

BlackRock



**Final report and audited
financial statements**

BlackRock Global Multi Asset Income Fund

For the financial period 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020

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General Information

Manager & Registrar

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL

Member of The Investment Association and authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

Directors of the Manager

G D Bamping* C L Carter (resigned 17 May 2019) M B Cook W I Cullen* R A R Hayes A M Lawrence L E Watkins (resigned 1 March 2019 and reappointed 7 February 2020) M T Zemek* H N Mepham (appointed 26 November 2019)

Trustee & Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
One Canada Square, London E14 5AL

Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the FCA and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Investment Manager

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL

Authorised and regulated by the FCA.

Investment Advisers

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
1 University Square Drive, Princeton NJ 08540, United States

Regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc
55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055, United States

Regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
#18-01 20 Anson Road, Singapore, 079912

Regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore

Stock Lending Agent

BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL

Authorised and regulated by the FCA

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EX

BlackRock's proxy voting agent is ISS (Institutional Shareholder Services).

This Report relates to the packaged products of and is issued by:

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
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For your protection, telephone calls are usually recorded.

* Non-executive Director.

About the Fund

BlackRock Global Multi Asset Income Fund (the "Fund") was a UCITS scheme under the COLL Sourcebook. The Fund was established on 2 August 1994. The Fund was previously known as Mercury Income Portfolio Fund. On 30 September 2000 the Fund changed its name to Merrill Lynch Income Portfolio Fund. The Fund changed its name to BlackRock Income Portfolio Fund on 28 April 2008 and adopted its present name with effect from 12 January 2015. The Fund changed its investment objective and policy on 1 October 2006 and 12 January 2015. The Fund's FCA product reference number was 170220.

Fund Managers

Up to 6 April 2020, the Fund Managers of the Fund were Michael Fredericks, Justin Christofel and Alex Shingler.

Significant Events

Changes in the Directors of the Manager

L E Watkins resigned as a Director effective 1 March 2019 and was reappointed effective 7 February 2020. C L Carter resigned as a Director effective 17 May 2019. H N Mephram was appointed as a Director effective 26 November 2019.

Outbreak of COVID-19

An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now developed into a global pandemic. The impact of this significant event on the Fund's financial risk exposure is disclosed in Note 2.

The Manager has assessed the impact of market conditions arising from the COVID-19 outbreak on the Fund's ability to meet its investment objectives. Based on the latest available information, the Fund continues to be managed in line with its investment objective, with no disruption to the operations of the Fund and the publication of net asset values.

Fund Closure

As set out in the letter to unitholders dated 31 January 2020, the Fund commenced wind-up on 6 April 2020. The Investment Manager (BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited) considered the Fund to be no longer commercially viable and, in accordance with the rules of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), we decided to close it. As at 6 April 2020, all units in the Fund were cancelled. Consequently, these financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis for the period ended 30 June 2020, but on a break-up basis. This set of financial statements for the period to 30 June 2020 will be the final set of accounts produced for this Fund.

Investment Report

for the period 1 March 2019 to 6 April 2020 (date of closure)

Investment Objective

The aim of the Fund was to provide an above average income (gross of fees) compared to the income produced by global bond and equity markets (as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index and MSCI All Country World Index respectively) (i.e. a level of income which exceeds that produced by the constituents of the indices), without sacrificing the benefits of long-term capital growth.

Comparator benchmark	Investment management approach
MSCI All Country World Index	Active

Performance Summary

The following table compares the realised Fund performance against the performance of the Fund relative to its comparator benchmark during the financial period 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2020 (month end preceding fund closure on 6 April 2020).

The returns disclosed are the performance returns for the primary unit class of the Fund, net of fees, which has been selected as a representative unit class. The primary unit class represents the class of unit which is the highest charging unit class, free of any commissions or rebates, and is freely available. Performance returns for any other unit class can be made available on request.

	Fund return %	Comparator benchmark %
Class D Accumulation Units	-12.18	-0.06

All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of your investment and the income from it will vary and the return of your initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed. Changes in exchange rates may cause the value of an investment to fluctuate. Past performance is not a guide to future performance and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product.

Global Economic Overview

Global equities, as represented by the MSCI All Country World Index ("ACWI") (in GBP terms), posted a return of (0.06)% for the period 1 March 2019 to 6 April 2020. World stock markets gained for much of the reporting period, supported by solid, if slowing, economic growth and central bank easing from the US Federal Reserve (the "Fed") and several other central banks. The de-escalation of the trade conflict between the U.S. and China—one of the chief economic uncertainties of the last several years—further boosted markets.

However, the spread of COVID-19 in early 2020 injected uncertainty into global equity markets, leading to steep declines for all classes of equities. Countries around the globe instituted restrictions on travel, social gatherings, and work in order to slow the virus' spread. These measures resulted in a severe economic downturn, as global supply chains were disrupted and unemployment in affected industries increased dramatically.

In global bond markets, however, the increased uncertainty created by COVID-19 led to gains for some types of bonds, as investors sought out lower-volatility securities in response to the outbreak. The demand for less risky assets drove the yield (which move inversely to prices) on the 10-year U.S. Treasury, a benchmark lending rate for the bond market, to an all-time low in March 2020. The environment for bonds was also positive for most of the reporting period prior to COVID-19, as low inflation, risk avoidance, and demand for yield led to higher bond prices despite yields near historic lows.

Investment Report continued

Global government and corporate fixed income securities posted solid returns, as falling interest rates and low inflation boosted most types of bonds. Among corporate bonds, the disruption created by COVID-19 led to concerns about insolvency, which resulted in lower prices for high-yield bonds. In Europe and Japan, negative short-term interest rate policy by the European Central Bank ("ECB") and the Bank of Japan, investor appetite for less volatile investments, and institutional demand for bonds led to negative yields for a large portion of both bond markets.

Stocks in emerging markets were among the first to be impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, declining substantially for the reporting period. As China executed the shutdown of several of its provinces to impede the spread of the disease, many emerging countries in Asia that export to China were exposed to COVID-19 and resulting economic contagion from China, the primary economic engine in the region. Emerging market bonds were down, underperforming other international bonds as investors demanded higher yields from countries with tighter credit environments.

In the commodities market, gold prices rose to a seven-year high amid geopolitical tensions and a move towards less risky assets due to the pandemic. Negative yields in the bond market also increased the relative attractiveness of gold, a zero-yield, price-driven investment that tends to perform well amid global uncertainty. Oil prices, already low throughout most of the reporting period, fell rapidly to an 18-year low in March 2020. The combination of weakened demand as economic conditions began deteriorating, and increased supply following a dispute between Russia and Saudi Arabia (two of the world's leading oil producers) drove oil prices down sharply.

The performance of the US dollar was mixed, with only modest gains and losses relative to the world's currencies. The euro depreciated slightly against the US dollar amid slow economic growth and concerns about the bloc's exposure to COVID-19. The British pound, which fell and rose throughout the reporting period as Brexit uncertainty increased and was then resolved, ended down against the US dollar. The Swiss franc and Japanese yen, which tend to benefit from global economic uncertainty, both advanced slightly relative to the US dollar.

Prior to the spread of COVID-19, global economic growth was slow but resilient, with the US growing faster than most other developed countries. However, the economic disruption caused by the pandemic was profound, although neither the extent of the damage nor the duration of the lockdowns were fully known by the end of the reporting period. Analysts forecasted a global economic contraction in the first quarter of 2020 and sharply negative growth in the second quarter for countries where social distancing restrictions were in place.

In an attempt to boost slowing growth, most central banks favoured more accommodative monetary policy in 2019, and the Fed, the ECB, and the Bank of Japan all either lowered interest rates or increased monetary stimulus. After the COVID-19 outbreak, the Fed instituted two emergency rate cuts, and along with other influential central banks implemented a major bond-buying program to stabilize debt markets.

