042 | 0.96 |
| United Kingdom Gilt 3.75% 22/10/2053 | 0.89 |
| Morhomes PLC 3.4% 19/02/2040 | 0.88 |
| **Total** | **11.82** |

## Fund activity

New primary market issuers were moderately active during July and August, and investment grade sterling issuance totalled £7.6bn over those summer months. However, September saw a surge in issuance spiking to £13.9bn for the month alone. This took the total sterling investment grade issuance for the third quarter to £21.5bn. Last year's volume of issuance during the same period stood at £12.8bn.

In the banks and financials sector, we added new issues of senior bonds from favoured names such as HSBC, a highly diversified global bank. In the subordinated area, we added a Tier 2 bond issue from UK mortgage provider Paragon, a small but well capitalised UK specialist lending bank. We also added core capital deferred shares (sub-AT1 capital unique to the mutual sector) from Nationwide at a very attractive yield. In the insurance sector, we added tier 2 new issues from UK pension insurance specialist Rothesay Life, as well as health insurer BUPA.

Structured bonds remain a key area for our portfolios and there were opportunities to add bonds with attractive risk / reward features in both primary and secondary markets over the quarter. We added a senior secured new issue from roadside assistance provider the AA and UK Logistics DAC, a commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) transaction backed by diverse pool of UK logistics assets. We also added Exmoor funding, an RMBS transaction backed by a portfolio of later life mortgages, targeting a segment of the population underserved by traditional lenders. In the secondary market we increased our existing holdings in ICSL bonds.

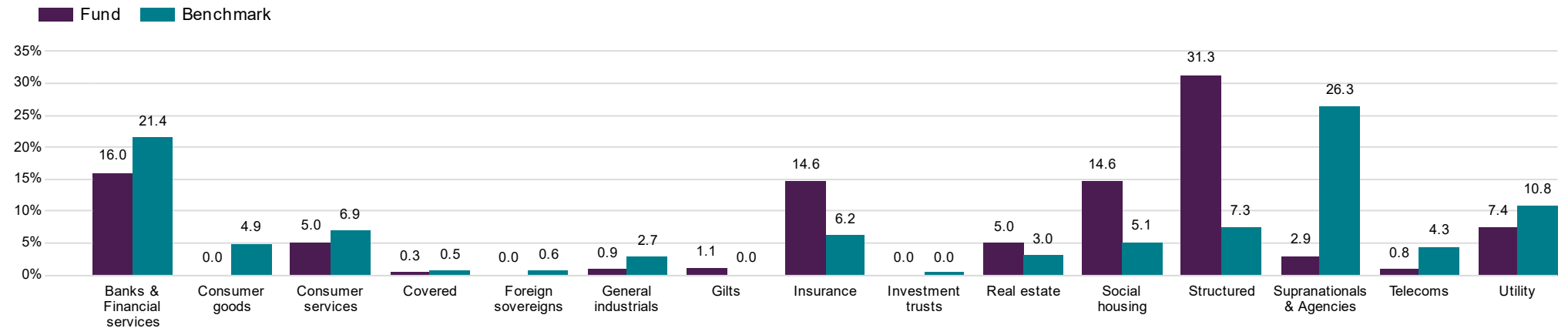
We continue to seek to diversify the portfolio when we believe that opportunities arise, and the quarter presented a number of attractive new issues. Examples included sterling denominated issues from US telecoms provider AT&T, which came in at above market credit spreads.

In technology, we bought Amazon, the global e-commerce platform, which came to market twice over the quarter, issuing in multiple currencies and maturities. We took a selective approach, adding the sterling 2032 and US dollar 2066 bonds at attractive levels.

