

BlackRock



**Annual report and audited
financial statements**

BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund

For the financial year ended 10 April 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.

Stock Lending Agent

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

Authorised and regulated by the FCA

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London E14 5EY

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
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL
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For your protection, telephone calls are usually recorded.

* Non-executive Director.

About the Fund

BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund (the "Fund") is a UCITS scheme under the COLL Sourcebook. The Fund was established on 1 July 1996 as 33 KWS Growth and Recovery Fund. It adopted its current name with effect from 28 April 2008. The Fund's FCA product reference number is 179233.

Assessment of value:

The Financial Conduct Authority has introduced new requirements for UK authorised fund managers to consider whether the charges taken from a fund it manages are justified in the context of the overall service and value offered by that fund, and to report on those findings. BlackRock is preparing for the reporting requirement, including assessing relevant charges, and will be publishing the assessment of value statements no later than 31 October 2020 in a composite report for all funds managed by BlackRock subject to these requirements.

Fund Manager

As at 10 April 2020, the Fund Manager of the Fund is Matthew Betts.

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 Mepham 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 developed into a global pandemic. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19 has adversely affected the economies of many nations across the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets, and could continue to an extent that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty.

Investment Report

for the year ended 10 April 2020

Investment Objective

The aim of the Fund is to provide a return on your investment (generated through an increase to the value of the assets held by the Fund and/or income received from those assets).

Comparator benchmark	Investment management approach
Numis Smaller Companies plus AIM ex-Investment Trusts Index	Active

Performance Summary

The following table compares the realised Fund performance against the performance of the relevant comparator benchmark during the financial year ended 10 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 A Accumulation Units	-4.58	-16.72

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 -4.23% for the twelve months ended 10 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 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 the COVID-19 outbreak, as low inflation, risk avoidance, and demand for yield led to higher bond prices despite yields near historic lows.

Global government and corporate bonds 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.

Investment Report continued

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 virus, 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 outbreak of COVID-19. 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.

Looking at currencies, 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 the risk of 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 stabilise debt markets.

Fund Performance Review and Activity

Over the financial year to 10 April 2020, the Fund's return was -4.58%. However, The Fund's active return was 12.14% over the financial year, outperforming its comparator benchmark (active return is the difference between the Fund's return and the comparator benchmark return).

Equity markets experienced increasing levels of volatility during the reporting period, with multiple factors at play. Markets broadly rose through the first half of the year, as the headwinds created by global trade uncertainties were offset by central bank easing in both the US and Europe. The shifting sands of the UK political outlook proved a never-ending source of drama throughout the year. However, the Conservative Party's convincing majority victory in the December General Election resulted in a dramatic change in sentiment towards the UK economy, boosting small and medium companies. 2020 started on an optimistic tone, with signs of a thawing in the trade conflict between the US and China. Soon all was overshadowed by the outbreak of COVID-19, which sparked one of the most rapid contractions in equity markets ever witnessed, as investors became concerned over the potential impact of the virus on the global economy. Country by country steps were taken to contain the virus, which has subsequently developed into a global pandemic, but these necessary steps came with extreme economic consequences.

Investment Report continued

Relative outperformance was driven by stock selection and our focus on selecting high quality companies that have the ability to grow their business regardless of the wider economic environment. In particular the Fund has benefitted from companies that have been able to grow their earnings much faster than the market expected, and raising guidance for future growth, for example Ergomed and Team17, while Premier Technical Services group was bought by Australian investment group Macquarie.

Detractors to performance were stock specific, in some cases companies that are exposed to the challenging environment faced by many high street retailers, and in some cases, this was exacerbated by demand concerns caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, for example Joules.

During the financial year the following stocks were the largest contributors to and detractors from the Fund's return relative to the comparator benchmark:

Largest Contributors		Largest Detractors	
Stock	Effect on Fund return	Stock	Effect on Fund return
Ergomed [#]	1.27%	Joules [#]	-0.54%
Premier Technical Services [#]	1.08%	Gulf Keyston Petroleum [#]	-0.48%
Team17 [#]	1.07%	The Works [#]	-0.46%
YouGov [#]	1.04%	Dart [^]	-0.43%
Liontrust Asset Management [#]	0.85%	Centamin [^]	-0.40%

[#] Overweight position - holds more exposure than the benchmark.

[^] Underweight position - holds less exposure than the benchmark.