Fund Performance Review and Activity

Over the period from 1 March 2019 to 6 April 2020, the Fund's return was (12.18)%.

The global market rout intensified in March as credit fixed income played catch-up to the stock market's decline. Credit markets initially held in well, but panicked selling and a flight to cash, left investors with few places to hide. Forced selling by volatility driven strategies and leveraged investors intensified the weakness and challenged market liquidity. Even higher-quality, more liquid segments of the market came under pressures as investors sold what they could.

Investment Report continued

It could be said that current market conditions may be likened to acts in a play. The curtain has just dropped on Act I, characterized by indiscriminate selling and a “get me into cash” mentality. We spectators now find ourselves in the early scenes of Act II where market outflows have moderated and the market starts to be more discerning, with the winners and losers beginning to show their character. An undercurrent of stress remains, but substantial amounts of cash wait in the wings, to be deployed as uncertainty wanes and long term value becomes clear. Investors have to endure a long interval before Act III, in which the economy finds a bottom and there is evidence of a sustainable recovery.

Growth has been revised sharply lower and economic data remains grim, but we believe much of that weakness may be priced in. A historic monetary and fiscal policy response across the globe has helped calm markets and should quicken the eventual recovery, yet until there is more visibility around the progression of the virus and the duration of the economic shutdowns, markets are likely to remain volatile. Thus, we are focusing on the evolving fundamentals of the virus as a leading indicator of when society will be able to begin normalizing and growth recovering. The evidence so far is mixed. China has begun relaxing social distancing and growth is rebounding slowly. The virus curve in the early lockdown countries in Europe (e.g. Italy and Spain) are in the midst of a plateau and gradual decline in new cases. But in other Asia nations (e.g. Singapore and Japan), new cases are on the rise again and more aggressive social distancing measures are being enacted.

Fund Closure

In accordance with the rules of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the FCA), it was decided to wind up the Fund on the basis that it was no longer commercially viable, and this decision was taken in the best interests of shareholders. The Fund was closed because of recent performance being below expectations. On 6 April 2020, all units in the Fund were cancelled.

Performance Record

Comparative Table

	A Income Units			A Accumulation Units		
	1.3.2019† to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018	1.3.2019† to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	157.7	167.5	170.4	462.3	463.8	448.8
Return before operating charges	(16.02)	2.38	8.56	(49.82)	6.74	22.59
Operating charges	(2.41)	(2.98)	(2.82)	(7.28)	(8.23)	(7.58)
Return after operating charges	(18.43)	(0.60)	5.74	(57.10)	(1.49)	15.01
Distributions	(7.77)	(9.21)	(8.61)	(23.25)	(26.00)	(23.10)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.25	26.00	23.10
Closing net asset value per unit						
After direct transaction costs of	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.10)
Performance						
Return after charges ¹	(11.69)%	(0.36)%	3.37%	(12.35)%	(0.32)%	3.35%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	10,950	13,590	–	12,186	15,823
Closing number of units	0.00	6,944,164	8,112,096	0.00	2,635,987	3,411,473
Operating charges ²	1.66%	1.84%	1.64%	1.67%	1.80%	1.64%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price	171.8	177.0	183.8	512.5	491.4	501.2
Lowest bid unit price	125.7	152.2	167.5	385.2	436.5	446.2

¹ The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Performance Table and the Investment Report which are based on bid-to-bid dealing prices (the price at which units are sold).

² Operating charges are annualised and exclude portfolio trade-related costs, except costs paid to the custodian/depositary and entry/exit charges paid to an underlying collective investment scheme (if any).

³ Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments, debt instruments and collective investment schemes.

See note 14 for further details.

† The above table shows performance information to 6 April 2020, the date the Fund commenced termination.

Performance Record continued

Comparative Table continued

	X Accumulation Units			D Income Units	
	1.3.2019 [†] to 30.6.2020	For the year [^] to 28.2.2019	1.3.2019 [†] to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit					
Opening net asset value per unit	101.6	100.0	165.2	174.2	175.9
Return before operating charges	(10.82)	1.85	(16.64)	2.37	8.79
Operating charges	(0.11)	(0.21)	(1.39)	(1.76)	(1.59)
Return after operating charges	(10.93)	1.64	(18.03)	0.61	7.20
Distributions	(5.15)	(4.27)	(8.17)	(9.61)	(8.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	5.15	4.27	N/A	N/A	N/A
Closing net asset value per unit					
After direct transaction costs of	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Performance					
Return after charges ¹	(10.76)%	1.64%	(10.91)%	0.35%	4.09%
Other information					
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	1,292	–	16,063	23,430
Closing number of units	0.00	1,271,516	0.00	9,723,642	13,451,810
Operating charges ²	0.11%	0.28%	0.91%	1.04%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices					
Highest offer unit price	111.5	102.1	172.6	175.3	181.9
Lowest bid unit price	86.06	95.70	132.7	159.2	174.2

¹ The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Performance Table and the Investment Report which are based on bid-to-bid dealing prices (the price at which units are sold).

² Operating charges are annualised and exclude portfolio trade-related costs, except costs paid to the custodian/depository and entry/exit charges paid to an underlying collective investment scheme (if any).

³ Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments, debt instruments and collective investment schemes.
See note 14 for further details.

[†] The above table shows performance information to 6 April 2020, the date the Fund commenced termination.

[^] The date of commencement of operations.

Performance Record continued

Comparative Table continued

	D Accumulation Units			S Income Units		
	1.3.2019† to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018	1.3.2019† to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	482.7	480.7	461.6	95.88	101.0	101.9
Return before operating charges	(51.75)	7.03	23.31	(9.70)	1.41	5.12
Operating charges	(4.25)	(4.99)	(4.25)	(0.75)	(0.95)	(0.84)
Return after operating charges	(56.00)	2.04	19.06	(10.45)	0.46	4.28
Distributions	(24.37)	(27.04)	(23.85)	(4.74)	(5.58)	(5.17)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	24.37	27.04	23.85	N/A	N/A	N/A
Closing net asset value per unit						
After direct transaction costs of	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Performance						
Return after charges ¹	(11.60)%	0.42%	4.13%	(10.90)%	0.45%	4.20%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	5,436	6,209	–	5,076	5,230
Closing number of units	0.00	1,126,003	1,291,772	0.00	5,293,931	5,177,620
Operating charges ²	0.93%	1.05%	0.89%	0.84%	0.97%	0.81%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price	525.4	486.9	494.4	105.3	106.8	110.7
Lowest bid unit price	405.4	455.2	459.1	77.06	92.40	101.0

¹ The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Performance Table and the Investment Report which are based on bid-to-bid dealing prices (the price at which units are sold).

² Operating charges are annualised and exclude portfolio trade-related costs, except costs paid to the custodian/depositary and entry/exit charges paid to an underlying collective investment scheme (if any).

³ Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments, debt instruments and collective investment schemes.

See note 14 for further details.

† The above table shows performance information to 6 April 2020, the date the Fund commenced termination.

Performance Record continued

Comparative Table continued

	S Accumulation Units		
	1.3.2019 [†] to 30.6.2020	For the year to 28.2.2019	For the year to 28.2.2018
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit			
Opening net asset value per unit	121.3	120.6	115.8
Return before operating charges	(13.13)	1.82	5.81
Operating charges	(0.97)	(1.16)	(0.97)
Return after operating charges	(14.10)	0.66	4.84
Distributions	(6.12)	(6.79)	(5.98)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	6.12	6.79	5.98
Closing net asset value per unit			
After direct transaction costs of	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges ¹	(11.62)%	0.55%	4.18%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	3,728	3,897
Closing number of units	0.00	3,074,030	3,230,032
Operating charges ²	0.84%	0.97%	0.81%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest offer unit price	138.7	128.4	130.3
Lowest bid unit price	101.9	114.3	115.1

¹ The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Performance Table and the Investment Report which are based on bid-to-bid dealing prices (the price at which units are sold).

