


BlackRock.



Annual report and audited financial statements

BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024

NM0824U-3826808-1/48

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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*
W I Cullen*
D Edgar
T S Hale (Appointed 16 April 2024)
K Henry (Resigned 24 January 2024)
A M Lawrence
H N Mepham (Resigned 30 June 2024)
S Sabin (Appointed 18 August 2023)
M T Zemek*

Trustee & Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA

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
Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EX

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

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

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL
Telephone: 020 7743 3000
Dealing and Investor Services: 0800 44 55 22
www.blackrock.co.uk

For your protection, telephone calls are usually recorded.

* Non-executive Director.

About the Fund

BlackRock Growth and Recovery Fund (the "Fund") is a UK 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 FCA requires UK fund managers to complete an annual assessment of whether their UK authorised funds provide value for investors. Our assessment considers fund and unit class level performance, costs and charges, and service quality, concluding with an evaluation of whether investors receive value. BlackRock has fulfilled its obligations for the reporting requirement, including assessing relevant charges, and published the annual assessment of value statements on the BlackRock website on 30 October 2023 in a composite report for all funds managed by BlackRock Fund Managers Limited subject to these requirements.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

The Manager has produced a supplemental detailed Climate Report which can be found on BlackRock's website www.blackrock.com/uk/literature/public-disclosure/tcf-product-level-disclosure-report-bibf.pdf which is a response to, and is consistent with, all the recommendations and relevant recommended disclosures of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These disclosures describe how the Manager incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets and how the Manager is responding to the expectations of our stakeholders.

Fund Manager

As at 30 June 2024, the Fund Manager was Matthew Betts.

Significant Events

Changes in the Directors of the Manager

S Sabin was appointed as a Director effective 18 August 2023.

K Henry resigned as a Director effective 24 January 2024.

T S Hale was appointed as a Director effective 16 April 2024.

H N Mepham resigned as a Director effective 30 June 2024.

Subsequent Events

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year end, which, in the opinion of the Manager, may have had an impact on the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Risk and Reward Profile

Unit Class	Lower risk Typically lower rewards					Higher risk Typically higher rewards	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Accumulation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- The risk indicator was calculated incorporating historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund.
- The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may change over time.
- The lowest category does not mean risk free.

For more information on this, please see the Fund's Key Investor Information Documents ("KIIDs"), which are available at www.blackrock.com.

Investment Manager's Report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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 Fund's realised performance against the performance of the comparator benchmark during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

	Fund return %	Comparator benchmark %
Class A Accumulation Units	11.43	9.96

Further information on the performance measures and calculation methodologies used is detailed below:

- Fund returns shown, calculated net of fees, are the performance returns for the primary unit class of the Fund 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 returns are based on the NAV per unit as at close of business for reporting purposes only, for the purpose of fair comparison and presentation with the comparator benchmark close of business valuation point.
- Due to the Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds ("SORP") requirements, including the accounting policy for the valuation point at 12 noon, there may be differences between the NAV per unit as recorded in the financial statements and the NAV per unit calculated in accordance with the Prospectus.

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. 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, returned 20.06% (in GBP terms) during the twelve month period ended 30 June 2024. Equities gained significantly amid cooling inflation data (the rate of increase in the prices of goods and services) and investor optimism about a relaxation of monetary policy by the world's largest central banks. However, rising geopolitical tensions, including the war in the Middle East and attacks on Red Sea shipping lanes, raised the prospect of disruptions to the global economy.

Investment Manager's Report continued

The US economy was solid throughout the year, posting stronger growth than other developed nations as both consumer and public spending continued to rise. US consumer spending was supported by strong wage growth and elevated asset prices, driving spending growth in excess of inflation. The US jobs market remained strong, and unemployment stayed low despite an uptick towards the end of the year. The Japanese economy, meanwhile, contracted sharply during the third quarter of 2023 before rebounding to zero growth in the fourth quarter, then contracting again in the first quarter of 2024. Steadily declining private consumption weighed on Japanese growth, although inflation continued to decline. The UK economy contracted slightly in the second half of 2023 before rebounding in the first quarter of 2024, as services and production output accelerated. Similarly, in the Eurozone, growth recovered in the first quarter of 2024, helped by the strong performance of several of the Eurozone's smaller economies, including Ireland, Spain, Portugal and the Baltic states.

Most emerging market economies continued to expand. Although the high interest-rate environment presented significant economic challenges, the resilience of the US economy provided support. The Chinese economy continued to grow amid significant government stimulus, although investors remained concerned about the country's real-estate sector and weak retail sales. The Indian economy grew at a robust pace, helped by strength in manufacturing and accelerating exports. Economic growth rebounded in Brazil in the first quarter of 2024 due in part to expansion in the agricultural sector.