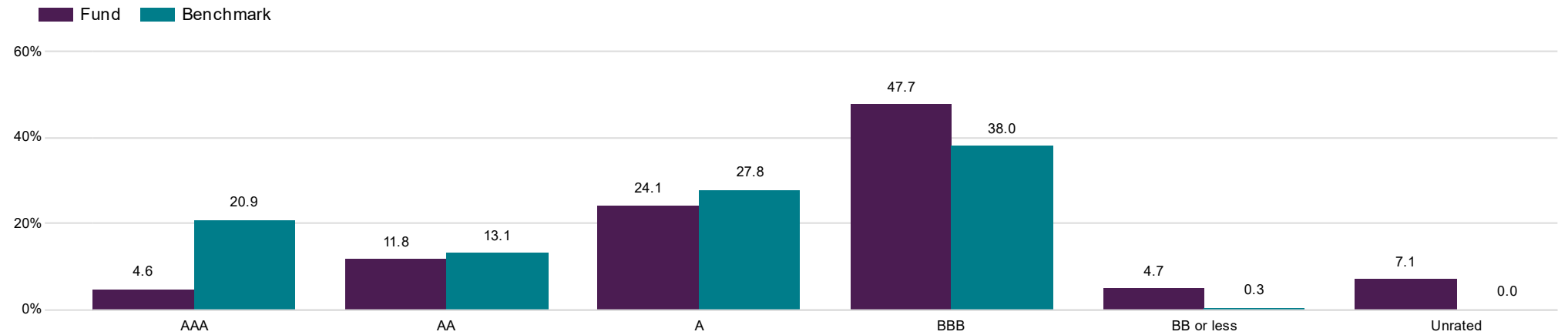
Further afield, we took part in the inaugural euro-denominated issue by Watercare, a New Zealand based water company providing an essential service to around 1.8 million people living in the Auckland region.

# Fund breakdown

## Sector breakdown

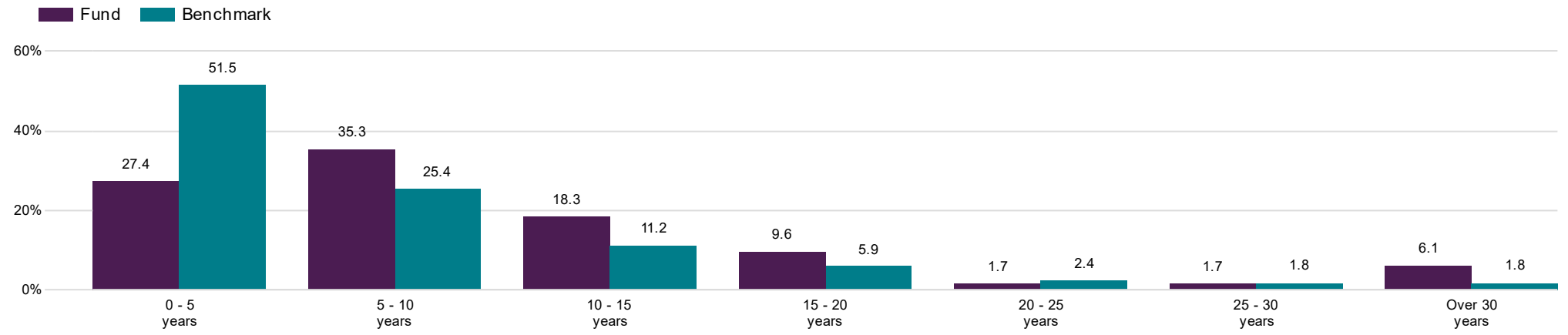



## Credit ratings



# Fund breakdown

## Maturity profile



# Characteristics and climate

## Sustainability approach

The Fund's sustainability objective is to invest in companies or issuers that make a positive contribution to one or more of the "Sustainability Themes" (Clean, Healthy, Safe, Inclusive), through their products or services as determined by the Investment Manager using its "Sustainability Standard". The Sustainability Standard requires 50% of a company or issuer's revenues to be derived from product or services aligned to one or more of the four Sustainability themes.

Overall, at least 70% of the Fund is invested in sustainable companies or issuers. Up to 30% may be held in non-sustainable companies or issuers that do not conflict with the sustainability objective for any of the four sustainability themes of the Fund.

## Fund exclusions

Exclusion criteria that make sure a Fund does not invest into a specific service or product. Royal London Asset Management has a controversial weapons exclusion across all investments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pornography production | ✓ | Nuclear-power generation | ✓ |
| Non-health animal testing | ✓ | Tobacco manufacturing | ✓ |
| Armament manufacturing | ✓ | | |
| Fossil fuel extraction | ✓ | | |
| Gambling establishments | ✓ | | |

## Climate metrics

| | Fund | Benchmark | Difference (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financed emissions (tCO2e) | 2,939 | n/a | n/a |
| Financed emissions coverage | 50.24% | n/a | n/a |
| Carbon footprint (tCO2e/$M invested) | 8.81 | 14.82 | (40.58) |
| Carbon footprint coverage | 50.24% | 84.54% | (40.57) |
| Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/$M sales) | 31.94 | 47.90 | (33.31) |
| Weighted average carbon intensity coverage | 89.21% | 95.00% | (6.10) |

All climate metrics presented above are for Scope 1-2 emissions. Unless specified in the objective, the data is for information only and should not be taken to mean they are being managed to/controlled.