² Operating charges are annualised and exclude portfolio trade-related costs, except costs paid to the custodian/depository and entry/exit charges paid to an underlying collective investment scheme (if any).

³ Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments, debt instruments and collective investment schemes.

See note 14 for further details.

[†] The above table shows performance information to 6 April 2020, the date the Fund commenced termination.

Distribution Tables

for the period 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020

Final Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 March 2020

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 March 2020 to 31 March 2020

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6586	0.1291	2.0169	0.7797	0.4500	0.4500	0.6953	0.3811
Equalisation†	–	0.5295	–	1.2372	–	0.0000	–	0.3142
Distribution paid 30.4.2020	0.6586	0.6586	2.0169	2.0169	0.4500	0.4500	0.6953	0.6953

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.1226	0.9201	0.4028	0.1648	0.5318	0.3125
Equalisation†	–	1.2025	–	0.2380	–	0.2193
Distribution paid 30.4.2020	2.1226	2.1226	0.4028	0.4028	0.5318	0.5318

Twelfth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 February 2020

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 February 2020 to 28 February 2020

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6120	0.3322	1.8649	0.6769	0.4160	0.2084	0.6456	0.2549
Equalisation†	–	0.2798	–	1.1880	–	0.2076	–	0.3907
Distribution paid 31.3.2020	0.6120	0.6120	1.8649	1.8649	0.4160	0.4160	0.6456	0.6456
Distribution paid 31.3.2019	2.2588	2.2588	6.4708	6.4708	1.4054	1.4054	2.3626	2.3626

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.9609	0.6897	0.3750	0.1794	0.4929	0.1538
Equalisation†	–	1.2712	–	0.1956	–	0.3391
Distribution paid 31.3.2020	1.9609	1.9609	0.3750	0.3750	0.4929	0.4929
Distribution paid 31.3.2019	6.7457	6.7457	1.3711	1.3711	1.6942	1.6942

Distribution Tables continued

Eleventh Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 January 2020 to 31 January 2020

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.4500	0.0000	1.3670	0.2351	0.3045	0.0000	0.4744	0.0418
Equalisation†	–	0.4500	–	1.1319	–	0.3045	–	0.4326
Distribution paid 28.2.2020	0.4500	0.4500	1.3670	1.3670	0.3045	0.3045	0.4744	0.4744
Distribution paid 28.2.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.8553	1.8553	0.4009	0.4009	0.6795	0.6795

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.4365	0.0000	0.2756	0.0000	0.3611	0.1392
Equalisation†	–	1.4365	–	0.2756	–	0.2219
Distribution paid 28.2.2020	1.4365	1.4365	0.2756	0.2756	0.3611	0.3611
Distribution paid 28.2.2019	1.9330	1.9330	0.3943	0.3943	0.4855	0.4855

Tenth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 December 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 December 2019 to 31 December 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.5000	0.1483	1.5150	0.2782	0.3370	0.0354	0.5268	0.0898
Equalisation†	–	0.3517	–	1.2368	–	0.3016	–	0.4370
Distribution paid 31.1.2020	0.5000	0.5000	1.5150	1.5150	0.3370	0.3370	0.5268	0.5268
Distribution paid 31.1.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.8501	1.8501	0.3976	0.3976	0.6792	0.6792

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.5910	0.4918	0.3060	0.1459	0.3999	0.1253
Equalisation†	–	1.0992	–	0.1601	–	0.2746
Distribution paid 31.1.2020	1.5910	1.5910	0.3060	0.3060	0.3999	0.3999
Distribution paid 31.1.2019	1.9268	1.9268	0.3941	0.3941	0.4839	0.4839

Distribution Tables continued

Ninth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 November 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 November 2019 to 30 November 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.5000	0.0126	1.5113	0.8970	0.3359	0.0840	0.5266	0.0119
Equalisation†	–	0.4874	–	0.6143	–	0.2519	–	0.5147
Distribution paid 31.12.2019	0.5000	0.5000	1.5113	1.5113	0.3359	0.3359	0.5266	0.5266
Distribution paid 31.12.2018	0.6500	0.6500	1.8432	1.8432	0.3914	0.3914	0.6788	0.6788

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.5863	0.6190	0.3058	0.0340	0.3987	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	0.9673	–	0.2718	–	0.3987
Distribution paid 31.12.2019	1.5863	1.5863	0.3058	0.3058	0.3987	0.3987
Distribution paid 31.12.2018	1.9185	1.9185	0.3938	0.3938	0.4817	0.4817

Eighth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 October 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 October 2019 to 31 October 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.5000	0.2625	1.5040	0.4132	0.3337	0.0811	0.5261	0.1860
Equalisation†	–	0.2375	–	1.0908	–	0.2526	–	0.3401
Distribution paid 30.11.2019	0.5000	0.5000	1.5040	1.5040	0.3337	0.3337	0.5261	0.5261
Distribution paid 30.11.2018	0.6500	0.6500	1.8369	1.8369	0.3837	0.3837	0.6784	0.6784

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.5776	0.2557	0.3055	0.0895	0.3965	0.1152
Equalisation†	–	1.3219	–	0.2160	–	0.2813
Distribution paid 30.11.2019	1.5776	1.5776	0.3055	0.3055	0.3965	0.3965
Distribution paid 30.11.2018	1.9109	1.9109	0.3936	0.3936	0.4798	0.4798

Distribution Tables continued

Seventh Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 September 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 September 2019 to 30 September 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.1631	1.9457	0.2507	0.4313	0.0065	0.6835	0.1957
Equalisation†	–	0.4869	–	1.6950	–	0.4248	–	0.4878
Distribution paid 31.10.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9457	1.9457	0.4313	0.4313	0.6835	0.6835
Distribution paid 31.10.2018	0.6500	0.6500	1.8309	1.8309	0.3719	0.3719	0.6780	0.6780

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.0404	0.3748	0.3969	0.1445	0.5127	0.1684
Equalisation†	–	1.6656	–	0.2524	–	0.3443
Distribution paid 31.10.2019	2.0404	2.0404	0.3969	0.3969	0.5127	0.5127
Distribution paid 31.10.2018	1.9037	1.9037	0.3934	0.3934	0.4780	0.4780

Sixth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 August 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 August 2019 to 31 August 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.0576	1.9386	0.0000	0.4289	0.0144	0.6830	0.0578
Equalisation†	–	0.5924	–	1.9386	–	0.4145	–	0.6252
Distribution paid 30.9.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9386	1.9386	0.4289	0.4289	0.6830	0.6830
Distribution paid 30.9.2018	0.6500	0.6500	1.8253	1.8253	0.3517	0.3517	0.6777	0.6777

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.0304	0.0124	0.3966	0.0355	0.5102	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	2.0180	–	0.3611	–	0.5102
Distribution paid 30.9.2019	2.0304	2.0304	0.3966	0.3966	0.5102	0.5102
Distribution paid 30.9.2018	1.8968	1.8968	0.3931	0.3931	0.4762	0.4762

Distribution Tables continued

Fifth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 July 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 July 2019 to 31 July 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.0000	1.9299	0.0265	0.4264	0.0000	0.6825	0.0582
Equalisation†	–	0.6500	–	1.9034	–	0.4264	–	0.6243
Distribution paid 31.8.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9299	1.9299	0.4264	0.4264	0.6825	0.6825
Distribution paid 31.8.2018	0.6000	0.6000	1.6794	1.6794	0.2885	0.2885	0.6252	0.6252

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.0199	0.0000	0.3963	0.0000	0.5075	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	2.0199	–	0.3963	–	0.5075
Distribution paid 31.8.2019	2.0199	2.0199	0.3963	0.3963	0.5075	0.5075
Distribution paid 31.8.2018	1.7444	1.7444	0.3627	0.3627	0.4379	0.4379