The world's largest central banks shifted away from monetary policy tightening as inflation continued to fall over the period. The US Federal Reserve ("the Fed") raised interest rates once early in the period but indicated that a rate cut was likely in the second half of 2024. The Fed also continued to reduce some of the accumulated bond holdings on its balance sheet. The Bank of England ("BoE") raised interest rates at its August 2023 meeting but subsequently left them unchanged. Policymakers in the UK suggested interest rates could be reduced in August or September 2024. The European Central Bank ("ECB") cut interest rates in June 2024, having left them on hold since September 2023. In a notable shift, the Bank of Japan ("BoJ") raised interest rates in March for the first time since 2007.

Global equity performance was significantly positive during the year, as the continuing strength of the world economy alleviated earlier concerns about a possible recession. Lower inflation and tentative signs of weakening economic performance in the US later in the year increased the likelihood of looser monetary policy, while major technology stocks advanced on hopes that developments in artificial intelligence would drive growth. Globally, bonds and equities that factor in companies' environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics faced regulatory concerns and shifting investor sentiment. ESG funds experienced positive but declining inflows overall. Although European investment held up, there were outflows in the US following politicians' attempts to impose restrictions on investing in ESG-focused funds. In Europe, regulators proposed new rules to ensure investment companies were able to substantiate claims related to sustainability. In the European Union, the European Securities and Markets Authority published guidelines relating to the how investment companies use terms relating to sustainability. These are due to come into effect later in 2024. The Financial Conduct Authority has introduced a package of measures to improve the trust and transparency of sustainable investment products. The anti-greenwashing rule came into effect on May 31, 2024 and UK-based fund managers can start using the new investment labels from July 31, 2024. Global issuance of ESG-related bonds grew modestly in 2023 but showed signs of faster growth in the first quarter of 2024.

Investment Manager's Report continued

Yields (which move inversely to prices) rose on the 10-year US Treasury, a benchmark lending rate for the global bond market. The yield curve, which measures the difference between yields at different maturity levels, remained inverted, such that shorter-maturity yields were higher than longer-maturity yields, a signal that investors were concerned about slowing economic growth. In the UK, gilt yields declined slightly overall, driven by the BoE's shift to a more accommodative monetary policy stance. European government bond yields fell in late 2023 but rose at the start of 2024 after the ECB left interest rates unchanged. Yields on French government bonds rose particularly sharply after the surprise announcement of national elections in June 2024. The Japanese government adjusted its yield cap for the 10-year government bonds, leading to a sharp increase in yields, while substantial purchases from the BoJ, as well as an increase in interest rates resulted in further yield rises.

Global corporate bonds posted solid gains overall, as investors reassessed credit in light of declining inflation. Higher bond yields attracted investors, and continued resilience in the global economy alleviated credit concerns, particularly for high-yield bonds.

Equities in emerging markets also gained, benefiting from the relatively stable global economic environment and the respite from a tighter monetary policy. As concerns about a possible global recession diminished, some investors rotated back into emerging market stocks, boosting prices. Emerging market bonds posted a positive return overall as investors reacted to less restrictive monetary policy in developed economies.

Commodities markets continued to stabilise, although rising geopolitical tensions raised the prospect of further disruption. Brent crude oil prices rose as the war in the Middle East raised concerns even as global oil production increased, with the US and Canada making particularly large contributions to overall output. Natural gas prices were nearly flat, as demand remained high. Gold prices rose significantly amid rising geopolitical tensions, a stronger US dollar and the possibility of Fed interest-rate reductions.

In the foreign exchange markets, the US dollar's performance was generally positive against other major global currencies. It gained significantly against the Japanese yen, while rising slightly against the euro and remaining flat against sterling and the Chinese yuan.

Fund Performance Review and Activity

Over the financial year to 30 June 2024, the Fund's performance return was 11.43% and the active return was 1.47%, outperforming its comparator benchmark which returned 9.96% (active return is the difference between the Fund's return and the comparator benchmark return).

The start of the financial year was characterised by fears of "higher for longer" interest rates and a possibility of recession. In contrast, the later stages of the financial year were dominated by weaker inflation and expectations of central banks cutting interest rates. The UK economy grew more strongly than expected in the first half of 2024. Inflation fell in May 2024 to the Bank of England's ("BoE") target of 2% for the first time in three years, leading to speculation about potential interest rate cuts later in the year. The BoE, however, maintained its current policy, awaiting further economic data before making any changes.

Small and mid-cap UK stocks displayed strong performance as the Numis Smaller Companies Index which is often seen as a barometer of the broader UK economic health due to its focus on domestically oriented smaller companies, rose by 9.96% over the financial year. Against this backdrop, the Fund outperformed, benefitting from a strong bottom-up stock selection process especially within the Telecommunications and Industrials sectors.