Shares in Ergomed, the pharmaceuticals services provider, rallied throughout the year in response to positive trading momentum during 2019 which continued into 2020, with upgrades to forward guidance. The company has benefitted from strong trading in both its Clinical Research Organisation and Pharmacovigilance businesses, while also benefitting from an increased focus on cost reduction and improving efficiency to drive profitability.

Clothing brand Joules fell after the company warned that profits were impacted significantly by a challenging Christmas trading period, with further weakness amid demand concerns for the business as a result of COVID-19.

The following table details the significant portfolio weightings at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019:

10 April 2020		10 April 2019	
Sector	Weighting	Sector	Weighting
Industrials	26.7%	Industrials	24.7%
Consumer Services	22.8%	Financials	22.0%
Financials	16.4%	Consumer Services	20.4%
Consumer Goods	9.1%	Health Care	7.1%
Technology	8.2%	Consumer Goods	6.3%

Investment Report continued

Portfolio positioning is very much a result of stock selection and therefore sector positioning remains broadly unchanged from previous reports, which we feel reflects the conviction that we have in our core holdings. We have taken advantage of the current market, where we believe share price falls have created some extremely attractive medium-term opportunities. We have seen interesting opportunities in distressed sectors, such as freehold pubs, and we have purchased a new holding in City Pub Group, where the share price significantly undervalues the freehold property estate, and also added to housebuilder Vistry. We also believe there will be many companies which will see their competitive positions enhanced from the current environment, which has led us to add to our holding in CVS Group at an attractive price in the midst of market volatility. We believe that structural changes in areas such as internet telephony and flexible working will accelerate, and therefore we have purchased a new holding in Spirent Communications.

Performance Record

Comparative Table

	A Income Units			A Accumulation Units		
	For the year to 10.4.2020	For the year to 10.4.2019	For the year to 10.4.2018	For the year to 10.4.2020	For the year to 10.4.2019	For the year to 10.4.2018
	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	704.7	753.4	641.0	884.9	934.9	789.8
Return before operating charges	(14.36)	(32.33)	125.5	(17.81)	(40.07)	154.7
Operating charges	(8.20)	(7.93)	(7.75)	(10.32)	(9.94)	(9.56)
Return after operating charges	(22.56)	(40.26)	117.7	(28.13)	(50.01)	145.1
Distributions	(8.04)	(8.42)	(5.31)	(10.10)	(10.46)	(6.57)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.10	10.46	6.57
Closing net asset value per unit						
After direct transaction costs of	(1.79)	(1.32)	(1.84)	(2.25)	(1.65)	(2.26)
Performance						
Return after charges ¹	(3.20)%	(5.34)%	18.36%	(3.18)%	(5.35)%	18.37%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	47,603	49,482	60,475	1,605	1,026	691
Closing number of units	7,061,740	7,021,658	8,026,915	187,338	115,904	73,879
Operating charges ²	1.08%	1.06%	1.08%	1.08%	1.07%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.24%	0.18%	0.26%	0.24%	0.18%	0.26%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price	961.3	893.4	833.0	1,211	1,109	1,028
Lowest bid unit price	530.9	651.8	641.0	669.0	810.4	789.8

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 and debt instruments. See note 13 for further details.

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 10 April 2020

Final Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 11 October 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 11 October 2019 to 10 April 2020

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	5.5387	0.5072	6.9629	0.0000
Equalisation [†]	–	5.0315	–	6.9629
Distribution paid 10.6.2020	5.5387	5.5387	6.9629	6.9629
Distribution paid 10.6.2019	6.9190	6.9190	8.6000	8.6000

Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 11 April 2019

Group 2 – Units purchased 11 April 2019 to 10 October 2019

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	2.5000	0.0000	3.1355	0.0000
Equalisation [†]	–	2.5000	–	3.1355
Distribution paid 10.12.2019	2.5000	2.5000	3.1355	3.1355
Distribution paid 10.12.2018	1.5000	1.5000	1.8637	1.8637

[†] 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.

