WESTERN ASSET GLOBAL CORPORATE DEFINED OPPORTUNITY FUND INC.
Form N-CSR
December 27, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED

MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-22334

Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

620 Eighth Avenue, 49th Floor, New York, NY 10018

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Robert I. Frenkel, Esq.

Legg Mason & Co., LLC

100 First Stamford Place

Stamford, CT 06902

(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (888)777-0102

Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: October 31, 2013

ITEM 1. REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The **Annual Report** to Stockholders is filed herewith.

Annual Report October 31, 2013

WESTERN ASSET

GLOBAL CORPORATE DEFINED OPPORTUNITY FUND INC. (GDO)

What s inside

Fund objectives

The Fund s primary investment objective is to provide current income and then to liquidate and distribute substantially all of the Fund s net assets to stockholders on or about December 2, 2024. As a secondary investment objective, the Fund will seek capital appreciation. There can be no assurance the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Letter from the chairman

Dear Shareholder,

We are pleased to provide the annual report of Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc. for the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2013. Please read on for a detailed look at prevailing economic and market conditions during the Fund s reporting period and to learn how those conditions have affected Fund performance.

As always, we remain committed to providing you with excellent service and a full spectrum of investment choices. We also remain committed to supplementing the support you receive from your financial advisor. One way we accomplish this is through our website, www.lmcef.com. Here you can gain immediate access to market and investment information, including:

Fund prices and performance,

Market insights and commentaries from our portfolio managers, and

A host of educational resources.

We look forward to helping you meet your financial goals.

Sincerely,

Kenneth D. Fuller

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

November 29, 2013

Investment commentary

Economic review

The U.S. economy continued to grow over the twelve months ended October 31, 2013 (the reporting period), but the pace was mixed. Looking back, U.S. gross domestic product (GDP)[i] growth, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, was an anemic 0.1% during the fourth quarter of 2012. This weakness was partially driven by moderating private inventory investment and federal government spending. Economic growth then accelerated, as first quarter 2013 GDP growth was 1.1%, supported by strengthening consumer spending. GDP growth in the second quarter further improved to 2.5%. This was partially due to increases in exports and non-residential fixed investments, along with a smaller decline in federal government spending versus the previous quarter. The U.S. Department of Commerce s initial reading for third quarter 2013 GDP growth, released after the reporting period ended, was 2.8%. Stronger growth was driven, in part, by a deceleration in imports and increased private inventory investment and state and local government spending.

While there was some improvement in the U.S. job market, unemployment remained elevated throughout the reporting period. When the period began, unemployment, as reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, was 7.8%. Unemployment fell to 7.7% in February 2013 and edged lower over much of the next seven months to reach 7.2% in September 2013, its lowest reading since November 2008. Unemployment then ticked up to 7.3% in October. Falling unemployment during the period was partially due to a decline in the workforce participation rate, which was 62.8% in October, the lowest level since 1978.

Meanwhile, the housing market continued to show signs of strength, as sales generally improved and home prices moved higher. According to the National Association of Realtors (NAR), existing-home sales dipped 3.2% on a seasonally adjusted basis in October 2013 versus the previous month, but were 6.0% higher than in October 2012. In addition, the NAR reported that the median existing-home price for all housing types was $199,500 in October 2013, up 12.8% from October 2012. This marked the eleventh consecutive month that home prices experienced a double-digit increase compared to the same period a year earlier. The inventory of homes available for sale in October 2013 was 1.8% lower than the previous month at a 5.0 month supply at the current sales pace and was 0.9% higher than in October 2012.

The manufacturing sector expanded during the majority of the reporting period, although it experienced several soft patches. Based on the Institute for Supply Management s Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)[ii], after expanding the prior two months, the PMI fell to 49.5 in November 2012. This represented the PMI s lowest reading since July 2009 (a reading below 50 indicates a contraction, whereas a reading above 50 indicates an expansion). Manufacturing then expanded over the next five months, before contracting again in May 2013, with a PMI of 49.0. However, this was a temporary setback, as the PMI rose over the next five months and was 56.4 in October, the best reading since April 2011.