Investment Manager's Report continued

During the financial year, the following 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
4imprint [#]	0.57%	CVS [#]	(0.61%)
Gamma Communications [#]	0.50%	YouGov [#]	(0.55%)
Boku [#]	0.41%	Watches of Switzerland [#]	(0.48%)
Bloomsbury Publishing [#]	0.37%	Serica Energy [#]	(0.32%)
Alfa Financial Software [#]	0.36%	CMC Markets [^]	(0.29%)

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

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

Amidst a challenging industry backdrop, 4imprint, a London based direct marketer of promotional merchandise, exhibited strong performance, reporting a 36% rise in pre-tax profits to £140.7 million and a 16% increase in total revenues to £1.32 billion. Despite a challenging year and a slowdown in growth in the promotional products industry, the company was able to grow its market share, especially in the large and fragmented North American market for promotional products. Gamma Communications, the UK listed cloud communications company was also a contributor. Results in the first quarter of 2024 confirmed the resilience of the business and the company initiated its first buyback, utilising some of its £130 million net cash pile while leaving enough capacity to continue to do bolt on acquisitions.

The largest detractor from Fund's return was the UK listed veterinary services business, CVS. The company's share price fell in response to an announcement from the Competition and Markets Authority that they would be progressing to a full market investigation into the veterinary market in the UK, raising concerns over the lack of competition, access to information by public and pricing aspects.

The following table details the significant active positions, where the Fund was overweight (held more exposure than the comparator benchmark) and underweight (held less exposure than the comparator benchmark), at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023:

Top overweight positions			
30 June 2024		30 June 2023	
Sector	Active Weighting	Sector	Active Weighting
Industrials	15.32%	Industrials	5.50%
Telecommunications	2.34%	Consumer Discretionary	4.80%
Consumer Services	1.43%	Technology	4.00%

Top underweight positions			
30 June 2024		30 June 2023	
Sector	Active Weighting	Sector	Active Weighting
Financials	(5.02%)	Financials	(5.30%)
Consumer Staples	(3.86%)	Consumer Staples	(3.40%)
Basic Materials	(2.84%)	Basic Materials	(3.40%)

Where the Fund is underweight to a sector, the return from such sector will have an opposite effect on the Fund's active return. This may result in a sector being listed as a contributor/detractor but not listed on the Fund's Portfolio Statement.

Performance Record

Comparative Table

	A Income Units			A Accumulation Units		
	For the year to 30.6.2024	For the year to 30.6.2023	For the period from 10.4.2021 to 30.6.2022	For the year to 30.6.2024	For the year to 30.6.2023	For the period from 10.4.2021 to 30.6.2022
	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	868.5	854.5	1,073	1,147	1,107	1,368
Return before operating charges	109.3	40.93	(189.6)	144.8	52.57	(242.9)
Operating charges	(9.34)	(9.62)	(14.39)	(12.35)	(12.24)	(18.36)
Return after operating charges	99.91	31.31	(204.0)	132.5	40.33	(261.2)
Distributions	(19.11)	(17.34)	(14.46)	(25.28)	(22.54)	(18.32)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.28	22.54	18.32
Closing net asset value per unit						
After direct transaction costs of	949.3	868.5	854.5	1,279	1,147	1,107
	(2.60)	(1.73)	(2.02)	(3.43)	(2.25)	(2.58)
Performance						
Return after charges ¹	11.50%	3.66%	(19.01)%	11.55%	3.64%	(19.10)%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	23,764	28,606	33,304	47,205	32,684	4,132
Closing number of units	2,503,254	3,293,784	3,897,340	3,689,433	2,848,758	373,308
Operating charges ²	1.04%	1.08%	1.05%	1.04%	1.06%	1.05%
Direct transaction costs ³	0.29%	0.19%	0.18%	0.29%	0.19%	0.18%
Prices						
Highest offer unit price	1,092	1,032	1,375	1,446	1,341	1,752
Lowest bid unit price	800.7	789.6	865.9	1,058	1,023	1,106

¹ The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes prepared under UK GAAP and SORP requirements and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Performance Table and the Investment Report which are based on close of business prices.

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

³ Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. See note 13 for further details.

