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This Product Summary was issued on <DATE> by <VG ENTITY>, which is part of the Vanguard Group. The data is correct as of <DATE>.

Vanguard

Vanguard FTSE Global All Cap Index Fund

An index fund that invests in about 7,000 companies worldwide – from established markets like the US and Europe to emerging markets.

Stucture
Mutual fund

Product type
UCITS

Risk level
5 out of 10

Share class
Accumulation

Currency
GBP

Investment horizon
5 years

Type of fund
Index – follows the FTSE Global All Cap Index

Asset mix
X% bonds, Y% shares

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)
0.23% per year*

Investment strategy

This fund:

- Is a passive index fund that tracks the FTSE Global All Cap Index
- Invests in all market capitalisations (large, mid and small company shares)
- Uses a representative sampling approach rather than holding every share available in the fund
- Aims to stay fully invested with minimal cash holdings

Is it right for you?

A global, diversified fund like this one offers you the chance to balance your investments over time, compared to investing in 1 or 2 shares in a single company.

It's important to consider this fund's recommended time horizon, asset mix and risk level. You can withdraw your money anytime without charge, but typically it's good to stay invested in this fund for <5> years or more to give yourself the best growth potential.

Keep in mind that all investing comes with a level of risk and your money might be worth more or less during market ups and downs.

*This figure is showing the ongoing charges figure (OCF) as per the prospectus and it covers management fees and service costs such as administration, audit, depositary, legal, registration and regulatory expenses incurred in respect of the funds.

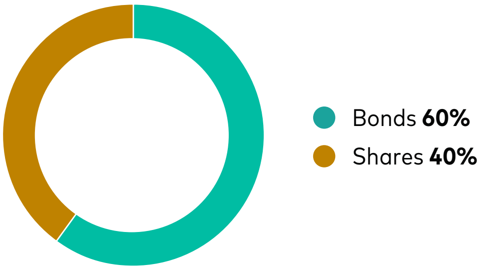
Fund makeup

A fund contains a mix of bonds and shares – this is known as its “asset mix”. When the value of these assets goes up, your investments will be worth more. When the value of these assets goes down, your investments will be worth less.

This fund is made up of **100% shares**. It contains **no bonds**. This means your money could grow a lot over time, but it’s riskier. You may see your investments go up and down, but that’s expected. It’s important to stay in the market for the recommended time horizon – for this fund, that’s **5 years**.

It’s a global fund which helps to reduce risk caused by changes in a currency’s value (known as exchange rate risk).