Growth outside the U.S. was mixed during the reporting period. In its October 2013 *World Economic Outlook*, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that The

Investment commentary (cont d)

world economy has entered yet another transition. Advanced economies are gradually strengthening. At the same time, growth in emerging market economies has slowed. From a regional perspective, the IMF anticipates 2013 growth will be -0.4% in the Eurozone. While growth in emerging market countries is expected to remain higher than in their developed country counterparts, the IMF projects that the difference is narrowing. The IMF now projects that emerging market growth will moderate from 4.9% in 2012 to 4.5% in 2013. In particular, China s economy is expected to grow 7.6% in 2013 versus 7.7% in 2012.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed)[iii] took a number of actions as it sought to meet its dual mandate of fostering maximum employment and price stability. As has been the case since December 2008, the Fed kept the federal funds rate[iv] at a historically low range between zero and 0.25%. At its meeting in December 2012, the Fed announced that it would continue purchasing $40 billion per month of agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), as well as initially purchasing $45 billion per month of longer-term Treasuries. The Fed also said that it would keep the federal funds rate on hold as long as the unemployment rate remains above 6.5%, inflation between one and two years ahead is projected to be no more than a half percentage point above the Committee s 2.0% longer-run goal, and longer-term inflation expectations continue to be well anchored. At its meeting that ended on June 19, 2013, the Fed did not make any material changes to its official policy statement. However, in a press conference following the meeting, Fed Chairman Bernanke said the Committee currently anticipates that it would be appropriate to moderate the monthly pace of purchases later this year; and if the subsequent data remain broadly aligned with our current expectations for the economy, we would continue to reduce the pace of purchases in measured steps through the first half of next year, ending purchases around midyear. In a surprise to many investors, at its meeting that ended on September 18, 2013, the Fed did not taper its asset purchase program and said that it decided to await more evidence that progress will be sustained before adjusting the pace of its purchases. Fed Chairman Bernanke also brought up the potential for a partial government shutdown on October 1 and the debt ceiling debate as reasons for maintaining its current policy. At the Fed s meeting that concluded on October 30, 2013, the Fed maintained its asset purchase program and said that Asset purchases are not on a preset course, and the Committee s decisions about their pace will remain contingent on the Committee s economic outlook as well as its assessment of the likely efficacy and costs of such purchases.

Given the economic challenges in the Eurozone, in September 2012, prior to the beginning of the reporting period, the European Central Bank (ECB)[v] introduced its Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) program. With the OMT program, the ECB can purchase an unlimited amount of bonds that are issued by troubled Eurozone countries, provided the countries formally ask to participate in the program and agree to certain conditions. In May 2013, the ECB cut rates from 0.75% to 0.50%. The ECB then lowered the rate to a new record low of 0.25% in November 2013, after the reporting period ended. In other developed countries, the Bank of England kept rates on hold at 0.50%

during the reporting period, as did Japan at a range of zero to 0.10%, its lowest level since 2006. In January 2013, the Bank of Japan announced that it would raise its target for annual inflation from 1% to 2%, and the Japanese government introduced a ¥10.3 trillion ($116 billion) stimulus package to support its economy. Elsewhere, the People s Bank of China kept rates on hold at 6.0%.

As always, thank you for your confidence in our stewardship of your assets.

Sincerely,

Kenneth D. Fuller

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

November 29, 2013

All investments are subject to risk including the possible loss of principal. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Forecasts and predictions are inherently limited and should not be relied upon as an indication of actual or future performance.

[i] Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.

[ii] The Institute for Supply Management s PMI is based on a survey of purchasing executives who buy the raw materials for manufacturing at more than 350 companies. It offers an early reading on the health of the manufacturing sector.

[iii] The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.

[iv] The federal funds rate is the rate charged by one depository institution on an overnight sale of immediately available funds (balances at the Federal Reserve) to another depository institution; the rate may vary from depository institution to depository institution and from day to day.