Fourth Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 June 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 June 2019 to 30 June 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.0000	1.9234	0.0000	0.4245	0.0000	0.6822	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	0.6500	–	1.9234	–	0.4245	–	0.6822
Distribution paid 31.7.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9234	1.9234	0.4245	0.4245	0.6822	0.6822
Distribution paid 31.7.2018	0.6000	0.6000	1.6750	1.6750	0.2271	0.2271	0.6249	0.6249

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.0120	0.0000	0.3960	0.0000	0.5055	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	2.0120	–	0.3960	–	0.5055
Distribution paid 31.7.2019	2.0120	2.0120	0.3960	0.3960	0.5055	0.5055
Distribution paid 31.7.2018	1.7390	1.7390	0.3625	0.3625	0.4366	0.4366

Distribution Tables continued

Third Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 May 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 May 2019 to 31 May 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.0000	1.9177	0.3265	0.4228	0.0551	0.6819	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	0.6500	–	1.5912	–	0.3677	–	0.6819
Distribution paid 30.6.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9177	1.9177	0.4228	0.4228	0.6819	0.6819
Distribution paid 30.6.2018	0.6500	0.6500	1.8087	1.8087	0.0553	0.0553	0.6766	0.6766

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	2.0051	0.0000	0.3958	0.0438	0.5038	0.0000
Equalisation†	–	2.0051	–	0.3520	–	0.5038
Distribution paid 30.6.2019	2.0051	2.0051	0.3958	0.3958	0.5038	0.5038
Distribution paid 30.6.2018	1.8769	1.8769	0.3925	0.3925	0.4711	0.4711

Second Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 April 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 April 2019 to 30 April 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.0206	1.9098	0.1172	0.4205	0.0314	0.6814	0.1873
Equalisation†	–	0.6294	–	1.7926	–	0.3891	–	0.4941
Distribution paid 31.5.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9098	1.9098	0.4205	0.4205	0.6814	0.6814
Distribution paid 31.5.2018	0.6000	0.6000	1.6642	1.6642	N/A	N/A	0.6243	0.6243

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.9958	0.8465	0.3955	0.0984	0.5013	0.1711
Equalisation†	–	1.1493	–	0.2971	–	0.3302
Distribution paid 31.5.2019	1.9958	1.9958	0.3955	0.3955	0.5013	0.5013
Distribution paid 31.5.2018	1.7259	1.7259	0.3621	0.3621	0.4332	0.4332

Distribution Tables continued

First Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 March 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	0.6500	0.1556	1.9029	0.1499	0.4186	0.1083	0.6811	0.2630
Equalisation [†]	–	0.4944	–	1.7530	–	0.3103	–	0.4181
Distribution paid 30.4.2019	0.6500	0.6500	1.9029	1.9029	0.4186	0.4186	0.6811	0.6811
Distribution paid 30.4.2018	0.6000	0.6000	1.6596	1.6596	N/A	N/A	0.6240	0.6240

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.9875	0.6512	0.3953	0.0571	0.4993	0.0000
Equalisation [†]	–	1.3363	–	0.3382	–	0.4993
Distribution paid 30.4.2019	1.9875	1.9875	0.3953	0.3953	0.4993	0.4993
Distribution paid 30.4.2018	1.7203	1.7203	0.3619	0.3619	0.4318	0.4318

[†] Equalisation applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 units). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

Report on Remuneration

The below disclosures are made in respect of the remuneration policies of the BlackRock group ("BlackRock"), as they apply to BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (the "Manager"). The disclosures are made in accordance with the Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS"), as amended, including in particular by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 23 July 2014, (the "Directive"), the "Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD" issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook SYSC 19E: The UCITS Remuneration Code (the "UCITS Remuneration Code"), and COLL 4.5.7 R(7).

BlackRock's UCITS Remuneration Policy (the "UCITS Remuneration Policy") will apply to the EEA entities within the BlackRock group authorised as a manager of alternative investment funds in accordance with the Directive, and will ensure compliance with the requirements of Article 14b of the Directive and the UCITS Remuneration Code.

The Manager has adopted the UCITS Remuneration Policy, a summary of which is set out below.

Remuneration Governance

BlackRock's remuneration governance in EMEA operates as a tiered structure which includes: (a) the Management Development and Compensation Committee ("MDCC") (which is the global, independent remuneration committee for BlackRock, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries, including the Manager); and (b) the Manager's board of directors (the "Manager's Board"). These bodies are responsible for the determination of BlackRock's remuneration policies.

(a) MDCC

The MDCC's purposes include:

- providing oversight of:
 - BlackRock's executive compensation programmes;
 - BlackRock's employee benefit plans; and
 - such other compensation plans as may be established by BlackRock from time to time for which the MDCC is deemed as administrator;
- reviewing and discussing the compensation discussion and analysis included in the BlackRock, Inc. annual proxy statement with management and approving the MDCC's report for inclusion in the proxy statement;
- reviewing, assessing and making reports and recommendations to the BlackRock, Inc. board of directors (the "BlackRock, Inc. Board") as appropriate on BlackRock's talent development and succession planning, with the emphasis on performance and succession at the highest management levels; and
- supporting the boards of the Company's EMEA regulated entities in meeting their remuneration-related obligations by overseeing the design and implementation of EMEA remuneration policy in accordance with applicable regulation.

The MDCC directly retains its own independent compensation consultant, Semler Brossy Consulting Group LLC, who has no relationship with BlackRock, Inc. or the BlackRock, Inc. Board that would interfere with its ability to provide independent advice to the MDCC on compensation matters.

Report on Remuneration continued

The BlackRock, Inc. Board has determined that all of the members of the MDCC are “independent” within the meaning of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), which requires each meet a “non-employee director” standard.

The MDCC held 8 meetings during 2019. The MDCC charter is available on BlackRock, Inc.’s website (www.blackrock.com).

Through its regular reviews, the MDCC continues to be satisfied with the principles of BlackRock’s compensation policy and approach.

(b) The Manager’s Board

The Manager’s Board has the task of supervising and providing oversight of the UCITS Remuneration Policy as it applies to the Manager and its Identified Staff.

The Manager’s Board (through independent review by the relevant control functions) remains satisfied with the implementation of the UCITS Remuneration Policy as it applies to the Manager and its Identified Staff.

Decision-making process

Remuneration decisions for employees are made once annually in January following the end of the performance year. This timing allows full-year financial results to be considered along with other non-financial goals and objectives. Although the framework for remuneration decision-making is tied to financial performance, significant discretion is used to determine individual variable remuneration based on achievement of strategic and operating results and other considerations such as management and leadership capabilities.

No set formulas are established and no fixed benchmarks are used in determining annual incentive awards. In determining specific individual remuneration amounts, a number of factors are considered including non-financial goals and objectives and overall financial and investment performance. These results are viewed in the aggregate without any specific weighting, and there is no direct correlation between any particular performance measure and the resulting annual incentive award. The variable remuneration awarded to any individual(s) for a particular performance year may also be zero.

Annual incentive awards are paid from a bonus pool.

The size of the projected bonus pool, including cash and equity awards, is reviewed throughout the year by the MDCC and the final total bonus pool is approved after year-end. As part of this review, the MDCC receives actual and projected financial information over the course of the year as well as final year-end information. The financial information that the MDCC receives and considers includes the current year projected income statement and other financial measures compared with prior year results and the current year budget. The MDCC additionally reviews other metrics of BlackRock’s financial performance (e.g., net inflows of AUM and investment performance) as well as information regarding market conditions and competitive compensation levels.

The MDCC regularly considers management’s recommendation as to the percentage of preincentive operating income that will be accrued and reflected as a compensation expense throughout the year for the cash portion of the total annual bonus pool (the “accrual rate”). The accrual rate of the cash portion of the total annual bonus pool may be modified by the MDCC during the year based on its review of the financial information described above. The MDCC does not apply any particular weighting or formula to the information it considers when determining the size of the total bonus pool or the accruals made for the cash portion of the total bonus pool.