Portfolio Statement

at 10 April 2020

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES – 96.75%; 10.4.2019 97.84%			
Advertising – 1.85%; 10.4.2019 2.35%			
159,244	Next Fifteen Communications	533	1.08
474,040	Pebble	379	0.77
		912	1.85
Aerospace & Defence – 0.98%; 10.4.2019 0.00%			
238,951	Chemring	483	0.98
Alternative Energy Sources – 0.00%; 10.4.2019 1.05%			
Automobile Parts & Equipment – 0.27%; 10.4.2019 0.00%			
50,836	Quartix	132	0.27
Beverages – 3.96%; 10.4.2019 3.77%			
100,800	Fuller Smith & Turner	780	1.58
405,740	Stock Spirits	734	1.49
19,820	Young & Co's Brewery	240	0.49
25,152	Young & Co's Brewery	196	0.40
		1,950	3.96
Biotechnology – 1.21%; 10.4.2019 0.00%			
62,859	Anpario	245	0.50
239,017	MaxCyte	347	0.71
		592	1.21
Building Materials – 2.52%; 10.4.2019 2.46%			
1,145,220	Breedon	873	1.77
96,514	Eurocell	169	0.34
106,366	Ibstock	203	0.41
		1,245	2.52
Chemicals – 1.98%; 10.4.2019 2.16%			
180,660	Treant	867	1.76
48,242	Zotefoams	106	0.22
		973	1.98
Commercial Services – 11.85%; 10.4.2019 16.90%			
46,741	4imprint	1,024	2.08
23,010	Dynamics	337	0.68
617,756	Hyve	179	0.36
414,846	Johnson Service	514	1.04
232,082	Mind Gym	186	0.38
284,521	QinetiQ	948	1.93
12,130	RBG	7	0.01
110,196	Robert Walters	506	1.03
105,639	RWS	579	1.18
86,196	SThree	202	0.41
13,079	Vp	83	0.17
218,634	YouGov	1,268	2.58
		5,833	11.85

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
Computers – 4.40%; 10.4.2019 4.51%			
954,169	Eckoh	458	0.93
98,788	GB	642	1.30
215,384	RM	410	0.83
487,982	Serco	661	1.34
		2,171	4.40
Distribution & Wholesale – 0.28%; 10.4.2019 0.70%			
393,099	Angling Direct	138	0.28
Diversified Financial Services – 10.64%; 10.4.2019 10.34%			
183,639	Argentex	257	0.52
304,847	FRP Advisory	277	0.56
214,134	Impax Asset Management	717	1.46
273,675	IntegraFin	1,267	2.57
66,747	Liontrust Asset Management	674	1.37
83,275	Mattioli Woods	566	1.15
61,609	Mortgage Advice Bureau	322	0.65
145,960	OneSavings Bank	333	0.68
54,166	Polar Capital	220	0.45
274,587	Tatton Asset Management	604	1.23
		5,237	10.64
Electrical Components & Equipment – 0.40%; 10.4.2019 0.00%			
181,725	Tekmar	198	0.40
340,190	Vitec Global ²	–	0.00
		198	0.40
Electronics – 4.51%; 10.4.2019 0.90%			
130,904	DiscoverIE	651	1.32
277,703	Luceco	233	0.47
69,650	Oxford Instruments	910	1.85
264,043	TT Electronics	428	0.87
		2,222	4.51
Engineering & Construction – 2.45%; 10.4.2019 1.64%			
47,040	Morgan Sindall	595	1.21
148,398	Renew	608	1.24
		1,203	2.45
Entertainment – 1.75%; 10.4.2019 0.98%			
343,656	888	458	0.93
305,678	Everyman Media	373	0.76
27,965	Everyman Media Placing	28	0.06
		859	1.75
Gas – 0.00%; 10.4.2019 0.56%			
Hand & Machine Tools – 0.00%; 10.4.2019 0.71%			
Healthcare Products – 1.03%; 10.4.2019 2.76%			
210,173	Advanced Medical Solutions	508	1.03