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Final Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 January 2024

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	16.6149	1.6896	21.9784	3.0540
Equalisation [†]	–	14.9253	–	18.9244
Distribution paid 31.8.2024	16.6149	16.6149	21.9784	21.9784
Distribution paid 31.8.2023	14.8351	14.8351	19.3064	19.3064

Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 July 2023

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	2.5000	0.0000	3.2998	0.0000
Equalisation [†]	–	2.5000	–	3.2998
Distribution paid 29.2.2024	2.5000	2.5000	3.2998	3.2998
Distribution paid 28.2.2023	2.5000	2.5000	3.2330	3.2330

[†] 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 “ManCo”). The disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions in the UK implementation of 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 Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018, the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) 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 UCITS funds in accordance with the Directive, and will ensure compliance with the requirements of Article 14b of the Directive and to UK entities within the BlackRock group authorised as a manager of a UK UCITS fund in accordance with UCITS as implemented, retained and onshored in the UK.

The ManCo 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 (b) the ManCo’s board of directors (the “ManCo’s Board”). These bodies are responsible for the determination of BlackRock’s remuneration policies which includes reviewing the remuneration policy on a regular basis and being responsible for its implementation.

The implementation of the remuneration policy is annually subject to central and independent review for compliance with policies and procedures for remuneration adopted by the MDCC and by the ManCo’s Board. The most recent review found no fundamental issues. The remuneration disclosure is produced and owned by MDCC and the Manager’s Board.

No material changes were made to the remuneration policy in 2023.

(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;

Report on Remuneration continued

- 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 regulations.

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.

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 7 meetings during 2023. 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 ManCo’s Board

The ManCo’s Board in its supervisory function has the task of supervising and providing oversight of the UCITS Remuneration Policy as it applies to the ManCo and its Identified Staff (as defined below).

The responsibilities of the supervisory function include:

- approve, maintain and oversee the implementation of the UCITS Remuneration Policy;
- determine and oversee the remuneration of the members of the management body, provided that insofar the relevant ManCo does not have a separate supervisory function, the remuneration of the member of the management body is determined by the MDCC;
- approve any subsequent material exemptions or changes to the UCITS Remuneration Policy and carefully consider and monitor their effects;
- take into account the inputs provided by all competent corporate functions (i.e., risk management, compliance, human resources, strategic planning, etc.) in the design and oversight of the UCITS Remuneration Policy.

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.

Report on Remuneration continued

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 pre-incentive 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.

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, Finance, Human Resources and Internal Audit) has its own organisational structure which is independent of the business units and therefore staff members in control functions are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee. 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 ManCo.

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;
- promote sound and effective risk management across all risk categories, including sustainability risk;
- discourage excessive risk-taking (sustainability related or otherwise); 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;
- factors relevant to an employee individually (e.g., relevant working arrangements (including part-time status if applicable); 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;
- criticality to business; and
- supporting the firm's approaches to environmental, social and governance factors and diversity, equity and inclusion.

Report on Remuneration continued

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.

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.

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

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 ManCo, 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 ManCo 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.

BlackRock applies the proportionality principle in respect of staff identified as “Identified Staff”. BlackRock bases its proportionality approach on a combination of factors that it is entitled to take into account based on relevant guidelines. The application of proportionality has been assessed based on the criteria set down in the ESMA Guidelines - i.e., criteria in terms of size, internal organisation and nature, scope and complexity of the activities; group of persons, who have only collectively a material impact on the risk profile of the management company; and structure of the remuneration of identified staff.

Quantitative Remuneration Disclosure

The ManCo is required under the Directive 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.

Remuneration information at an individual Fund level is not readily available. Disclosures are provided in relation to (a) the staff of the ManCo; (b) staff who are senior management; (c) staff who have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of the Fund; and (d) staff of companies to which portfolio management and risk management has been formally delegated.

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 ManCo is included in the aggregate figures disclosed.

Report on Remuneration continued

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

The amount of the total remuneration awarded to the ManCo's staff in respect of the ManCo's financial year ending 31 December 2023 is USD 171.3 million. This figure is comprised of fixed remuneration of USD 98.3 million and variable remuneration of USD 73.0 million. There were a total of 3,683 beneficiaries of the remuneration described above.

The amount of the aggregate remuneration awarded by the ManCo in respect of the ManCo's financial year ending 31 December 2023, to its senior management was USD 6.1 million, and to other members of its staff whose actions potentially have a material impact on the risk profile of the ManCo or its funds was USD 4.2 million.