Following the end of the performance year, the MDCC approves the final bonus pool amount.

Report on Remuneration continued

As part of the year-end review process the Enterprise Risk and Regulatory Compliance departments report to the MDCC on any activities, incidents or events that warrant consideration in making compensation decisions.

Individuals are not involved in setting their own remuneration.

Control functions

Each of the control functions (Enterprise Risk, Legal & Compliance, and Internal Audit) has its own organisational structure which is independent of the business units. The head of each control function is either a member of the Global Executive Committee ("GEC"), the global management committee, or has a reporting obligation to the board of directors of BlackRock Group Limited, the parent company of all of BlackRock's EMEA regulated entities, including the Manager.

Functional bonus pools are determined with reference to the performance of each individual function. The remuneration of the senior members of control functions is directly overseen by the MDCC.

Link between pay and performance

There is a clear and well-defined pay-for-performance philosophy and compensation programmes which are designed to meet the following key objectives as detailed below:

- appropriately balance BlackRock's financial results between shareholders and employees;
- attract, retain and motivate employees capable of making significant contributions to the long-term success of the business;
- align the interests of senior employees with those of shareholders by awarding BlackRock Inc.'s stock as a significant part of both annual and long-term incentive awards;
- control fixed costs by ensuring that compensation expense varies with profitability;
- link a significant portion of an employee's total compensation to the financial and operational performance of the business as well as its common stock performance;
- discourage excessive risk-taking; and
- ensure that client interests are not negatively impacted by remuneration awarded on a short-term, mid-term and/or long-term basis.

Driving a high-performance culture is dependent on the ability to measure performance against objectives, values and behaviours in a clear and consistent way. Managers use a 5-point rating scale to provide an overall assessment of an employee's performance, and employees also provide a self-evaluation. The overall, final rating is reconciled during each employee's performance appraisal. Employees are assessed on the manner in which performance is attained as well as the absolute performance itself.

In keeping with the pay-for-performance philosophy, ratings are used to differentiate and reward individual performance – but don't pre-determine compensation outcomes. Compensation decisions remain discretionary and are made as part of the year-end compensation process.

When setting remuneration levels other factors are considered, as well as individual performance, which may include:

- the performance of the Manager, the funds managed by the Manager and/or the relevant functional department;

Report on Remuneration continued

- factors relevant to an employee individually; relationships with clients and colleagues; teamwork; skills; any conduct issues; and, subject to any applicable policy, the impact that any relevant leave of absence may have on contribution to the business);
- the management of risk within the risk profiles appropriate for BlackRock's clients;
- strategic business needs, including intentions regarding retention;
- market intelligence; and
- criticality to business.

A primary product tool is risk management and, while employees are compensated for strong performance in their management of client assets, they are required to manage risk within the risk profiles appropriate for their clients. Therefore, employees are not rewarded for engaging in high-risk transactions outside of established parameters. Remuneration practices do not provide undue incentives for short-term planning or short-term financial rewards, do not reward unreasonable risk and provide a reasonable balance between the many and substantial risks inherent within the business of investment management, risk management and advisory services.

BlackRock operates a total compensation model for remuneration which includes a base salary, which is contractual, and a discretionary bonus scheme.

BlackRock operates an annual discretionary bonus scheme. Although all employees are eligible to be considered for a discretionary bonus, there is no contractual obligation to make any award to an employee under its discretionary bonus scheme. In exercising discretion to award a discretionary bonus, the factors listed above (under the heading "Link between pay and performance") may be taken into account in addition to any other matters which become relevant to the exercise of discretion in the course of the performance year.

Discretionary bonus awards for all employees, including executive officers, are subject to a guideline that determines the portion paid in cash and the portion paid in BlackRock, Inc. stock and subject to additional vesting/clawback conditions. Stock awards are subject to further performance adjustment through variation in BlackRock, Inc.'s share price over the vesting period. As total annual compensation increases, a greater portion is deferred into stock. The MDCC adopted this approach in 2006 to substantially increase the retention value and shareholder alignment of the compensation package for eligible employees, including the executive officers. The portion deferred into stock vests into three equal instalments over the three years following grant.

Supplementary to the annual discretionary bonus as described above, equity awards may be made to select individuals to provide greater linkage with future business results. These long-term incentive awards have been established individually to provide meaningful incentive for continued performance over a multi-year period recognising the scope of the individual's role, business expertise and leadership skills.

Report on Remuneration continued

Selected senior leaders are eligible to receive performance-adjusted equity-based awards from the “BlackRock Performance Incentive Plan” (“BPIP”). Awards made from the BPIP have a three-year performance period based on a measurement of As Adjusted Operating Margin¹ and Organic Revenue Growth². Determination of pay-out will be made based on the firm’s achievement relative to target financial results at the conclusion of the performance period. The maximum number of shares that can be earned is 165% of the award in those situations where both metrics achieve pre-determined financial targets. No shares will be earned where the firm’s financial performance in both of the above metrics is below a pre-determined performance threshold. These metrics have been selected as key measures of shareholder value which endure across market cycles.

A limited number of investment professionals have a portion of their annual discretionary bonus (as described above) awarded as deferred cash that notionally tracks investment in selected products managed by the employee. The intention of these awards is to align investment professionals with the investment returns of the products they manage through the deferral of compensation into those products. Clients and external evaluators have increasingly viewed more favourably those products where key investors have “skin in the game” through significant personal investments.

Identified Staff

The UCITS Remuneration Policy sets out the process that will be applied to identify staff as Identified Staff, being categories of staff of the Manager, including senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Manager or of the funds it manages.

The list of Identified Staff will be subject to regular review, being formally reviewed in the event of, but not limited to:

- organisational changes;
- new business initiatives;
- changes in significant influence function lists;
- changes in role responsibilities; and
- revised regulatory direction.

Quantitative Remuneration Disclosure

The Manager is required under UCITS to make quantitative disclosures of remuneration. These disclosures are made in line with BlackRock’s interpretation of currently available regulatory guidance on quantitative remuneration disclosures. As market or regulatory practice develops BlackRock may consider it appropriate to make changes to the way in which quantitative remuneration disclosures are calculated. Where such changes are made, this may result in disclosures in relation to a fund not being comparable to the disclosures made in the prior year, or in relation to other BlackRock fund disclosures in that same year.

Disclosures are provided in relation to (a) the staff of the Manager; (b) staff who are senior management; and (c) staff who have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of the Fund, including individuals who, although not directly employed by the Manager, are assigned by their employer to carry out services directly for the Manager.

¹ As Adjusted Operating Margin: As reported in BlackRock’s external filings, reflects adjusted Operating Income divided by Total Revenue net of distribution and servicing expenses and amortisation of deferred sales commissions.

² Organic Revenue Growth: Equal to net new base fees plus net new Aladdin revenue generated in the year (in dollars).

Report on Remuneration continued

All individuals included in the aggregated figures disclosed are rewarded in line with BlackRock's remuneration policy for their responsibilities across the relevant BlackRock business area. As all individuals have a number of areas of responsibilities, only the portion of remuneration for those individuals' services attributable to the Fund is included in the aggregate figures disclosed.

Members of staff and senior management of the Manager typically provide both UCITS and non-UCITS related services in respect of multiple funds, clients and functions of the Manager and across the broader BlackRock group. Therefore, the figures disclosed are a sum of each individual's portion of remuneration attributable to the Manager according to an objective apportionment methodology which acknowledges the multiple-service nature of the Manager. Accordingly the figures are not representative of any individual's actual remuneration or their remuneration structure.

The amount of the total remuneration awarded by the Manager to its staff which has been attributed to the Manager's UCITS-related business in respect of the Manager's financial year ending 31 December 2019 is GBP 21.4 million. This figure is comprised of fixed remuneration of GBP 1.8 million and variable remuneration of GBP 19.6 million. There were a total of 84 beneficiaries of the remuneration described above.