[v] The European Central Bank (ECB) is responsible for the monetary system of the European Union and the euro currency.

Fund overview

Q. What is the Fund s investment strategy?

A. The Fund s primary investment objective is to provide current income and then to liquidate and distribute substantially all of the Fund s net assets to stockholders on or about December 2, 2024. As a secondary objective, the Fund will seek capital appreciation. There can be no assurance the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its managed assets in a portfolio of U.S. and foreign corporate fixed-income securities of varying maturities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 40% of its managed assets in fixed-income securities of foreign issuers organized or having a principal place of business outside the United States, including in emerging market countries. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its managed assets in fixed-income securities of below investment grade quality.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to maintain, on an ongoing basis, a dollar-weighted average credit quality of portfolio holdings of investment grade quality. When choosing investments, Western Asset Management Company (Western Asset), the Fund s subadviser, focuses on corporate securities that exhibit pricing inefficiencies, improving credit conditions that offer income opportunities and the potential for high real yields.

At Western Asset, we utilize a fixed-income team approach, with decisions derived from interaction among various investment management sector specialists. The sector teams are comprised of Western Asset s senior portfolio management personnel, research analysts and an in-house economist. Under this team approach, management of client fixed-income portfolios will reflect a consensus of interdisciplinary views within the Western Asset organization. The individuals responsible for development of investment strategy, day-to-day portfolio management, oversight and coordination of the Fund are Stephen A. Walsh, S. Kenneth Leech, Michael C. Buchanan, Andrew J. Belshaw, Keith J. Gardner, Christopher Orndorff, Paul Shuttleworth and Christopher F. Kilpatrick. It is anticipated that Mr. Walsh will step down as a member of the Fund s portfolio management team effective on or about March 31, 2014.

Q. What were the overall market conditions during the Fund s reporting period?

A. The spread sectors (non-Treasuries) experienced several periods of heightened risk aversion and generated mixed results versus equal-duration[i] Treasuries over the twelve months ended October 31, 2013. Risk aversion was prevalent at times given shifting economic data, geopolitical issues, signs of shifting monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed)[ii] and the U.S government s sixteen day partial shutdown which ended on October 16, 2013.

Both short- and long-term Treasury yields moved higher during the twelve months ended October 31, 2013. Two-year Treasury yields rose from 0.30% at the beginning of the period to 0.31% at the end of the period. Their peak of 0.52% occurred on September 5, 2013 and they were as low as 0.20% in early May 2013. Ten-year Treasury yields were 1.72% at the beginning of the period and 2.57% at the end of the period.

Fund overview (cont d)

Their peak of 2.98% also occurred on September 5, 2013 and their low of 1.58% took place in mid-November 2012.

All told, the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index[iii], declined 1.08% for the twelve months ended October 31, 2013. Comparatively, global investment grade corporate bonds, global high-yield bonds and emerging market debt generated mixed results versus the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index. Over the reporting period, the Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Index[iv] returned 1.21%, the Barclays Global High Yield Index (USD hedged)[v] returned 8.62% and the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global)[vi] returned -2.58%.

Q. How did we respond to these changing market conditions?

A. A number of adjustments were made to the Fund s portfolio during the reporting period. We increased our exposure to high-yield bonds while paring our allocation to investment grade corporate bonds, emerging market debt and non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). We felt the positive fundamental backdrop for corporate credit and relatively conservative balance sheet management, along with the shorter duration characteristics of high-yield bonds, would be beneficial to the portfolio. These adjustments were positive for the Fund s performance and it helped generate additional income for shareholders. Additionally, we actively participated in the new issuance market by selectively purchasing securities that we felt were attractively valued.

During the reporting period, we employed U.S. Treasury futures to manage the Fund s duration. These futures contracts did not have a material impact on performance. The use of currency forwards to manage our currency exposure detracted from results. However, these losses from currency hedges were essentially offset by the increase in the value of our non-U.S. dollar denominated bonds when translated back to U.S. dollars.