Portfolio Statement continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
Home Builders – 1.96%; 10.4.2019 1.78%			
126,737	Countryside Properties	493	1.00
62,925	Vistry	472	0.96
		965	1.96
Housewares – 1.20%; 10.4.2019 1.41%			
105,478	IG Design	589	1.20
Insurance – 0.78%; 10.4.2019 1.34%			
182,044	Curtis Banks	382	0.78
Internet – 0.00%; 10.4.2019 0.73%			
Investment Companies – 0.28%; 10.4.2019 3.53%			
613,576	Duke Royalty	139	0.28
Iron & Steel – 0.00%; 10.4.2019 0.68%			
Leisure Time – 0.66%; 10.4.2019 0.83%			
195,444	TEN Entertainment	323	0.66
Lodging – 0.59%; 10.4.2019 0.95%			
115,622	Dalata Hotel	290	0.59
Media – 2.56%; 10.4.2019 1.92%			
178,781	Bloomsbury Publishing	393	0.80
78,054	Future	866	1.76
		1,259	2.56
Metal & Hardware – 1.13%; 10.4.2019 1.75%			
90,723	Bodycote	557	1.13
Mining – 1.47%; 10.4.2019 2.67%			
192,174	Anglo Pacific	271	0.55
324,364	Central Asia Metals	452	0.92
		723	1.47
Miscellaneous Manufacturing – 1.91%; 10.4.2019 1.56%			
33,738	Avon Rubber	941	1.91
Oil & Gas Producers – 1.49%; 10.4.2019 5.50%			
151,650	Cairn Energy	164	0.33
283,712	Diversified Gas & Oil	248	0.50
338,423	Gulf Keystone Petroleum	291	0.59
56,259	Longboat Energy	34	0.07
		737	1.49
Pharmaceuticals – 5.32%; 10.4.2019 4.51%			
671,855	Alliance Pharma	520	1.06
78,974	CVS	713	1.45
20,666	Dechra Pharmaceuticals	538	1.09
188,365	Ergomed	848	1.72
		2,619	5.32
Private Equity – 0.48%; 10.4.2019 1.62%			
71,177	Draper Esprit	236	0.48

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
Real Estate Investment & Services – 2.47%; 10.4.2019 3.06%			
67,077	Lok'nStore	342	0.69
1,267,241	Sirius Real Estate	874	1.78
		1,216	2.47
Real Estate Investment Trusts – 2.67%; 10.4.2019 2.50%			
52,145	Big Yellow	539	1.10
93,338	Workspace	772	1.57
		1,311	2.67
Retail – 6.75%; 10.4.2019 2.73%			
67,840	Brickability	25	0.05
489	City Pub Rights	–	0.00
	5/16/2020 12:00:00 AM		
28,666	City Pub	21	0.04
177,963	City Pub Placing	89	0.18
79,806	Grafton	482	0.98
296,410	Joules	231	0.47
161,196	Loungers	152	0.31
316,530	Pets at Home	864	1.76
429,998	Watches of Switzerland	1,071	2.18
29,847	WH Smith	382	0.78
		3,317	6.75
Software – 9.21%; 10.4.2019 3.70%			
94,130	Aptitude Software	365	0.74
93,296	Codemasters	249	0.51
11,739	Craneware	211	0.43
30,073	Frontier Developments	408	0.83
256,224	IMImobile	781	1.59
545,808	Learning Technologies	731	1.49
381,712	Oxford Metrics	386	0.78
328,397	Sumo	576	1.17
159,609	Team17	820	1.67
		4,527	9.21
Telecommunications – 2.70%; 10.4.2019 1.19%			
44,457	Gamma Communications	556	1.13
33,022	Gooch & Housego	334	0.68
193,531	Spirent Communications	436	0.89
		1,326	2.70
Toys, Games & Hobbies – 1.56%; 10.4.2019 0.91%			
15,922	Games Workshop	769	1.56
Transportation – 1.48%; 10.4.2019 1.18%			
14,593	Clarkson	357	0.73
25,221	James Fisher & Sons	369	0.75
		726	1.48

Portfolio Statement continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
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COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT

SCHEMES – 4.74%; 10.4.2019 0.00%

Short-term Money Market Funds – 4.74%; 10.4.2019 0.00%

23,301	Institutional Cash Series plc - Institutional Sterling Liquidity Environmentally Aware Fund - Agency Income Class [†]	2,331	4.74
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Portfolio of investments	49,939	101.49
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CASH EQUIVALENTS

Short-term Money Market Funds - 0.00%; 10.4.2019 2.97%

Net other liabilities	(731)	(1.49)
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Total net assets	49,208	100.00
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Unless otherwise stated, all securities are either listed on a recognised exchange or traded on an eligible securities market.

[□] Unquoted investment fair valued at zero.

[†] Managed by a related party.