The amount of the aggregate remuneration awarded by the Manager, which has been attributed to the Manager's UCITS-related business in respect of the Manager's financial year ending 31 December 2019, to its senior management was GBP 0.2 million, and to other members of its staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the Fund was GBP 21.2 million.

Statement of Total Return

for the period 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020

	Notes	£000's	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Income					
Net capital losses	3		(5,878)		(2,936)
Revenue	4	2,773		3,637	
Expenses	5	(689)		(800)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(51)		(33)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,033		2,804	
Taxation	7	(74)		(72)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,959		2,732
Total return before distributions			(3,919)		(204)
Distributions	8		(2,625)		(3,532)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			(6,544)		(3,736)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

for the period 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020

	£000's	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders			54,731	68,179
Amounts receivable on issue of units	17,758		8,245	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(65,945)		(19,312)	
			(48,187)	(11,067)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		(6,544)		(3,736)
Retained distribution on accumulation units				1,322
Unclaimed distributions over 6 years old				33
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			–	54,731

Balance Sheet

at 30 June 2020

	Notes	30.6.2020 £000's	28.2.2019 £000's
Assets:			
Fixed assets			
– Investment assets		–	51,435
Current assets			
– Debtors	9	–	570
– Cash and bank balances	10	67	3,987
Total assets		67	55,992
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		–	(213)
Creditors			
– Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers		(2)	–
– Distributions payable		–	(460)
– Other creditors	11	(65)	(588)
Total liabilities		(67)	(1,261)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		–	54,731

G D Bamping (Director)

M T Zemek (Director)

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited

24 August 2020

Notes to Financial Statements

for the period from 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020

1. Accounting and Distribution Policies

Accounting Policies

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds (the "SORP") issued by the Investment Management Association (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014 and amended in June 2017.

As a result of the investment decision made on 31 January 2020, the Fund cancelled all remaining units on 6 April 2020. As a result, these financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis for the period ended 30 June 2020, but are prepared on a break-up basis. Under this basis, all assets are recorded at their estimated realisable amount and all liabilities at their estimated settlement amount. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds (the "SORP") issued by the Investment Management Association (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014 and amended in June 2017.

- (b) Dividends on quoted ordinary shares and preference shares were recognised when the securities were quoted ex-dividend. Where such securities were not quoted, dividends were recognised when the right to receive payment was established.

US REIT dividend revenue was accounted for partly as revenue and partly as capital, depending on the underlying REIT distribution. All REIT dividend revenue was recognised on an accruals basis.

Revenue from fixed interest securities was recognised on an effective interest rate basis.

Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities was excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund.

All distributions from Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS") were recognised when the securities were quoted ex-dividend. All distributions from holdings in CIS were treated as revenue with the exception of the equalisation element, which was treated as capital.

Variable rate interest from equity linked notes was recognised on an accruals basis. The interest was payable to the Fund on maturity of the note, along with the original principal.

Revenue from securities lending was accounted for net of associated costs and was recognised on an accruals basis.

Any reported revenue from an offshore fund with reporting status from HMRC, in excess of any distribution received in the reporting period, was recognised as revenue no later than the date on which the reporting fund made this information available. The equalisation element was treated as capital.

All revenue was recognised as a gross amount that took account of any withholding taxes but excluded any other taxes such as attributable tax credits.

Returns from bond futures are streamed into revenue and capital components.

Bank interest was recognised on an accruals basis.

The Fund received Manager's charge rebates from BlackRock related investments in the normal course of business. These were recognised on an accruals basis and were treated as revenue, unless it was the policy of the underlying fund to charge its fees to capital, in which case these rebates were recognised as capital. Bank interest was recognised on an accruals basis.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

- (c) Ordinary stock dividends were recognised wholly as revenue and were based on the market value of the shares on the date they were quoted ex-dividend. Where an enhancement was offered, the amount by which the market value of the shares (on the date they are quoted ex-dividend) exceeded the cash dividend was taken to capital.
- (d) The underlying circumstances behind both special dividends and share buy backs were reviewed on a case by case basis in determining whether the amount was revenue or capital in nature. Any tax treatment would have followed the accounting treatment of the principal amount.
- (e) Underwriting commission was wholly recognised as revenue when the issue took place, except where the Fund was required to take up some or all of the shares underwritten, in which case an appropriate proportion of the commission received was deducted from the cost of those shares.
- (f) All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments were charged against revenue. All expenses were recognised on an accruals basis.
- (g) Provision for corporation tax was made at the current rate on the excess of taxable revenue over allowable expenses. Provision was made on all material timing differences arising from the different treatment of items for accounting and tax purposes.
- (h) Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties.

Distribution Policies

- (i) The ordinary element of stock dividends was treated as revenue and formed part of the distribution.
- (j) Special dividends and share buy backs recognised as revenue formed part of the distribution.
- (k) Returns from bond futures recognised as revenue from long positions formed part of the distribution. Amounts recognised as revenue from short positions reduced the amounts available for distribution.
- (l) The Fund satisfied the qualifying investments tests as specified in S468L ICTA 1988 at all times throughout the distribution period. As such, any revenue available for distribution was paid as an interest distribution.
- (m) Some or all the expenses were reimbursed by capital for distribution purposes. The amount reimbursed may have varied between accounting periods.

2. Financial Instruments and Risks

The Fund's investment activities exposed it to the various types of risk which were associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invested

Risk management framework

The Manager delegated the day-to-day administration of the investment programme to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager was also responsible for ensuring that the Fund was managed within the terms of its investment guidelines and limits set out in the Prospectus. The Manager reserved to itself the investment performance, product risk monitoring and oversight and the responsibility for the monitoring and oversight of regulatory and operational risk for the Fund.

The Manager appointed a risk manager who had responsibility for the daily risk management process with assistance from key risk management personnel of the Investment Manager, including members of the BlackRock Risk and Quantitative Analysis Group ("RQA Group") which is a centralised group which performs an independent risk management function. The RQA Group independently identifies, measures

Notes to Financial Statements continued

and monitors investment risk. The RQA Group tracks the actual risk management practices being deployed across the different funds. By breaking down the components of the process, the RQA Group has the ability to determine if the appropriate risk management processes are in place for the Fund. This captures the risk management tools employed, how the levels of risk are controlled, ensuring risk/return is considered in portfolio construction and reviewing outcomes.

The principal risk exposure of the Fund is set out as follows:

(a) Market risk

Market risk arose mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by other price, currency and interest rate movements. It represented the potential loss the Fund may have suffered through holding market positions in the face of market movements. The Fund was exposed to market risk by virtue of its investments in equities, warrants, rights, corporate bonds, government bonds, credit default swaps, equity linked notes, futures contracts and forward currency contracts.

A key metric the RQA Group used to measure market risk is Value-at-Risk ("VaR") which encompasses price, currency and interest rate risk. VaR is a statistical risk measure that estimates the potential portfolio loss from adverse market moves in an ordinary market environment. VaR analysis reflects the interdependencies between risk variables, unlike a traditional sensitivity analysis.

The VaR calculations are based on an adjusted historical simulation model with a confidence level of 99%, a holding period of one day and a historical observation period of not less than one year (250 days). A VaR number is defined at a specified probability and a specified time horizon. A 99% one day VaR means that the expectation is that 99% of the time over a one day period the Fund will lose less than this number in percentage terms. Therefore, higher VaR numbers indicate higher risk.

It is noted that the use of the VaR methodology has limitations, namely that the use of historical market data as a basis for estimating future events does not encompass all possible scenarios, particularly those that are of an extreme nature and that the use of a specified confidence level (e.g. 99%) does not take into account losses that occur beyond this level. There is some probability that the loss could be greater than the VaR amounts. These limitations and the nature of the VaR measure mean that the Fund could neither guarantee that losses would not exceed the VaR amounts indicated, nor that losses in excess of the VaR amounts would not occur more frequently.