The use of leverage was tactically managed during the reporting period. We ended the period with leverage at roughly 19.6% of the gross assets of the Fund, versus roughly 12.5% at the beginning of the period. We added a majority of the leverage during the second quarter of 2013, when we saw an opportunity to add exposure and income to the portfolio at attractive levels. This opportunity developed as investors were reducing fixed income exposure, in general, in anticipation of the Fed tapering its asset purchase program at its meeting in September 2013. Treasury yields moved significantly higher during the second quarter, with the yield on the 10-year Treasury, for example, moving from 1.87% to 2.52%. In addition, most spread sectors posted negative total returns during the second quarter. Overall, the use of leverage, as well as the tactical management of leverage, were positives for performance during the twelve months ended October 31, 2013.

Performance review

For the twelve months ended October 31, 2013, Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc. returned 5.76% based on its net asset value (NAV)[vii] and -3.84% based on its New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) market price per share. The Fund s unmanaged benchmark, the Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Index, returned 1.21% for the same period. The Lipper Global Income Closed-End Funds

Category Average[viii] returned 2.53% over the same time frame. Please note that Lipper performance returns are based on each fund s NAV.

During the twelve-month period, the Fund made distributions to shareholders totaling $1.42 per share.* The performance table shows the Fund s twelve-month total return based on its NAV and market price as of October 31, 2013. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Performance Snapshot as of October 31, 2013	
Price per share	12-month total return**
$20.36 (NAV)	5.76%
$18.08 (Market Price)	-3.84%

All figures represent past performance and are not a guarantee of future results.

**** Total returns are based on changes in NAV or market price, respectively. Returns reflect the deduction of all Fund expenses, including management fees, operating expenses, and other Fund expenses. Returns do not reflect the deduction of brokerage commissions or taxes that investors may pay on distributions or the sale of shares.**

Total return assumes the reinvestment of all distributions, if any, at NAV.

Total return assumes the reinvestment of all distributions, if any, in additional shares in accordance with the Fund s Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Q. What were the leading contributors to performance?

A. While we have always managed the Fund as a global levered credit mandate, we will discuss the portfolio in relation to the Fund s unmanaged and unlevered benchmark. The largest contributor to the Fund s relative performance during the reporting period was its out-of-benchmark (securities held by the Fund but not included in the benchmark) exposure (roughly 29% of the portfolio at period-end) to high-yield bonds. Leading contributors to Fund performance during the period included overweight positions in CMA CGM and Wind Acquisition Finance. CMA CGM is a global shipping company headquartered in France. Its bonds had performed poorly prior to the reporting period due to a variety of factors, including fears of declining global economic growth, higher oil prices and issues related to the European sovereign debt crisis. We maintained our exposure and CMA CGM s bonds rallied significantly from distressed levels during the reporting period as the company s fundamentals improved and European macro concerns lessened. Wind Acquisition Finance is the third largest wireless provider and the second largest wireline provider in Italy. Its bonds had also generated poor results prior to the beginning of the reporting period. We maintained our position, as we felt the weakness was primarily due to the fact that the company is located in Italy, a southern European country that was a key concern in the European sovereign debt crisis. As the period progressed, Wind Acquisition Finance s bonds rebounded sharply, as its fundamentals remained intact and the weak supply/demand technicals surrounding Italy dissipated.

The Fund had a modest out-of-benchmark exposure (roughly 5% of the portfolio at period-end) to structured products, such as non-agency MBS. They performed well and outperformed the benchmark, driven by generally strong demand and continued

* Distributions paid by the Fund may be comprised of income, capital gains and/or return of capital. For the character of distributions paid during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, please refer to page 26 of this report.

Fund overview (cont d)

improvements in the housing market. Other structured products, including commercial mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, were also beneficial for results.