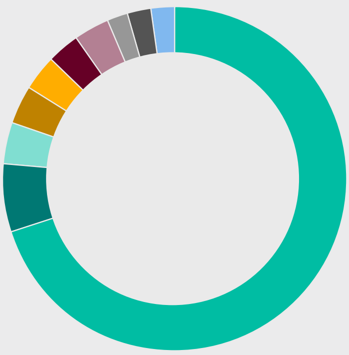
Asset mix



Good to know

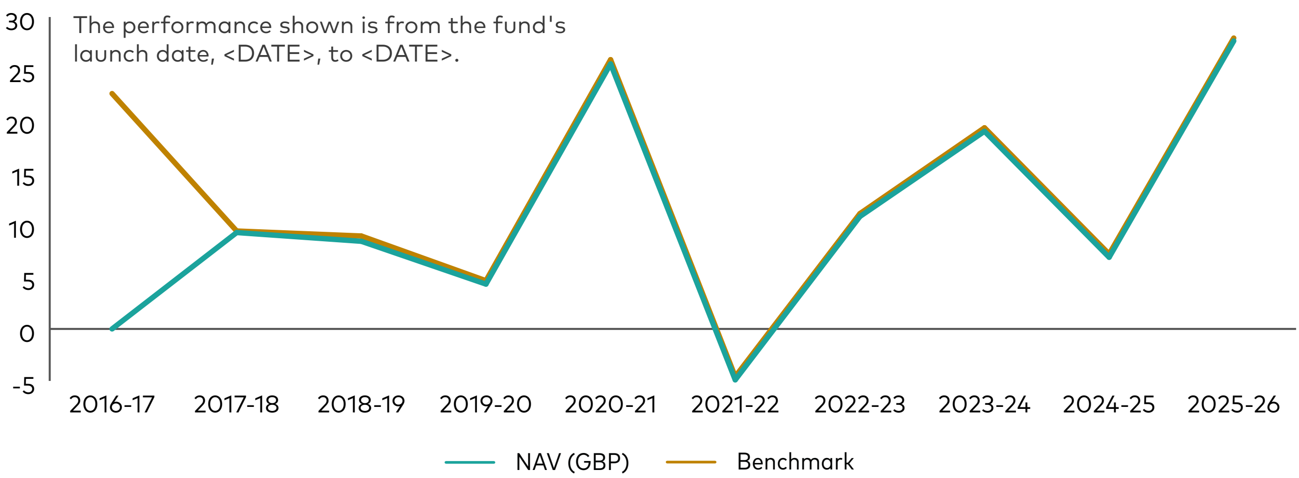
ADD ALL IMPORTANT, CONCISE CONTENT, NEED TO KNOWS.

Market allocation



United States of America	61.90%
Japan	5.74%
Taiwan	3.32%
United Kingdom	3.16%
Canada	3.03%
South Korea	2.80%
China	2.76%
Switzerland	1.93%
France	1.91%
Germany	1.80%

Past performance



Source: [Insert details]

Risk score

Risk score for Vanguard FTSE Global All Cap Index Fund

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7	8	9	10

Lower risk, potentially lower return

Higher risk, potentially higher return

It's standard practice to calculate a "risk score" for investment funds. This helps investors like you to choose the right fund to suit your goals. It also gives you some idea of how the fund might behave over time.

How we calculate this

We look at the daily price of this fund over the last <NUMBER> years. If the price has gone up and down regularly, it will score as riskier (for example, 8 out of 10). If the price has remained similar over this time period, it will score as less risky (for example, 2 out of 10).

Keep in mind

- 2 funds with the same risk score might, in reality, hold different levels of risk. That's because other things like <XYZ> influence a fund's risk but our score might not take these into account.
- Investing is never completely risk-free and your investments may go down as well as up. The value of your investments is affected by daily stock market movements and political and economic changes
- What matters is how long you stay invested so you can ride market ups and downs and see greater returns over time. Typically, if invest for 3 years or more, you'll grow your money more than if you kept it in a savings account.

Costs and charges

Overview

Here's how our costs and charges could affect the value of your investments over time.
For more detail, see the costs and charges breakdown.

Timeline	Investment value	Costs	Returns	Details
	£10,000	£0	£0	Money invested before any product or platform costs.
Day 1*	£9,500	£500 (5%)	£0	One-off entry costs taken from your initial investment.
After 1 year**	£10,579	£60.42 (0.6%)	£1,140 (20%)	Costs paid in the first year.
After 5 years***	£16,329	£382.23 (0.6%)	£7,211 (12% p.a.)	Total costs paid over the first 5 years.

The numbers include product costs (see the costs and charges breakdown). They exclude adviser or platform fees.

*You may be charged additional fees by your platform.

**Based on 2024 data.

***Based on an average return of 12% per year.

Key terms

Accumulation

This is the fund's "share class". Accumulation means the fund automatically reinvests any returns instead of paying them out to you. The opposite is "income" where the fund's returns are paid to you in cash.

Bonds

Bonds are loans made to a government or company. A fund with more bonds and fewer shares typically offers greater stability but lower growth potential. You can think of it like an IOU – the borrower promises to return your original investment with interest.

Capitalisation

Companies typically fall into 1 of 3 different categories based on their size and market share.

1. Large-capitalisation ("large-cap"). A company with significant market value. Its growth might be quite slow but it's typically very stable. In the UK, the 100 biggest businesses on the London Stock Exchange (FTSE 100) are large-cap – for example, Shell and Sainsbury's.
2. Mid-capitalisation ("mid-cap"). A company that offers a balance of growth and stability. It may scale faster than a large-cap, but its performance is likely to go up and down. In the UK, mid-caps are businesses listed in the FTSE 250.
3. Small-capitalisation ("small-cap"). A company that's typically regional, niche or new. It offers high growth potential but carries greater risk.