## Implied temperature rise

| | Fund (%) | Benchmark (%) | Difference (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implied temperature rise (ITR) coverage | 47.46 | 63.44 | (25.18) |
| % of portfolio below 2°C ITR | 30.57 | 39.54 | (22.70) |
| % of portfolio below 1.5°C ITR | 15.71 | 17.87 | (12.11) |

## SBTi net - zero

| | Fund (%) | Benchmark (%) | Difference (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| SBTi Net-Zero committed | 10.99 | 8.07 | 36.12 |
| SBTi Near-Term committed | 4.92 | 3.07 | 60.31 |
| SBTi Near-Term targets set | 11.65 | 16.67 | (30.08) |

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement definition

Engagement is active dialogue with investee companies (or other entities). There are two types: engagement for information, which is dialogue as part of investment research or ongoing monitoring, without specific objectives for change, and engagement for change, which is purposeful dialogue to influence positive change, with defined objectives and demonstrable outcomes.

## Engagements

| Engagement activity | Fund 3 months | Fund 12 months |
|---|---|---|
| Number of entities engaged | 10 | 24 |
| Number of engagements | 15 | 65 |

This is an estimate. Some engagements at the issuer level may not have been attributed to the specific bond held in the fund, resulting in a lower number of engagement activities.

## Total engagements by theme and topic



| | |
|---|---|
| Biodiversity | 2 |
| Climate | 23 |
| Climate - Transition Risk | 23 |
| Governance | 3 |
| Board | 1 |
| Corporate Governance | 2 |
| Social & Financial Inclusion | 4 |
| Just transition | 4 |
| Technology, Innovation & Society | 2 |
| Technology & Society | 2 |

The numbers of engagements and themes/topics discussed may differ where a single engagement covers multiple themes/topics.

## Engagement focus

Firm-wide engagement activity is centred around six themes which we have identified in consultation with our clients. These are: climate change; nature and biodiversity; health; governance and corporate culture; social and financial inclusion; innovation, technology and society. Portfolio level engagements are not thematic and are focussed on issues specific to managing the portfolio and meeting the investment objective.

Engagement data represents all engagements undertaken at both firm and portfolio level across Royal London Asset Management, and may not be limited to those undertaken solely for the purpose of managing the fund.

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement outcomes

### Barclays PLC - Climate - Transition Risk

Purpose:

We engaged Barclays PLC, a global banking and financial services company, as part of Royal London Asset Management's Net Zero Stewardship Programme to assess how the company's climate frameworks influence client engagement, financing decisions and real-world transition outcomes.

Outcome:

Barclays explained that its Client Transition Framework has expanded fivefold and now covers material clients across both its Investment Bank and UK Corporate Bank. Relationship managers own the assessments and use them in client discussions, portfolio reviews and Client Transition Review Forums, with financing limits or relationship constraints applied where appropriate. Barclays emphasised, however, that supporting clients through their real-world transition remains preferable to exiting relationships. We welcomed the framework's increased coverage and practical integration but encouraged the company to publish anonymised case studies demonstrating how assessments influence credit risk appetite, financing decisions and measurable client outcomes. On accountability following Barclays' departure from the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), the company stated that its climate commitments remain independently owned and supported by senior governance, including Board-level oversight. We identified greater transparency on policy advocacy and trade association alignment as an area requiring further development, and subsequently shared examples of good practice, including trade association reviews and guidance from InfluenceMap. We also requested further clarity on the link between Barclays' sector decarbonisation targets and the Client Transition Framework. Next steps include following up on small and medium-sized enterprise coverage and monitoring any additional disclosures the company provides.

### Close Brothers Group PLC - Governance – Board

Purpose:

We engaged Close Brothers Group PLC, a merchant banking group, to address board composition concerns, specifically the approaching nine-year tenure of the company's Chairman and the implications for his independence.