Portfolio Statement

at 30 June 2024

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES – 99.97%; 30.6.2023 98.79%			
Advertising – 1.67%; 30.6.2023 2.92%			
99,291	Next 15	791	1.12
679,895	Pebble	388	0.55
		1,179	1.67
Automobile Parts & Equipment – 0.54%; 30.6.2023 0.43%			
522,183	Dowlais	382	0.54
Banks – 0.68%; 30.6.2023 0.99%			
427,984	Permanent TSB	479	0.68
Beverages – 2.52%; 30.6.2023 2.20%			
153,811	Fuller Smith & Turner	1,071	1.51
41,428	Young & s Brewery	404	0.57
51,467	Young & s Brewery	310	0.44
		1,785	2.52
Biotechnology – 1.08%; 30.6.2023 0.00%			
258,878	Oxford Biomedica	768	1.08
Building Materials – 7.41%; 30.6.2023 3.35%			
452,260	Breedon	1,748	2.46
219,518	Genuit	947	1.33
467,261	Ibstock	723	1.02
369,088	Marshalls	1,080	1.52
1,155,806	SigmaRoc	767	1.08
		5,265	7.41
Chemicals – 1.61%; 30.6.2023 1.59%			
143,038	Treatt	614	0.87
116,713	Zotefoams	526	0.74
		1,140	1.61
Commercial Services – 7.04%; 30.6.2023 11.37%			
29,253	4imprint	1,711	2.41
19,547	Dynamics	399	0.56
482,874	Johnson Service	762	1.07
170,900	Robert Walters	747	1.05
277,609	RWS	521	0.73
211,061	SThree	869	1.22
		5,009	7.04
Computers – 0.66%; 30.6.2023 2.44%			
1,142,650	Eckoh ^o	469	0.66
Distribution & Wholesale – 0.78%; 30.6.2023 0.72%			
2,234,401	SIG	556	0.78
Diversified Financial Services – 12.35%; 30.6.2023 9.50%			
33,838	Alpha International ^o	761	1.07
388,133	Ashmore	659	0.93
876,247	FRP Advisory	1,038	1.46

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
571,973	IntegraFin	1,985	2.80
87,236	OSB	374	0.53
125,420	PayPoint	796	1.12
135,383	Polar Capital	761	1.07
193,759	Tatton Asset Management	1,302	1.84
542,694	TP ICAP	1,084	1.53
		8,760	12.35
Electrical Components & Equipment – 0.43%; 30.6.2023 0.00%			
76,486	Raspberry Pl ^o	306	0.43
340,190	Vitec Global ¹	–	0.00
		306	0.43
Electricity – 0.39%; 30.6.2023 0.36%			
18,687	XP Power	276	0.39
Electronics – 6.20%; 30.6.2023 4.58%			
101,498	DiscoverIE	680	0.96
403,936	Luceco	669	0.94
82,663	Oxford Instruments	2,042	2.88
688,284	TT Electronics	1,005	1.42
		4,396	6.20
Engineering & Construction – 3.15%; 30.6.2023 2.61%			
371,039	Kier	491	0.69
41,293	Morgan Sindall	1,045	1.47
66,421	Renew	705	0.99
		2,241	3.15
Food Producers – 1.03%; 30.6.2023 1.55%			
16,514	Cranswick	734	1.03
Healthcare Products – 0.42%; 30.6.2023 1.00%			
94,726	MaxCyte	297	0.42
Home Builders – 2.12%; 30.6.2023 1.06%			
284,301	Crest Nicholson	683	0.96
160,259	MJ Gleeson	825	1.16
		1,508	2.12
Insurance – 2.08%; 30.6.2023 1.80%			
143,807	Conduit	710	1.00
510,157	Sabre Insurance	766	1.08
		1,476	2.08
Internet – 6.25%; 30.6.2023 7.07%			
95,012	Auction Technology	476	0.67
485,310	Baltic Classifieds	1,165	1.64
510,767	Deliveroo	668	0.94
71,761	Future	752	1.06
394,060	MONY	875	1.23

Portfolio Statement continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
542,412	Victorian Plumbing	503	0.71
		4,439	6.25
Leisure Time – 0.00%; 30.6.2023 1.02%			
Machinery Diversified – 1.17%; 30.6.2023 1.02%			
180,513	Vesuvius	833	1.17
Media – 1.86%; 30.6.2023 1.43%			
213,234	Bloomsbury Publishing	1,322	1.86
Mining – 1.43%; 30.6.2023 1.12%			
503,755	Central Asia Metals	1,015	1.43
Miscellaneous Manufacturing – 8.13%; 30.6.2023 5.36%			
459,783	Chemring	1,710	2.41
110,707	Hill & Smith	2,174	3.06
126,741	Porvair	837	1.18
380,608	Senior	608	0.86
155,429	Videndum	443	0.62
		5,772	8.13
Oil & Gas Producers – 0.57%; 30.6.2023 2.16%			
298,492	Serica Energy	405	0.57
Oil & Gas Services – 2.54%; 30.6.2023 1.64%			
96,448	Ashtead Technology	732	1.03
259,676	Hunting	1,073	1.51
		1,805	2.54
Pharmaceuticals – 2.10%; 30.6.2023 4.52%			
120,602	Amryt Pha Revenue ¹	–	0.00
66,739	CVS	671	0.95
65,817	Indivior	816	1.15
		1,487	2.10
Real Estate Investment & Services – 1.03%; 30.6.2023 1.30%			
782,525	Sirius Real Estate	734	1.03
Real Estate Investment Trusts – 4.96%; 30.6.2023 2.65%			
485,107	Great Portland Estates	1,615	2.28
320,361	Workspace	1,900	2.68
		3,515	4.96
Retail – 5.72%; 30.6.2023 7.59%			
510,755	Card Factory	475	0.67