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 10 April 2020

	Notes	£000's	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	£000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Income					
Net capital losses	3		(2,627)		(3,340)
Revenue	4	1,158		1,256	
Expenses	5	(563)		(600)	
Net revenue before taxation		595		656	
Taxation	6	(2)		(3)	
Net revenue after taxation			593		653
Total return before distributions			(2,034)		(2,687)
Distributions	7		(593)		(653)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			(2,627)		(3,340)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

for the year ended 10 April 2020

	£000's	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	£000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders			50,508	61,166
Amounts receivable on issue of units	7,171			1,285
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(5,861)			(8,615)
			1,310	(7,330)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			(2,627)	(3,340)
Retained distribution on accumulation units			17	12
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			49,208	50,508

Balance Sheet

at 10 April 2020

	Notes	10.4.2020 £000's	10.4.2019 £000's
Assets:			
Fixed assets			
– Investment assets		49,939	49,418
Current assets			
– Debtors	8	278	231
– Cash and bank balances		93	52
– Cash equivalents	9	–	1,501
Total assets		50,310	51,202
Liabilities:			
Creditors			
– Distributions payable		(418)	(486)
– Other creditors	10	(684)	(208)
Total liabilities		(1,102)	(694)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		49,208	50,508

A M Lawrence (Director)

R A R Hayes (Director)

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited

18 June 2020

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 10 April 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.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with UK GAAP and the SORP. The Fund is able to meet all of its liabilities from its assets. The performance, marketability and risks of the Fund are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the financial year. Therefore, the Directors of the Manager believe that the Fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. The Directors of the Manager are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements of the Fund.

- (b) Bank interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

Dividends on quoted ordinary shares and preference shares are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Where such securities are not quoted, dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

All REIT dividend revenue is 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, is recognised as revenue no later than the date on which the reporting fund makes this information available. The equalisation element is treated as capital.

All revenue is recognised as a gross amount that takes account of any withholding taxes but excludes any other taxes such as attributable tax credits.

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

- (c) Ordinary stock dividends are recognised wholly as revenue and are based on the market value of the shares on the date they are quoted ex-dividend. Where an enhancement is offered, the amount by which the market value of the shares (on the date they are quoted ex-dividend) exceeds the cash dividend is taken to capital.
- (d) The underlying circumstances behind both special dividends and share buy backs are reviewed on a case by case basis in determining whether the amount is revenue or capital in nature. Any tax treatment will follow the accounting treatment of the principal amount.
- (e) Underwriting commission is wholly recognised as revenue when the issue takes place, except where the Funds are required to take up some or all of the shares underwritten, in which case an appropriate proportion of the commission received is deducted from the cost of those shares.
- (f) All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments are charged against revenue. All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.
- (g) Provision for corporation tax is made at the current rate on the excess of taxable revenue over allowable expenses. Provision is made on all material timing differences arising from the different treatment of items for accounting and tax purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be taxable profits in the future against which the asset can be offset.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

- (h) The investments of the Fund have been valued at market value, defined as fair value, which is usually bid value at close of business on the last business day of the accounting period. In the case of an investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a recognised market, or in respect of which a listed, traded or dealt price or quotation is not available at the time of valuation, the fair value of such investment shall be estimated with care and in good faith by a competent professional person, body, firm or corporation including the Manager's pricing committee, and such fair value shall be determined on the basis of the probable realisation value of the investment. The Manager shall be entitled to adopt an alternative method of valuing any particular asset or liability if it considers that the methods of valuation set out above do not provide a fair valuation of a particular asset or liability.

Investments in single priced CIS have been valued at market values, defined as fair value, which is usually the latest available price at the Fund's close of business valuation point on the last business day of the accounting period.

- (i) Any transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of any such transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling at close of business on the last business day of the accounting period. Revenue items in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate when the revenue is received.
- (j) Where appropriate, certain permitted financial instruments such as derivatives are used for efficient portfolio management. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses derived therefrom are included in 'Revenue' in the Statement of Total Return. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in 'Net capital losses' in the Statement of Total Return.
- (k) Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Distribution Policies

- (l) The ordinary element of stock dividends is treated as revenue and forms part of the distribution.
- (m) Special dividends and share buy backs recognised as revenue form part of the distribution.
- (n) All of the net revenue available for distribution at the final accounting period end will be distributed to unitholders as a dividend with the balance attributable to accumulation unitholders retained within the Fund. In order to conduct a controlled dividend flow to unitholders, interim distributions may be made at the Manager's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable revenue available for the period. Should expenses and taxation together exceed revenue, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be met from capital.

2. Financial Instruments and Risks

The Fund's investment activities expose it to the various types of risk which are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The following information is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of all risks and investors should refer to the Prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the risks inherent in investing in the Fund.