Outcome:

We raised our concern that the Chairman was nearing the nine-year service threshold, at which point, under standard corporate governance guidelines, a director is no longer considered independent. Close Brothers acknowledged this as a serious matter and confirmed that a succession process was underway, though no specific details were available at that stage. Given the significant pressures the company was facing in relation to motor finance mis-selling issues, we recognised that a degree of flexibility in the timeline was appropriate. We indicated that, provided meaningful progress on succession was being made, we would not look to vote against the Chairman's re-election as an interim measure. Subsequently, the company announced that the Senior Independent Director would be appointed as Chair with effect from the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in November 2026, with the Chair of the Remuneration Committee stepping into the Senior Independent Director role. We welcomed these concrete steps as a satisfactory resolution to our concerns. Our next step is to support the relevant appointments at the November 2026 Annual General Meeting.

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement outcomes

### HSBC Holdings PLC - Climate - Transition Risk

Purpose:

We engaged HSBC Holdings PLC, a global banking and financial services company, as part of Royal London Asset Management's Net Zero Stewardship Programme to understand the rationale behind its revised climate targets, updated fossil-fuel policy, and approach to client transition assessments.

Outcome:

At a meeting in September 2026, HSBC reiterated its commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 and presented the energy transition as a significant commercial opportunity, citing growing demand for renewable energy and improved energy security. The company explained that its revised target range reflects the widening gap between a 1.5 degrees Celsius pathway and the International Energy Agency's announced pledges scenario, while its seven sector-level targets continue to focus on the most emissions-intensive areas of its portfolio. HSBC described how financed emissions are governed through sector-level tolerances, monthly portfolio reviews and formal sustainability execution-risk processes embedded across the business. On fossil fuels, HSBC outlined a consolidated framework designed to improve clarity and consistency, under which prospective and existing clients are now treated alike, with due diligence, activity restrictions and enhanced assessments continuing to apply. Client transition assessments remain central to policy compliance, emissions modelling and credit analysis. We acknowledged the progress made but emphasised the importance of ensuring that target and policy changes remain grounded in climate science and aligned with the company's net-zero commitment. HSBC acknowledged our concerns as a serious matter and committed to continued dialogue as its strategy develops.

### National Grid PLC - Climate - Transition Risk

Purpose:

We engaged National Grid PLC, a utilities company, as part of Royal London Asset Management's Net Zero Stewardship Programme to assess how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities as it undertakes a significant network investment programme to support the energy transition.

Outcome:

National Grid outlined how it has strengthened delivery capabilities through its Strategic Infrastructure business and confirmed that most Tier 1 supply chain requirements have now been secured, reducing execution risk as projects move into delivery. Management acknowledged that emissions linked to capital expenditure and supply chain activity are likely to rise in the near term due to construction activity, while noting continued progress on reducing operational emissions, addressing sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions and electrifying its vehicle fleet. The company also highlighted efforts to reduce embodied carbon through the use of lower-carbon steel and concrete, and confirmed that climate metrics remain embedded within senior leadership remuneration structures. We discussed the challenge of balancing affordability, resilience and decarbonisation, with National Grid arguing that increased network investment is essential to enable renewable energy deployment and manage growing electricity demand, including from data centres. Management noted an increasing policy focus on affordability and energy security alongside decarbonisation objectives. Innovation partnerships were also highlighted as a means of improving system efficiency and managing future demand. Following the meeting, we submitted additional questions to the company and will continue to monitor progress through ongoing dialogue.

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement outcomes

### Tesco PLC - Labour & Human Rights

Purpose:

We engaged Tesco PLC, a major United Kingdom grocery retailer, to better understand the company's position on an ongoing equal pay claim, including how it assesses pay transparency, structural equity between store and distribution roles, and colleague engagement practices.

Outcome:

Tesco explained that distribution roles typically attract higher pay than store roles due to factors including location constraints, less pleasant working conditions, night shifts, and chilled or frozen environments, all of which require the company to compete harder to attract workers. The company acknowledged that estimating the financial impact of the equal pay litigation is difficult, stating that no provision has been made as its probability assessment is viewed as favourable. Tesco described its pay structure as transparent, with employees able to understand their position within pay bands and colleagues in equivalent roles paid consistently. On the gender dimension, the company framed progress partly around improving visibility of and access to distribution and senior roles, rather than filling quotas. Colleague sentiment is monitored through a \"great place to work\" survey, with Tesco moving towards a more continuous, rolling engagement model tied to employees' joining anniversaries. The company described its relationship with the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers as strong and characterised the union as pragmatic within the retail grocery sector. We noted the seriousness of the issue and will continue to monitor developments as the employment tribunal progresses.