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
244,568	Domino's Pizza	750	1.06
164,728	Grafton	1,529	2.15
164,201	Watches of Switzerland	680	0.96
54,945	WH Smith ⁰	622	0.88
		4,056	5.72
Software – 4.99%; 30.6.2023 5.38%			
657,014	Alfa Financial Software	1,219	1.72
750,114	Boku	1,350	1.90
327,193	Oxford Metrics	324	0.46
233,865	Team17	643	0.91
		3,536	4.99
Telecommunications – 5.70%; 30.6.2023 6.37%			
64,072	accesso Technology	465	0.66
139,161	Gamma Communications	1,962	2.77
537,889	GlobalData	1,167	1.64
94,832	Gooch & Housego	448	0.63
		4,042	5.70
Toys, Games & Hobbies – 0.00%; 30.6.2023 0.92%			
Transportation – 1.36%; 30.6.2023 0.77%			
23,282	Clarkson	964	1.36
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES – 1.45%; 30.6.2023 1.60%			
Short-term Money Market Funds – 1.45%; 30.6.2023 1.60%			
10,281	BlackRock ICS Sterling Environmentally Aware Fund - Agency Income Class [†]	1,028	1.45
Portfolio of investments		71,979	101.42
Net other liabilities		(1,010)	(1.42)
Total net assets		70,969	100.00

Unless otherwise stated, all securities are either listed on a recognised exchange, traded on an eligible securities market or are permitted collective investment schemes.

¹ These securities were valued in consultation with the Manager. These securities were fair valued or suspended at financial year end.

⁰ All or a portion of this investment represents a security on loan, see note 2(b) ii) for further details.

[†] Managed by a related party.

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	£000's	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Income				
Net capital gains/(losses)	3		5,325	(976)
Revenue	4	2,024		1,528
Expenses	5	(664)		(490)
Net revenue before taxation		1,360		1,038
Taxation	6	(5)		(6)
Net revenue after taxation			1,355	1,032
Total return before distributions			6,680	56
Distributions	7		(1,355)	(1,032)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			5,325	(976)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	£000's	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		61,290	37,436
Amounts receivable on issue of units	17,616		2,288
In-Specie transfer	–		32,434
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(14,185)		(10,454)
		3,431	24,268
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		5,325	(976)
Retained distribution on accumulation units		923	562
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		70,969	61,290

Balance Sheet

at 30 June 2024

	Notes	30.6.2024 £000's	30.6.2023 £000's
Assets:			
Fixed assets			
– Investment assets		71,979	61,530
Current assets			
– Debtors	8	2,895	399
– Cash and bank balances		104	91
Total assets		74,978	62,020
Liabilities:			
Creditors			
– Distributions payable		(416)	(489)
– Other creditors	9	(3,593)	(241)
Total liabilities		(4,009)	(730)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		70,969	61,290

G D Bamping (Director)

M T Zemek (Director)

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited

28 August 2024

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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 period. Therefore, the Directors of the Manager believe that the Fund will continue in operational existence for a period of one year from the date of approval of the financial statements and is financially sound. The Directors of the Manager are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to continue 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) All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments are charged against revenue. All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Where the end of the accounting year on the Balance Sheet date is a business day, the valuation point is 12 noon, and where the end of the accounting year on the Balance Sheet date is a non-business day, the valuation point is end of day. All investments are valued at their fair value as at the end of the accounting

Notes to Financial Statements continued

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 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 dual priced Collective Investment Schemes have been valued at the latest available published bid price market values. Investments in single priced Collective Investment Schemes have been valued at the latest available published market values.

- (h) 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 the end of the accounting period. Revenue items in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate when the revenue is received.
- (i) 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 gains/(losses)' in the Statement of Total Return.
- (j) Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties.

Distribution Policies

- (k) The ordinary element of stock dividends is treated as revenue and forms part of the distribution.
- (l) Special dividends and share buy backs recognised as revenue form part of the distribution.
- (m) 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

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 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 based on a 99% confidence level was 1.78% and 1.96% 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 and market prices of its investments.

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.

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 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, 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").

Substantially all of the investments other than FDIs 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.

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 30 June 2024 was A (30 June 2023: A) (Standard & Poor's rating).

ii) 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.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

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 BNY Mellon Trust & Depository (UK) Limited (“the Depository”) on behalf of the Fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Fund’s Depository or the Stock Lending Agent.