The Fund s security selection in investment-grade corporate bonds (roughly 48% of the portfolio at period-end) was also additive for results. Many of the best performing investment grade corporate bond holdings were in the Financials sector, such as our overweights in Citigroup, Inc., Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and Credit Agricole SA. Investment sentiment for these companies strengthened due to continued balance sheet and capital ratio improvements, as well as better underlying fundamentals.

Q. What were the leading detractors from performance?

A. While the Fund outperformed its benchmark during the reporting period, its out-of-benchmark exposure (roughly 18% of the portfolio at period-end) to emerging market debt was the largest detractor from results. The asset class as a whole generated poor results given mixed global economic data, concerns about China s ability to orchestrate a soft landing for its economy, generally declining commodity prices and rising U.S. interest rates. While the asset class rallied during the last two months of the period as the Fed delayed its asset purchase tapering, this was not enough to offset its earlier weakness. Several Fund holdings, in particular, detracted from results, including overweight positions in Brazilian energy company Petrobras International Finance Co., Mexican communications firm Grupo Televisa SA, Brazilian mining company Vale Overseas Ltd. and Mexican mining firm Southern Copper Corp.

Looking for additional information?

The Fund is traded under the symbol GDO and its closing market price is available in most newspapers under the NYSE listings. The daily NAV is available on-line under the symbol XGDOX on most financial websites. *Barron s* and the *Wall Street Journal s* Monday edition both carry closed-end fund tables that provide additional information. In addition, the Fund issues a quarterly press release that can be found on most major financial websites as well as www.lmcef.com.

In a continuing effort to provide information concerning the Fund, shareholders may call 1-888-777-0102 (toll free), Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time, for the Fund s current NAV, market price and other information.

Thank you for your investment in Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc. As always, we appreciate that you have chosen us to manage your assets and we remain focused on achieving the Fund s investment goals.

Sincerely,

Western Asset Management Company

November 19, 2013

RISKS: Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, inflation risk, call risk and interest rate risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall, reducing the value of the Fund s holdings. The Fund may invest in lower-rated high-yield bonds which are subject to greater credit risk (risk of default) than higher-rated obligations. Investments in foreign securities involve risks, including the possibility of losses due to changes in currency exchange rates and negative developments in the political, *economic or regulatory structure of specific countries or regions. These risks are magnified in emerging markets. The Fund may make significant investments in derivative instruments. Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on Fund performance. Leverage may result in greater volatility of NAV and the market price of common shares and increases a shareholder s risk of loss.*

Portfolio holdings and breakdowns are as of October 31, 2013 and are subject to change and may not be representative of the portfolio managers current or future investments. Please refer to pages 9 through 22 for a list and percentage breakdown of the Fund s holdings.

The mention of sector breakdowns is for informational purposes only and should not be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any securities. The information provided regarding such sectors is not a sufficient basis upon which to make an investment decision. Investors seeking financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or investment strategies discussed should consult their financial professional. The Fund s top five sector holdings (as a percentage of net assets) as of October 31, 2013 were: Financials (33.6%), Consumer Discretionary (15.1%), Telecommunication Services (13.7%), Energy (11.1%) and Materials (10.5%). The Fund s portfolio composition is subject to change at any time.

All investments are subject to risk including the possible loss of principal. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Please note that an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

The information provided is not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results or investment advice. Views expressed may differ from those of the firm as a whole.

[i] Duration is the measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security to an interest rate change of 100 basis points. Calculation is based on the weighted average of the present values for all cash flows.

[ii] The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.

[iii] The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.

[iv] The Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Index is the corporate component of the Barclays Global Aggregate Index, which is comprised of several other Barclays indices that measure fixed-income performance of regions around the world.

[v] The Barclays Global High Yield Index (Hedged) provides a broad-based measure of the global high-yield fixed-income markets, representing the union of the U.S. High-Yield, Pan-European High-Yield, U.S. Emerging Markets High-Yield, CMBS High-Yield and Pan European Emerging Markets High-Yield Indices.

[vi] The JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments.