# Market commentary

## Market overview

Global economic activity remained resilient over the third quarter amid a more challenging backdrop of higher energy prices, rising government bond yields and renewed monetary policy tightening. Despite ongoing conflict in the Middle East and higher energy prices, business surveys and recent GDP figures look consistent with resilient global activity growth, with some indicators showing some improvement in Q3. US growth continued to be supported by robust household spending and a relatively firm labour market. The euro area also performed more strongly than expected, with second-quarter GDP recording its fastest quarterly expansion in four years, supported by consumption, exports and manufacturing activity.

Oil prices rose over the quarter, ending near $100 per barrel after starting at around $75 per barrel. Increasingly, however, attention shifted to refined products, where price pressures have been even more pronounced over the conflict. Towards the end of the quarter, news broke that US President Trump was contemplating a diesel export ban, adding to European energy price pressure. Given higher energy prices and with indications growing of a strong El Nino event and very dry and hot European summer, worries also grew around the outlook for food prices.

Against a backdrop of rising inflationary pressures, major central banks adopted a more hawkish monetary policy stance over the quarter. The European Central Bank hiked rates once again in September, while the US Federal Reserve also delivered its first rate hike since 2023, with the median FOMC participant indicating another hike later in the year in their forecasts. The Bank of England left rates unchanged in both July and September but expressed growing concern about elevated energy prices and signalled an openness to tighten policy later in the year if energy prices don't fall significantly.

Fixed income markets weakened over the period as persistent inflationary concerns and elevated energy prices prompted investors to reassess the path of monetary policy. Government bond yields rose sharply, particularly at shorter maturities, as markets priced a higher path for policy rates, while longer-dated bonds weakened on fiscal concerns and rising issuance. In the UK, the government's Debt Management Office sold £4.25 billion of July 2036 gilts at an average yield of 5.383% at the end of September, the highest 10-year borrowing cost since 1999. Demand for higher yields reflected ongoing inflation concerns and expectations of increased fiscal spending ahead of the forthcoming Autumn Budget. UK monetary policy expectations also shifted over the quarter and markets started pricing in a 25bps rate hike in November, with roughly four increases priced in by the middle of next year.

The sterling investment grade credit market (iBoxx non-gilt index) returned -1.74% over the period under review. Spreads ended the quarter at 0.80% (iBoxx), compared to 0.76% (iBoxx) at the end of June.

## Outlook

Several trends have become obvious in 2026. Governments are investing more heavily in strategic priorities such as energy security, technology and defence in response to an increasingly fragmented geopolitical landscape fraught with tensions, particularly the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. At the same time, the development of artificial intelligence is driving a very capital-intensive investment cycle that's supporting higher levels of corporate borrowing and debt issuance – with the sheer scale of this supply adding to the upward pressure on government bonds as investors choose where to invest.

Absolute yield levels are therefore higher than seen for some time. With inflation and government spending expected to remain high in the near term, yields could rise further. However, we believe that on a medium-term view, yields are attractive at these levels.

For credit investors, this has meaningful implications. Higher starting yields in the credit markets improve the return potential of fixed income and reinforce its role within balanced portfolios, with investors being compensated for lending capital. This higher level of income also provides a buffer against further government bond market volatility.

We continue to expect swings in government bond interest rates to remain an important driver of returns, with markets continuing to reassess the balance between sticky inflation, slowing growth and the extent to which central banks can ease policy. For sterling credit portfolios, we believe that this outlook supports a measured bias towards longer-dated bonds where valuations and security selection justify it, rather than a significant use of risk budget.

We remain confident that active management can continue to add value in sterling credit. Ongoing credit market commoditisation, driven by price-insensitive buying from annuity providers, passive funds and maturity-focused investors, can create spread dispersion and attractive relative-value opportunities. Against this backdrop, detailed credit research remains critical. We continue to focus on diversification by sector and issuer, secured and collateralised debt, and attractive all-in yields. We believe that less commoditised areas of the market, including secured structures and overlooked issuers, can offer additional yield without a disproportionate increase in credit risk. As a result, credit market inefficiencies remain a valuable source of portfolio income and potential excess returns.

# Further Information

## Please click on the links below for further information:

Stewardship and Responsible Investment at RLAM

Responsible Investment

Royal London Credit & ESG Activity Report

TCFD climate report

## Find out more

In an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment, we recognise the importance of keeping our clients updated on our current investment thinking.