2. Financial Instruments and Risks continued

Risk management framework

The Manager has delegated the day-to-day administration of the investment programme to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the Fund is managed within the terms of its investment guidelines and limits set out in the Prospectus. The Manager reserves 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 has appointed a risk manager who has 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 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 arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by other price, currency and interest rate movements. It represents the potential loss the Fund may suffer through holding market positions in the face of market movements. The Fund is exposed to market risk by virtue of its investments in equities.

A key metric the RQA Group uses 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 can neither guarantee that losses will not exceed the VaR amounts indicated, nor that losses in excess of the VaR amounts will not occur more frequently.

The one day VaR as at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019 based on a 99% confidence level was 11.89% and 1.70% respectively.

i) Market risk arising from foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

Management of foreign currency risk

The net assets of the Fund are denominated mainly in Sterling, therefore the Balance Sheet and Statement of Total Return are unlikely to be directly affected by currency movements.

ii) Market risk arising from other price risk

Exposure to other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund.

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. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19 has adversely affected the economies of many nations across the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets, and could continue to an extent that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty.

The Fund is exposed to other price risk arising from its investments. The exposure of the Fund to other price risk is the market value of the investments held as shown in the portfolio statement of the Fund.

Management of other price risk

The Investment Manager manages the Fund's other price risk on a daily basis in accordance with the Fund's investment objective.

By diversifying the portfolio, where this is appropriate and consistent with the Fund's objectives, the risk that a price change of a particular investment will have a material impact on the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Fund is minimised. The investment concentrations within the portfolio are disclosed in the portfolio statement by investment type.

iii) Market risk arising from interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and bank balances held at The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited. Cash held on deposit at The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited receives/incurs interest at the prevailing daily rate which may be negative depending on the currency in which the cash is held.

As at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019, no interest bearing investments were held by the Fund, hence no interest rate risk exposure table has been presented.

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure is managed by constantly monitoring the position for deviations outside a pre-determined tolerance level and, when necessary, rebalancing back to the original desired parameters.

(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 is exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which they trade and will bear the risk of settlement default.

Management of counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk is 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 completes a formal review of each new counterparty, monitors and reviews all approved counterparties on an ongoing basis and maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposures.

The Manager maintains a list of approved counterparties. This list is regularly monitored and revised for changes based on the counterparty's creditworthiness, market reputation and expectations of future financial performance. Transactions will only be 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").

All of the investments of the Fund are held by the Custodian at year end. Investments are segregated from the assets of the Custodian, with ownership rights remaining with the Fund. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to its investments held by the Custodian to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk is the total amount of equity and bond investments disclosed in the portfolio statement.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

The Fund will be 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 will be 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 employs specific procedures to ensure that the Trustee employed is a reputable institution and that the associated credit risk is acceptable to the Fund. The Fund only transacts 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 10 April 2020 was AA- (10 April 2019: A) (Standard & Poor's rating).

ii) Counterparties

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

Counterparty credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is 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 monitors the credit rating and financial position of the brokers used to further mitigate this risk.

iii) Securities lending

The Fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Fund are 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 is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is 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 is segregated from the assets belonging to the Fund's Trustee or the Stock Lending Agent.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

The following table details the value of securities on loan (individually identified in the portfolio statement) and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	10 April 2020		10 April 2019	
		Securities on loan	Collateral received	Securities on loan	Collateral received
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	–	–	6	7
UBS AG	Switzerland	–	–	212	254
Total		–	–	218	261

At 10 April 2020 there were no securities on loan or related collateral outstanding (10 April 2019: 100.00% in equity securities).

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA 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 receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019, all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by BlackRock Inc. The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. BlackRock Inc. bears 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 arises from the redemption requests of unitholders and the liquidity of the underlying investments the Fund is invested in. The Fund's unitholders may redeem their units on the close of any daily dealing deadline for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Fund's NAV. The Fund is therefore potentially exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting the unitholders' redemptions and may need to sell assets at prevailing market prices to meet liquidity demands.

The Fund invests primarily in fixed interest securities with an emphasis in the UK, which is typically considered to be a territory operating with high levels of liquidity. From time to time, however, market liquidity may be affected by economic events. A security may be deemed illiquid due to a lack of trading volume in the security or if the security is privately placed and not traded in any public market or is otherwise restricted from trading.

All financial liabilities including distributions payable held by the Fund as at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019, based on contractual maturities, fall due within one to three months.