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	30 June 2024		30 June 2023	
		Securities on loan	Collateral received	Securities on loan	Collateral received
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Barclays Capital Securities Limited	UK	315	334	–	–
Goldman Sachs International	UK	307	342	61	67
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	27	30	22	25
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc	UK	97	102	–	–
UBS AG	Switzerland	727	809	–	–
Total		1,473	1,617	83	92

At 30 June 2024, collateral received from these borrowing counterparties comprised of 40.32% in debt securities and 59.68% in equity securities (30 June 2023: 13.04% in debt securities and 86.96% 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, equity securities and exchange traded funds 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 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, 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 equity 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 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

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.

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
30 June 2024				
Investment assets	70,951	1,028	– ¹	71,979
Investment liabilities	–	–	–	–
30 June 2023				
Investment assets	60,546	984	– ¹	61,530
Investment liabilities	–	–	–	–

¹ Includes securities fair valued by the Manager at zero. These securities are identified on the Fund's Portfolio Statement.

(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

Notes to Financial Statements continued

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 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

3. Net Capital Gains/(Losses)

	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Gains on non-derivative securities	5,335	(967)
Custodian transaction costs	(10)	(9)
Net capital gains/(losses)	5,325	(976)

4. Revenue

	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Interest from UK bank deposits	4	2
Overseas dividends	240	329
Overseas REIT dividends	15	–
Revenue from short-term money market funds	37	40
Securities lending revenue	–	1
UK dividends	1,663	1,128
UK REIT dividends	65	28
Total revenue	2,024	1,528

5. Expenses

	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Payable to the Manager or associates of the Manager:		
– Annual Management charge	651	465
	651	465
Other expenses:		
– Audit fee	7	7
– Legal and other professional fees	(7)	7
– Safe custody fees	1	1
– Trustee's fees	12	10
	13	25
Total expenses	664	490

6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge

	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Overseas tax	5	6
Total tax charge [see note 6(b)]	5	6

(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 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Net revenue before taxation	1,360	1,038
Corporation tax at 20% (30 June 2023: 20%)	272	208
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised excess management expenses	108	84
Overseas tax	5	6
Revenue not subject to tax	(380)	(292)
Total tax charge [see note 6(a)]	5	6

At 30 June 2024, the Fund had surplus management expenses of £16,796,000 (30 June 2023: £16,253,000.) 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 £3,359,000 (30 June 2023: £3,251,000) has not been recognised.

Notes to Financial Statements continued

7. Distributions

	For the year to 30.6.2024 £000's	For the year to 30.6.2023 £000's
Interim distribution	195	103
Final distribution	1,227	1,039
	1,422	1,142
Add: Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	128	110
Equalisation on In-Specie transfer	–	(206)
Add: Amounts received on issue of units	(195)	(14)
Distributions	1,355	1,032

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

8. Debtors

	30.6.2024 £000's	30.6.2023 £000's
Accrued revenue	200	141
Amounts receivable for issue of units	7	2
Expense rebate due from the Manager	1	–
Overseas tax recoverable	24	23
Sales awaiting settlement	2,663	233
Total debtors	2,895	399

9. Other Creditors

	30.6.2024 £000's	30.6.2023 £000's
Accrued Annual Management charge	228	164
Accrued Audit fee	16	16
Accrued Trustee's fee	4	4
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	3,200	2
Custodian transaction costs	3	2
Purchases awaiting settlement	142	53
Total other creditors	3,593	241

10. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at the Balance Sheet date (30 Jun 2023: £Nil).

11. Credit Facility

The Funds entered into a credit facility with JPMorgan whereby JPMorgan, together with other syndicated lenders, made a portion of a USD 475 million credit facility available to the Fund. This portion of the USD 475 million credit facility will be allocated to the Fund based on the credit facility agreement dated 19 April 2024. This credit facility may be utilised by the Fund for temporary funding purposes, including, without limitation, the funding of investor redemptions. Any interest and commitment fees in relation to drawdowns from such credit facility are paid out of the assets of the Fund.

The credit facility was not used during the year.

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 30 June 2024:

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

The ultimate holding company of the Manager, Registrar, Investment Manager and securities lending agent is BlackRock Inc. ("BlackRock"), a company incorporated in Delaware, USA.

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 9. 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 9.

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.