Articles, videos, podcasts and webinars giving the latest views of our investment experts can be found in the Our Views section of www.rlam.com, including regular updates from our Fixed Income, Global Equity, Sustainable and Multi Asset teams.

# Disclaimers

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For more information on the Trust or the risks of investing, please refer to the Prospectus or Key Investor Information Document (KIID), available via the relevant Fund Information page on www.rlam.com.

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**Awards and ratings are not a guide to future returns and should not be considered recommendation.**

The Dynamic Planner Risk Profile assessment of the fund is correct as at 30 September 2026 and is reviewed independently by Dynamic Planner on an ongoing quarterly basis; and, if necessary, may change in future. Dynamic Planner is the brand name of the software system powered by Distribution Technology (DT). Copyright© Distribution Technology Ltd 2026 onwards.

# Risks and Warnings

**Investment risk**

The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

**Concentration risk**

The price of Funds that invest in a reduced number of holdings, sectors, or geographical areas may be more heavily affected by events that influence the stockmarket and therefore more volatile.

**Credit risk**

Should the issuer of a fixed income security become unable to make income or capital payments, or their rating is downgraded, the value of that investment will fall. Fixed income securities that have a lower credit rating can pay a higher level of income and have an increased risk of default.

**Derivative risk**

This fund may undertake transactions in derivatives and forward transactions (both on exchange and over the counter (OTC)). These may include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures for the purposes of meeting the investment objective, protecting the risk to capital, duration and credit management, as well as for hedging. While the discerning use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve specific risks. These risks relate specifically to market risk, management risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. The use of derivative instruments may from time to time alter the economic exposure of the fund causing it to deviate significantly from the performance of the market as a whole. The use of these derivatives will be within the parameters allowed for linked funds by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority.

**EPM techniques risk**

The Fund may engage in EPM techniques including holdings of derivative instruments. Whilst intended to reduce risk, the use of these instruments may expose the Fund to increased price volatility.

**Interest rate risk**

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital.

**Liquidity risk**

In difficult market conditions the value of certain fund investments may be difficult to value and harder to sell, or sell at a fair price, resulting in unpredictable falls in the value of your holding.

**Counterparty risk**

The insolvency of any institutions providing services such as safekeeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives or other instruments, may expose the Fund to financial loss.

**Responsible investment risk**

The Fund can only invest in holdings that demonstrate compliance with certain sustainable indicators or ESG characteristics. This reduces the number securities in which the Fund can invest and there may as a result be occasions where it forgoes more strongly performing investment opportunities, potentially underperforming non-sustainable funds.

# Performance to 30 September 2026

## Cumulative (%)

| | 3 Month | 6 Month | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund (gross)** | (2.26) | 1.13 | 2.41 | 21.23 | 4.21 |
| **Fund (net)** | (2.39) | 0.87 | 1.89 | 19.35 | 1.48 |

## Annualised (%)

| 3 Years (p.a.) | 5 Years (p.a.) |
|---|---|
| 6.62 | 0.83 |
| 6.07 | 0.29 |

## Year on year performance (%)

| | 30/09/2025 - 30/09/2026 | 30/09/2024 - 30/09/2025 | 30/09/2023 - 30/09/2024 | 30/09/2022 - 30/09/2023 | 30/09/2021 - 30/09/2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund (gross)** | 2.41 | 5.50 | 12.21 | 8.52 | (20.79) |
| **Fund (net)** | 1.89 | 4.95 | 11.61 | 7.93 | (21.22) |

**Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your investment.**

Source: RLAM as at 30 September 2026. All figures are mid-price to mid-price for the Royal London Sustainable Corporate Bond Trust C Acc GBP share class.

# Glossary

### Asset allocation

Breakdown of the assets by asset classes. Based on RLAM asset classification scheme.

### Bonds

Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, with interest. Investment grade bonds are high quality bonds that are viewed as being highly likely to make all scheduled payments of interest and principal. Low quality bonds carry higher risk but also typically pay higher rates of interest. Corporate bonds are those issued by companies to raise finance.

### Carbon footprint

Exposure to high emitters in the portfolio, expressed in tCO2e/$M invested. Financed emissions are divided by the portfolio value, the same approach for listed companies and private issuers is applied in this metric.

### Credit ratings

Credit ratings are based on RLAM composite ratings which uses a hierarchy of S&P, Moody's and then the Fitch rating.

### Duration

Measure of sensitivity of a Fixed Income instrument to changes in interest rates, indicating the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on the value of the investment.