Management of liquidity risk

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

At times of excessive redemptions the Manager may decide to defer redemptions at any valuation point to the next valuation point where the requested aggregate redemptions exceed 10 per cent of the Fund's NAV. This will therefore allow 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 reduce the impact of dilution on the Fund. All unitholders who have sought to redeem units at any valuation point at which redemptions are deferred will be treated consistently and any redemption requests received in the meantime will not be processed until the redemption requests that have been deferred to the subsequent valuation points have been processed.

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

(d) Valuation of financial instruments

The Fund classifies financial instruments measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy has the following categories:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The Fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices in level 1

This category includes instruments valued using quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments such as OTC derivatives, include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity determined inputs.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs

This category includes all instruments where the valuation techniques used include inputs not based on market data and these inputs could have a significant impact on the instrument's valuation.

This category also includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant entity determined adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments and instruments for which there is no active market.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement.

Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' inputs requires significant judgement by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager considers observable inputs to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The table below is an analysis of the Fund's investment assets and investment liabilities measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

	Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
10 April 2020				
Investment assets	47,316	2,623	–*	49,939
10 April 2019				
Investment assets	49,418	–	–	49,418
Investment liabilities	–	–	–	–

* Includes unquoted securities fair valued by the Manager at zero. These securities are identified on the Fund's Portfolio Statement.

Securities with a value less than £500 are not disclosed in the tables above.

(e) Global exposure

The Manager is required by the COLL Sourcebook to employ a risk management process in respect of the Fund which enables it to accurately monitor and manage the global exposure from Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs").

The Manager uses a methodology known as the Commitment Approach in order to measure the global exposure of the Fund. The Commitment Approach is a methodology that aggregates the underlying market or notional values of FDIs to determine the degree of global exposure of the Fund to FDIs. In accordance with the COLL Sourcebook, global exposure for a fund utilising the Commitment Approach must not exceed 100% of the Fund's NAV. The calculation of global exposure represents only one element of the Fund's risk management process and in that respect the Manager will continue to report VaR as a market risk measure to the Board of Directors.

The Fund did not hold any FDIs at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

3. Net Capital Losses

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
The net capital losses comprise:		
Losses on non-derivative securities	(2,601)	(3,325)
Currency losses	(1)	–
Custodian transaction costs	(25)	(15)
Net capital losses	(2,627)	(3,340)

4. Revenue

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Interest from UK bank deposits	–	1
Overseas dividends	141	127
Revenue from short-term money market funds	11	9
Securities lending revenue	1	3
Stock dividends	20	24
UK dividends	942	1,060
UK REIT dividends	43	32
Total revenue	1,158	1,256

5. Expenses

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Payable to the Manager or associates of the Manager:		
– Manager's charge	542	578
	542	578
Other expenses:		
– Audit fee	7	7
– Legal and other professional fees	1	–
– Safe custody fees	1	2
– Trustee's fees	12	13
	21	22
Total expenses	563	600

Notes to Financial Statements continued

6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Overseas tax	2	3
Total tax charge [see note 6(b)]	2	3

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge

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

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Net revenue before taxation	595	656
Corporation tax at 20% (10 April 2019: 20%)	119	131
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised excess management expenses	102	110
Overseas tax	2	3
Revenue not subject to tax	(221)	(241)
Total tax charge [see note 6(a)]	2	3

At 10 April 2020, the Fund had surplus management expenses of £14,615,000 (30 April 2019: £14,108,000). It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and, therefore, a deferred tax asset of £2,923,000 (10 April 2019: £2,821,000) has not been recognised.

7. Distributions

	For the year to 10.4.2020 £000's	For the year to 10.4.2019 £000's
Interim distribution	171	112
Final distribution	432	496
	603	608
Add: Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	37	53
Less: Amounts received on issue of units	(47)	(8)
Distributions	593	653

Details of the interim and final distributions per unit are set out in the tables on page 10.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

8. Debtors

	10.4.2020 £000's	10.4.2019 £000's
Accrued revenue	40	67
Amounts receivable for issue of units	30	5
Sales awaiting settlement	208	159
Total debtors	278	231

9. Cash Equivalents

	10.4.2020 £000's	10.4.2019 £000's
Investment in short-term money market funds	–	1,501
Total cash equivalents	–	1,501

10. Other Creditors

	10.4.2020 £000's	10.4.2019 £000's
Accrued Annual service charge [^]	–	1
Accrued Audit fee	7	7
Accrued FCA fee	–	1
Accrued Manager's charge	158	138
Accrued Safe custody fees	–	1
Accrued Trustee's fee	4	3
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	–	13
Custodian transaction costs	7	6
Purchases awaiting settlement	508	38
Total other creditors	684	208

[^] 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.

11. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at the Balance Sheet date (10 April 2019: £Nil).

12. 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 year ended 10 April 2020:

Manager/Registrar:	BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
Investment Manager:	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Stock Lending Agent:	BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements continued

12. Related Parties continued

The ultimate holding company of the Manager, Registrar, Investment Manager and Stock Lending Agent is BlackRock, Inc. a company incorporated in Delaware USA. During the year ended 10 April 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 years ended 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019.

The Manager acts 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 7. Any amounts due to or from the Manager at the year end are disclosed in notes 8 and 10. Management fees and registration fees paid to the Manager are shown in note 5. The balances due at the year end in respect of these fees are shown in note 10. Securities lending revenue earned by the Fund is disclosed in note 4.

For holdings in Institutional Cash Series plc ("ICS"), there will be no initial charges or redemption charges payable on investments in the Fund, however, duties and charges may apply. ICS will be subject to fees and expenses which may include fixed management fees, performance fees, administration fees and custodial fees.

As at 10 April 2020 and 10 April 2019, none of the unitholders:

- (i) are funds managed by the BlackRock Group or are affiliates of BlackRock Inc. or
- (ii) are investors, other than those included in (i) above, who held 51% or more of the voting units in issue in the Fund and are as a result, considered to be related parties to the Fund.

As at 10 April 2019:

Total % of units held by Affiliated Funds	Number of investors holding 51% or more of the voting units in issue who are not Affiliated Funds	Total % of units held by unitholders holding 51% or more of the voting units in issue who are not Affiliated Funds
Nil	1	51%

All related party transactions were carried out at arm's length in the ordinary course of business. The terms and returns received by the related parties in making the investments above were no more favourable than those received by other investors investing into the same unit class.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

13. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the year ended 10 April 2020

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments	30,590	20	0.07	87	0.28
Total purchases	30,590	20		87	
Total purchases including transaction costs	30,697				

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Debt instruments	29,804	20	0.07	1	0.00
Total sales	29,804	20		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	29,783				
Total transaction costs		40		88	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.08%		0.16%	

For the year ended 10 April 2019

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments	29,179	18	0.06	55	0.19
Total purchases	29,179	18		55	
Total purchases including transaction costs	29,252				

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments	37,506	28	0.07	1	0.00
Total sales	37,506	28		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	37,477				
Total transaction costs		46		56	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.08%		0.10%	

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

13. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (such as commissions and taxes) are attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. Additionally for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be incurred on purchase and sale transactions.

For the Fund's investment transactions in money market instruments any applicable transaction charges form part of the dealing spread for these instruments. Transactions in money market instruments to manage the Fund's daily liquidity position are excluded from the analysis.

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

At the Balance Sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 1.78% (10 April 2019: 1.79%).

14. Post Balance Sheet Events

In May 2020, the Vistry Group announced cancellation of payments of their outstanding dividends. As a result, subsequent to the financial year end, the Fund has reversed approximately £28,000 of income. The Net Revenue before Taxation used to calculate the distribution payment of the Fund has been reduced by the same amount in line with the COLL, however the Statement of Total Return and Balance Sheet have not been adjusted as the event is a non-adjusting event under FRS102.

On 11 May 2020, PNC announced its intent to sell its investment in BlackRock, Inc. through a registered offering and related buyback by BlackRock.

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 year end and of the net revenue and net losses for the year.

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 Year Ended 10 April 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
18 June 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 10 April 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 10 April 2020 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses on the scheme property of the Fund for the year 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Manager has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the fund's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 year 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 37, 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.

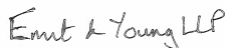
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

London
22 June 2020

About us

BlackRock is a premier provider of asset management, risk management, and advisory services to institutional, intermediary, and individual clients worldwide. As of 31 March 2020, the firm manages £4.99 trillion across asset classes in separate accounts, mutual funds, other pooled investment vehicles, and the industry-leading iShares® exchange-traded funds.

Through BlackRock Solutions®, the firm offers risk management and advisory services that combine capital markets expertise with proprietary-developed analytics, systems, and technology. Through BlackRock Solutions, the Firm provides risk management and enterprise investment services for over 200 clients.

BlackRock serves clients in North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, and the Middle East. Headquartered in New York, the firm maintains offices in over 30 countries around the world.

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