The Fund cancelled all remaining units on 6 April 2020, therefore a VaR calculation is not produced as at 30 June 2020.

The one day VaR as at 28 February 2019 based on a 99% confidence level was 0.70%.

i) Market risk arising from foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk was the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument would fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Fund may have invested in securities, which may have been denominated in currencies other than its reporting currency.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

The Fund may also have invested in forward currency contracts and thus gain further exposure to foreign currency risk.

Management of foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exposures were managed within parameters utilising forward currency contracts.

(b) Counterparty credit risk

Exposure to counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Fund was exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which they traded and would have borne the risk of settlement default.

Management of counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk was monitored and managed by BlackRock's RQA Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team. The team is headed by BlackRock's Chief Counterparty Credit Officer who reports directly to the Global Head of RQA. Credit authority resides with the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer and selected team members to whom specific credit authority has been delegated. As such, counterparty approvals may be granted by the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer or by identified RQA Credit Risk Officers who have been formally delegated authority by the Chief Counterparty Credit Officer as deemed appropriate.

BlackRock's RQA Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team completed a formal review of each new counterparty, monitored and reviewed all approved counterparties on an ongoing basis and maintained an active oversight of counterparty exposures.

The Manager maintained a list of approved counterparties. This list was regularly monitored and revised for changes based on the counterparty's creditworthiness, market reputation and expectations of future financial performance. Transactions would only have been opened with financial intermediaries on the approved counterparties list.

i) Trustee and Custodian

The Fund's Trustee and Custodian is The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (the "Trustee" and "Custodian").

Investments were segregated from the assets of the Custodian, with ownership rights remaining with the Fund. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian may have caused the Fund's rights with respect to its investments held by the Custodian to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk was the amount of long investments disclosed in the portfolio statement.

The Fund was exposed to the credit risk of the Custodian, or any depository used by the Trustee regarding cash balances held in accounts with same. In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Custodian or any depository used by the Trustee, the Fund would have been treated as a general creditor of the Trustee.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to the Trustee and Custodian

To mitigate the Fund's credit risk with respect to the Trustee, the Investment Manager of the Fund employed specific procedures to ensure that the Trustee employed was a reputable institution and that the associated credit risk was acceptable to the Fund. The Fund only transacted with counterparties that are regulated entities subject to prudential supervision, or with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Trustee and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation as at 30 June 2020 was A (28 February 2019: A) (Standard & Poor's rating).

ii) Counterparties

All transactions in listed securities were settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default was considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold was only made once the broker received payment. Payment was made on a purchase once the securities were received by the broker. The trade would fail if either party failed to meet its obligation.

Counterparty credit risk arising on transactions with brokers related to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions was considered small due to the short settlement period involved and the high credit quality of the brokers used.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to Counterparties

The Manager monitored the credit rating and financial position of the brokers used to further mitigate this risk.

iii) Securities lending

The Fund engaged in security lending activities which exposed the Fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Fund was equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Fund were subject to a written legal agreement between the Fund and the Stock Lending Agent, BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, a related party to the Fund, and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent was transferred under a title transfer arrangement and was delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Trustee on behalf of the Fund. Collateral received was segregated from the assets belonging to the Fund's Trustee or the Stock Lending Agent.

At 30 June 2020 there were no securities on loan or related collateral outstanding (28 February 2019: 53.22% in debt securities and 46.47% in equity securities and 0.31% in cash).

Collateral accepted was non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AAA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better and equity securities listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Fund received either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitored the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral was obtained, if necessary. As at 30 June 2020 and 28 February 2019, all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Fund also benefited from a borrower default indemnity provided by BlackRock Inc. The indemnity allowed for full replacement of securities lent. BlackRock Inc. bore the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

(c) Liquidity risk

Exposure to liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk to the Fund arose from the redemption requests of unitholders and the liquidity of the underlying investments the Fund was invested in. The Fund's unitholders may have redeemed their units on the close of any daily dealing deadline for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Fund's NAV. The Fund was therefore potentially exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting the unitholders' redemptions and may have needed to sell assets at prevailing market prices to meet liquidity demands.

The Fund invested primarily in companies based in the UK, Europe and US, which are typically considered to be territories operating with high levels of liquidity. From time to time, however, market liquidity may have been affected by economic events.

All non-derivative financial liabilities including distributions payable held by the Fund as at 30 June 2020 and 29 February 2020, based on contractual maturities, fall due within one to three months, with the exception of corporation tax payable and deferred taxation which fall due within nine to twelve months.

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk was minimised by holding sufficient liquid investments which could be readily realised to meet liquidity demands.

At times of excessive redemptions the Manager may have decided to defer redemptions at any valuation point to the next valuation point where the requested aggregate redemptions exceeded 10 per cent of the Fund's NAV. This therefore allowed the Manager to protect the interests of continuing unitholders by allowing the Manager to match the sale of scheme property to the level of redemptions. This should have reduced the impact of dilution on the Fund. All unitholders who sought to redeem units at any valuation point at which redemptions are deferred were treated consistently and any redemption requests received in the meantime were not processed until the redemption requests that were deferred to the subsequent valuation points were processed.

The Fund's liquidity risk was managed on a daily basis by the Investment Manager in accordance with established policies and procedures in place. The portfolio managers reviewed daily forward looking cash reports which projected cash obligations. These reports allowed them to manage the Fund's cash obligations.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

3. Net Capital Losses

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
The net capital losses comprise:		
(Losses)/gains on non-derivative securities	(1,712)	101
Losses on derivative securities	(4,741)	(3,651)
Currency gains	592	645
Custodian transaction costs	(17)	(31)
Net capital losses	(5,878)	(2,936)

4. Revenue

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Interest from overseas fixed interest securities	1,620	2,648
Interest from UK bank deposits	127	32
Interest from UK fixed interest securities	143	173
Manager's charge rebates	11	6
Overseas dividends	737	591
Returns from bond futures	26	73
Securities lending revenue	9	10
UK dividends	95	94
US REIT dividends	5	10
Total revenue	2,773	3,637

Notes to Financial Statements continued

5. Expenses

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Payable to the Manager or associates of the Manager:		
– Annual service charge [^]	29	34
– Manager's charge	596	644
	625	678
Other expenses:		
– Audit fee	10	9
– Legal and other professional fees	37	94
– Safe custody fees	3	5
– Trustee's fees	14	14
	64	122
Total expenses	689	800

[^] The 'Annual service charge' was previously referred to as the 'Registrar's fee' - please refer to the prospectus issued on 2 March 2020 for more details.

6. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Interest on bank overdrafts	51	9
Returns from short position bond futures	–	24
Total interest payable and similar charges	51	33

7. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Overseas tax	74	72
Total tax charge [see note 7(b)]	74	72

Notes to Financial Statements continued

7. Taxation continued

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised unit trust. The differences are explained below:

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
Net revenue before taxation	2,033	2,804
Corporation tax at 20% (28 February 2019: 20%)	407	561
Effects of:		
Overseas tax	74	72
Revenue not subject to tax	(114)	(103)
Tax deductible interest distributions	(293)	(458)
Total tax charge [see note 7(a)]	74	72

8. Distributions

	For the period from 1.3.2019 to 30.6.2020 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2019 £000's
First distribution	224	242
Second distribution	224	243
Third distribution	223	260
Fourth distribution	223	235
Fifth distribution	222	232
Sixth distribution	222	249
Seventh distribution	222	249
Eighth distribution	172	249
Ninth distribution	172	229
Tenth distribution	173	227
Eleventh distribution	157	224
Twelfth distribution	185	–
Final distribution	111	776
	2,530	3,415
Add: Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	123	177
Less: Amounts received on issue of units	(28)	(60)
Distributions	2,625	3,532
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	1,959	2,732
Add: Expenses reimbursed by capital	666	800
Distributions	2,625	3,532

Details of the interim and final distributions per unit are set out in the tables on pages 11-17.