### ESG Integration

The consideration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk as part of the investment process. ESG integration does not mean the fund is trying to achieve a particular positive ESG outcome. Please check prospectus documentation for details on specific fund-level objectives.

### Environmental, social and governance

A list of predefined criteria that determines how a company operates in terms of sustainability and overall corporate governance.

### Exclusions

Explicitly prohibits investing in a particular company, sector, business activity, country or region.

### Financed emissions

The emissions from activities in the real economy that are financed through lending and investment portfolios, expressed in tCO2e. Emissions are attributed to a portfolio based on the portion of the company's value the portfolio holds, and using different accounting values for public and private corporates. We provide financed emissions for scope 1 and 2 emissions.

### Fund analytics

All figures exclude cash. Credit bonds include non-sterling bonds and CDs where held within the fund or benchmark.
This is applicable to the following sections: fund Asset Allocation, Duration, Yield curve, Sector breakdown, Financial holdings, Credit ratings.

### Fund restrictions definitions

**Adult Entertainment:** Companies which own or produce adult entertainment services, or engage in the distribution or sale of adult entertainment services.

**Alcohol:** Companies which have involvement in brewing, distillation or sale of alcoholic drinks.

**Animal Welfare:** Companies that conduct animal testing (other than for purposes of human or animal health and/or where it is required by law or regulation).

### Fund restrictions definitions

**Armaments:** Companies who manufacture armaments or nuclear weapons or associated products.

**Controversial Weapons:** Weapons which have an indiscriminate and disproportional impact on civilians or weapons that are illegal and prohibited by international conventions and treaties.

**Fossil Fuels:** Companies involved in the exploration, extraction or refining of oil, or gas, or coal, plus any activity relating to thermal coal.

**Gambling:** Companies who promote irresponsible gambling which includes betting shops, casinos or amusement arcades.

**High Environmental Impact:** Companies which have a high environmental impact, and which have 'no evidence' of appropriate environmental management systems.

**Human Rights Risks:** Companies with a strategic presence operating in countries of concern and which have 'no evidence' of policies or systems to manage human rights risks.

**Nuclear Power:** Companies who generate energy from Nuclear Power.

**Nuclear Weapons:** Companies that manufacture, nuclear; or are involved in the production of intended-use parts, whole weapons systems, or exclusive delivery platforms.

**Tobacco:** Companies which are growing, processing or selling tobacco products.

### Implied temperature rise (ITR)

ITR aims to measure the global warming outcome from the emissions trajectory of a company, if the whole economy followed the same trajectory.

# Glossary

### Number of holdings

Total number of unique holdings of the Fund excluding cash, currency and derivatives.

### Number of issuers

Number of unique issuers of all assets held by the Fund, excluding cash, currency and derivatives.

### Performance

The Fund price is taken at mid-day using swing prices where applicable, while the index performance is priced at close of business. Significant intra-day market movements at the start or end of the day may therefore distort comparisons.

### Pricing

The Fund's price may swing to bid or offer to protect existing investors from the costs associated with buying or selling the fund's underlying assets when other investors are entering or leaving the fund. Performance is based on this pricing.

### Promotes environmental or social factors

An ESG Fund promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices.

### Redemption yield

The weighted average rate of discount at which the future obligations of interest and capital payments of each of the fund's holdings equates to its current price, gross of relevant fund management costs and gross of tax.

### SBTi

The Science-Based Targets initiative is a consortium of organisations that set up the definition and promotion of science-based target setting.

### Sector breakdown

Breakdown of the fixed income assets, excluding derivatives and cash by RLAM's internal industry sector classification scheme. Figures are subject to rounding.

### Sustainable fund objective

A product that has sustainable investment or a reduction in carbon emissions as its objective.

### Top 10 holdings

Top 10 assets held by market value, excluding derivatives and cash.

### Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

In line with our bespoke and targeted approach to credit analysis, we have developed an in-house carbon data tool that addresses coverage and mapping issues with third party systems. The development of this tool has been a critical element of RLAM's ESG integration into our credit process, addressing coverage and mapping issues with third party systems. This enhanced coverage is reflected in the WACI figures provided in this report, with all other metrics instead being based on data from MSCI.

### Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tCO2e / $M revenue. Scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions are divided by companies revenues, then multiplied based on portfolio weights (the current value of the investment relative to the current portfolio value). The WACI is calculated as a weighted average sum of the holdings with carbon intensity coverage.