Diversification

Diversification means spreading your money out across different things, including industries, regions, countries and investment types (like bonds and shares).

This avoids your investments being tied to just a few companies. So, if some companies are performing badly, those that are doing well help to balance things out. This reduces risk and could lead to greater growth for your investments.

Exchange rate risk

When you invest globally, your money's affected by the strength of many different currencies. This is good for diversification but can impact your investments negatively at certain times. For example, if the US dollar drops for a period of time, another currency that's performing well can help to balance out your investments.

Funds

It's common to think that when you invest, you're buying shares with 1 or 2 big-name brands. At Vanguard, instead of investing directly in individual shares, investors invest in funds. A fund is like a basket filled with thousands of different shares, bonds, or a mix of both. Some Vanguard funds contain more than 24,000 bonds and shares.

Investing in funds is usually less risky than investing in individual company shares. That's because if you invest in a single company and its value falls, your investment will fall too.

Funds help to balance your investments – when 1 company's performing poorly, others may be performing well. So your money's better protected from market ups and downs over time.

Index funds

An index fund aims to match the performance of a specific market index – for example, the FTSE 100. The fund buys securities in the same companies that make up the index. It "mirrors the market". This offers instant diversification and is usually low cost. The opposite is an "active fund" where a fund manager chooses specific funds and tries to time the market. Index funds typically outperform active funds over time.

Mutual funds

A mutual fund is where you and other investors put your money into 1 pot, an expert invests it across many companies and you all share in the returns. The opposite would be if you personally and directly invested in 1 company.

Sampling approach

A sampling approach means the fund holds a representative selection of shares instead of buying every single one in the index (known as "full replication"). For example, instead of buying all 500+ shares in a large index, the fund manager might carefully choose 200-300 that match the index's key characteristics. This is more efficient and cost-effective.

Shares

Shares are investments in companies listed on the stock market. If you invest in a fund with more shares and fewer bonds, you'll usually see greater growth.

When you buy a share, you own a percentage of the company, so its performance affects your investments. Shares are sometimes called "stocks" or "equities".

Share prices go up and down over time. When a company turns a strong profit, the price of its shares may rise. An event that affects an economy, like a war, may cause a company's share price to fall.

UCITS

An Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) is a type of fund that meets strict EU safety rules, making is easy to sell across Europe and trusted worldwide. You could think of it like a quality stamp for retail investment funds.

Supporting information

Costs and charges breakdown

You'll be charged on your investments to cover things connected to buying and selling. For example, taxes, broker fees and legal expenses.

It's important to consider costs as they have an impact on your investment returns.

If you use an independent financial adviser, expect to pay an extra fee.

Type	Details	Percentage	Money
Entry fee	Charged when you first invest in a fund (one-off)	Up to 5%*	£500
Exit fee**	Charged when you sell some or all of your investments (one-off)	Up to 1%*	£100
Conversion costs	Charged when you change your investments from one share class or fund to another within the same range (one-off)	Up to 2%*	£200
Annual costs	Covers the management and operation of the fund (ongoing)	0.6%	£60***

*Maximum amount that could be charged before your investment returns are paid to you. **You can usually sell your investments on any dealing day. ***Estimated cost over 1 year based on an initial investment of £10,000.

For more detail on costs and charges, see the Prospectus.

Further reading

- Prospectus. Explains how this fund works
- Annual report and accounts. Statement outlining this fund's performance each year
- Annual assessment of value. Statement covering how this fund delivers value to investors

Your questions, answered

Get in touch

If you want to make a complaint about Vanguard or this fund, you're welcome to.

You can:

- Email us at vanguard_complaint@vanguard.com
- Write to us at XX
- Learn more via our website

If you're unhappy with how your complaint's been handled, you might be able to refer your case to the UK Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS). Contact them via their website.

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