9. Debtors

	30.6.2020 £000's	28.2.2019 £000's
Accrued Manager's charge rebates	–	3
Accrued revenue	–	470
Amounts receivable for issue of units	–	21
Overseas tax recoverable	–	16
Sales awaiting settlement	–	60
Total debtors	–	570

Notes to Financial Statements continued

10. Cash and Bank Balances

	30.6.2020 £000's	28.2.2019 £000's
Amount held at futures clearing houses and brokers	–	341
Cash and bank balances	67	3,646
Total cash and bank balances	67	3,987

11. Other Creditors

	30.6.2020 £000's	28.2.2019 £000's
Accrued Annual service charge [^]	–	7
Accrued Audit fee	–	9
Accrued FCA fee	–	1
Accrued Manager's charge	4	141
Accrued Safe custody fees	1	1
Accrued Trustee's fee	–	3
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	–	22
Amounts payable to Manager	55	–
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	–	142
Custodian transaction costs	5	8
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	254
Total other creditors	65	588

[^] The 'Annual service charge' was previously referred to as the 'Registrar's fee' - please refer to the prospectus issued on 2 March 2020 for more details.

12. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at the Balance Sheet date (28 February 2019: £Nil).

13. Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The following entities were related parties of the Fund during the period ended 30 June 2020:

Manager/Registrar:	BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
Investment Manager:	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Investment Adviser:	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc and BlackRock (Singapore) Limited
Stock Lending Agent:	BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements continued

13. Related Parties continued

The ultimate holding company of the Manager, Registrar, Investment Manager, Investment Advisers and Stock Lending Agent was BlackRock Inc. ("BlackRock"), a company incorporated in Delaware, USA. During the period to 30 June 2020 PNC Financial Services Group Inc. ("PNC"), was a substantial shareholder in BlackRock Inc. PNC did not provide any services to the Fund during the period to 30 June 2020. On 11 May 2020, PNC announced its intent to sell its investment in BlackRock, Inc. through a registered offering and related buyback by BlackRock.

The Manager acted as either principal or agent for the Trustee in respect of all transactions of units of the Fund. The aggregate monies received through issue and paid through cancellation of units are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders and note 8. Any amounts due to or from the Manager at the period end are disclosed in notes 9 and 11. Management fees and registration fees paid to the Manager are shown in note 5. The balances due at the period end in respect of these fees are shown in note 11.

14. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs					
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%	
Equity instruments	4,183	1	0.02	3	0.07	
Debt instruments	41,844	–	–	–	–	
Collective investment schemes	1,438	–	–	–	–	
Total purchases	47,465	1		3		
Total purchases including transaction costs	47,469					

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs					
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%	
Equity instruments	16,014	3	0.02	1	0.01	
Debt instruments	73,206	–	–	–	–	
Collective investment schemes	6,957	1	0.01	–	–	
Total sales	96,177	4		1		
Total sales net of transaction costs	96,172					
Derivative transaction costs		2		–		
Total transaction costs		7		4		
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		0.01%		

Notes to Financial Statements continued

14. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

For the year ended 28 February 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Equity instruments	3,635	1	0.03	4	0.11
Debt instruments	68,736	–	–	–	–
Collective investment schemes	3,890	1	0.03	–	–
Total purchases	76,261	2		4	
Total purchases including transaction costs	76,267				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Equity instruments	5,857	2	0.03	–	–
Debt instruments	80,562	–	–	–	–
Collective investment schemes	5,399	2	0.04	–	–
Total sales	91,818	4		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	91,814				
Derivative transaction costs		4		–	
Total transaction costs		10		4	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		0.01%	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Fund during the period. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

For the Fund's investment transactions in debt and money market instruments any applicable transaction charges formed part of the dealing spread for these instruments.

For the Fund's investment in collective investment scheme holdings there was the potential for dealing spread costs applicable to purchases and sales. However additionally there were indirect transaction costs incurred in those underlying funds, throughout the holding period for the instruments, which were not separately identifiable and do not form part of the analysis above.

During the period the Fund utilised derivative instruments including credit default swaps, equity linked notes and futures covering different underlying asset classes. The settlement values for opening and closing derivative positions are not comparable to principal values for transactions in direct holding investments and therefore purchase and sale amounts for derivative transactions are not quantified in the analysis above. Transaction costs for derivatives positions were either suffered as direct costs or formed part of the dealing spread for the instruments. Any direct costs are identified in the analysis above.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

14. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Fund varied considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

15. Units in Issue

The movement in units in issue for the period 1 March 2019 to 30 June 2020 is as follows:

	A Income Units	A Accumulation Units	X Accumulation Units	D Income Units
Balance at the beginning of the period	6,944,164	2,635,987	1,271,516	9,723,642
Issued during the period	1,761,423	634,331	353,540	3,283,208
Cancelled during the period	(7,276,046)	(2,708,988)	(1,625,056)	(14,386,968)
Converted during the period	(1,429,541)	(561,330)	–	1,380,118
Balance at the end of the period	–	–	–	–

	D Accumulation Units	S Income Units	S Accumulation Units
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,126,003	5,293,931	3,074,030
Issued during the period	815,515	1,490,554	255,648
Cancelled during the period	(2,468,141)	(6,784,485)	(3,329,678)
Converted during the period	526,623	–	–
Balance at the end of the period	–	–	–

Revenue was allocated each day pro rata to the capital value of assets attributable to each class and taxation was computed by reference to the net revenue after expenses attributable to each class. The distribution per unit class is given in the distribution table. All unit classes had the same rights on winding up.

16. Post Balance Sheet Events

As the Fund commenced termination on 6 April 2020, there have been no post balance sheet events.

Statement of Manager's Responsibilities

The Manager is required by the rules of the COLL Sourcebook to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. These financial statements must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards in the United Kingdom to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund at the period end and of the net revenue and net losses for the period.

The financial statements should comply with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice (the "SORP") for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association (subsequently The Investment Association) and must comply with any relevant provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Manager is responsible for keeping such accounting records as are necessary to enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with the COLL Sourcebook, the SORP and the Trust Deed.

Statement of the Trustee's Responsibilities in Respect of the Fund and Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders of the Fund for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

The Depository in its capacity as Trustee of the Fund must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Trustee must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Fund and its investors.

The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of all the custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Fund in accordance with the Regulations.

The Trustee must ensure that:

- the Fund's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Fund is booked in cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the Fund are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Fund's assets is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits
- the Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Fund Manager ("the AFM"), which is the UCITS Management Company, are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Trustee also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Fund.

Having carried out such procedures as we considered necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Trustee of the Fund, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that, in all material respects the Fund, acting through the AFM:

- (a) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Fund's units and the application of the Fund's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund; and
- (b) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund.

The Bank of New York Mellon
(International) Limited

London
24 August 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of BlackRock Global Multi Asset Income Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlackRock Global Multi Asset Income Fund ("the Fund") for the period ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the Statement of Total Return and Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders together with the Balance Sheet, the accounting policies of the Fund, the related notes and the Distribution Tables. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2020 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses on the scheme property of the Fund for the period then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Financial statements prepared on a break-up basis

We draw attention to note 1(a) of the financial statements which explains that the Manager intends to liquidate the fund and therefore does not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a break-up basis as described in note 1(a). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

As a result of the entire fund being liquidated, the going concern section has been removed from the audit opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Manager is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority

In our opinion:

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Trust Deed;
- the information given in the Manager's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- there is nothing to indicate that proper accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in agreement with those records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matter in relation to which the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority rules requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of the Manager

As explained more fully in the Manager's responsibilities statement set out on page 40, the Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Manager is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the unitholders of the fund, as a body, pursuant to Paragraph 4.5.12 of the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the unitholders of the fund those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the fund and the unitholders of the fund as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor

Edinburgh
26 August 2020

About us

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