[vii] Net asset value (NAV) is calculated by subtracting total liabilities and outstanding preferred stock (if any) from the closing value of all securities held by the Fund (plus all other assets) and dividing the result (total investments) by the total number of the common shares outstanding. The NAV fluctuates with changes in the market prices of securities in which the Fund has invested. However, the price at which an investor may buy or sell shares of the Fund is the Fund s market price as determined by supply of and demand for the Fund s shares.

[viii] Lipper, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters, provides independent insight on global collective investments. Returns are based on the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2013, including the reinvestment of all distributions, including returns of capital, if any, calculated among the 14 funds in the Fund s Lipper category.

Fund at a glance (unaudited)

Investment breakdown (%) as a percent of total investments

The bar graph above represents the composition of the Fund s investments as of October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 and does not include derivatives, such as futures contracts and forward foreign currency contracts. The Fund is actively managed. As a result, the composition of the Fund s investments is subject to change at any time.

Represents less than 0.1%.

Spread duration (unaudited)

Economic exposure October 31, 2013

Total Spread Duration	
GDO	4.26 years
Benchmark	5.97 years

Spread duration measures the sensitivity to changes in spreads. The spread over Treasuries is the annual risk-premium demanded by investors to hold non-Treasury securities. Spread duration is quantified as the % change in price resulting from a 100 basis points change in spreads. For a security with positive spread duration, an increase in spreads would result in a price decline and a decline in spreads would result in a price increase. This chart highlights the market sector exposure of the Fund s sectors relative to the selected benchmark sectors as of the end of the reporting period.

ABS	Asset-Backed Securities
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index
EM	Emerging Markets
GDO	Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc.
HY	High Yield
IG Credit	Investment Grade Credit
MBS	Mortgage Backed Securities

Effective duration (unaudited)

Interest rate exposure October 31, 2013

Total Effective Duration

GDO	4.21 years
Benchmark	5.97 years

Effective duration measures the sensitivity to changes in relevant interest rates. Effective duration is quantified as the % change in price resulting from a 100 basis points change in interest rates. For a security with positive effective duration, an increase in interest rates would result in a price decline and a decline in interest rates would result in a price increase. This chart highlights the interest rate exposure of the Fund s sectors relative to the selected benchmark as of the end of the reporting period.

ABS	Asset-Backed Securities
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index
EM	Emerging Markets
GDO	Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc.
HY	High Yield
IG Credit	Investment Grade Credit
MBS	Mortgage Backed Securities

Schedule of investments

October 31, 2013

Western Asset Global Corporate Defined Opportunity Fund Inc.

Security	Rate	Maturity Date	Face Amount	Value
Corporate Bonds & Notes 110.5%				
Consumer Discretionary 15.1%				
Auto Components 1.1%				
Europcar Groupe SA, Senior Notes	11.500%	5/15/17	175,000 EUR	$ 277,999 (a)
Europcar Groupe SA, Senior Notes	9.375%	4/15/18	785,000 EUR	1,124,454 (a)
Hertz Holdings Netherlands BV, Senior Secured Bonds	8.500%	7/31/15	1,420,000 EUR	2,009,944 (a)
Total Auto Components				*3,412,397*
Automobiles 0.5%				
Fiat Finance & Trade Ltd. SA, Senior Notes	6.125%	7/8/14	146,000 EUR	203,853
Ford Motor Credit Co., LLC, Senior Notes	2.375%	1/16/18	1,300,000	1,308,743 (b)
Total Automobiles				*1,512,596*
Diversified Consumer Services 0.4%				
Co-operative Group Holdings 2011 Ltd., Senior Notes	6.875%	7/8/20	100,000 GBP	164,554 (a)
Co-operative Group Holdings 2011 Ltd., Senior Notes	7.500%	7/8/26	190,000 GBP	312,262
Dignity Finance PLC, Secured Bonds	6.310%	12/31/23	477,298 GBP	910,342 (a)
Total Diversified Consumer Services				*1,387,158*
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure 2.2%				
Arcos Dorados Holdings Inc., Senior Notes	6.625			