The Fund may invest in other Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS"), which may or may not be operated and/or managed by an affiliate of the Manager. As an investor in such other CIS, in addition to the fees, costs and expenses payable by a unitholder in the Fund, each unitholder may also indirectly bear a portion of the fees, costs and expenses of the underlying CIS, including management, investment management and administration and other expenses. However, in respect of investments made in any other investment fund whose manager is an affiliate of the Manager, the Fund will invest, where possible, in classes of the underlying funds which are not subject to any management charges. Alternatively, where this is not possible, the Manager will rebate management charges to the Fund. The Fund will not be subject to any preliminary/initial sales fee in respect of investments made in any other investment fund whose manager is an affiliate of the Manager, although it may be subject to duties and charges in respect of subscriptions and redemptions in such investment funds.

As at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, none of the unitholders:

Notes to Financial Statements continued

12. Related Parties continued

- (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 a related party to the Fund.

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.

13. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments	38,705	26	0.07	135	0.35
Total purchases	38,705	26		135	
Total purchases including transaction costs	38,866				

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments	34,263	26	0.08	1	0.00
Total sales	34,263	26		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	34,236				
Total transaction costs		52		136	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.08%		0.21%	

Notes to Financial Statements continued

13. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Equity instruments	15,326	11	0.07	60	0.39
In-Specie	32,019	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	47,345	11		60	
Total purchases including transaction costs	47,416				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Equity instruments	22,782	18	0.08	1	0.00
Total sales	22,782	18		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	22,763				
Total transaction costs		29		61	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.06%		0.13%	

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.

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.

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 0.46% (30 June 2023: 0.85%).

14. Units in Issue

The movement in units in issue for the year ended 30 June 2024 is as follows:

	A Income Units	A Accumulation Units
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,293,784	2,848,758
Issued during the year	134,873	1,320,786
Cancelled during the year	(925,403)	(480,111)
Balance at the end of the year	2,503,254	3,689,433

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

15. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year end, which, in the opinion of the Manager, may have had an impact on the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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 capital gains for the year. In preparing these financial statements the Manager is required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Fund will continue in operation.

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 30 June 2024

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
28 August 2024

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 30 June 2024, which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the related notes and the Distribution Tables, and the accounting and distribution policies of the Fund, which include a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland’ (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2024 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains 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.

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 Financial Reporting Council’s (the “FRC”) 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of one year from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Manager with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor' report thereon. The Manager is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report.

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.

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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 (the "FCA")

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 FCA and the Trust Deed; and
- there is nothing to indicate that adequate accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in agreement with those records; and
- 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.

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 FCA 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 wind up or terminate 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Fund and determined that the most significant are United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), Investment Management Association's Statement of Recommended Practice (IMA SORP), the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Fund's Trust Deed and the Prospectus.
- We understood how the Fund is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Manager and the Fund's administrators and a review of the Fund's documented policies and procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override, specifically management's propensity to influence revenue and amounts available for distribution. We identified a fraud risk with respect to the incomplete or inaccurate income recognition through incorrect classification of special dividends and the resulting impact to amounts available for distribution. We tested appropriateness of management's classification of a sample of special dividends as either a capital or revenue return and incorporated unpredictability into the nature, timing and extent of our testing.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the Manager with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to test compliance with the reporting requirements of the Fund.
- Due to the regulated nature of the Fund, the Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

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 Fund's unitholders, as a body, pursuant to Paragraph 4.5.12 of the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund's unitholders 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 Fund's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor

London
28 August 2024

Supplementary Information

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Manager may, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the FCA, the Prospectus, as amended from time to time, and the ESMA Guidelines (as adopted by the FCA), employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities. These include repurchases/reverse repurchase transactions ("repo transactions") and securities lending, provided that such techniques and instruments are used for efficient portfolio management purposes.

Securities Lending

The total value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Fund's NAV and total lendable assets, as at the Balance Sheet date, is 2.08% and 2.08% respectively. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets forming part of the Fund's securities lending programme. This excludes any assets held by the Fund that are not considered lendable due to any market, regulatory, investment or other restriction.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Fund receives 62.5% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 37.5% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share. Income earned during the year by the Fund from securities lending transactions is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The value of securities on loan and associated collateral analysed by counterparty, as at 30 June 2024, is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

All securities on loan have an open maturity tenor as they are callable or terminable on a daily basis.

Collateral

The Fund engages in activities which may require collateral to be provided to a counterparty ("collateral posted") or may hold collateral received ("collateral received") from a counterparty.

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received/posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Fund, in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 30 June 2024.

Currency	Cash collateral received	Cash collateral posted	Non-cash collateral received	Non-cash collateral posted
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	–	–	23	–
CAD	–	–	3	–
CHF	–	–	9	–
CNY	–	–	1	–
EUR	–	–	412	–
GBP	–	–	318	–
JPY	–	–	330	–
SEK	–	–	4	–
USD	–	–	517	–
Total	–	–	1,617	–

Supplementary Information continued

Non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received/posted by the Fund by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 30 June 2024.

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions	Total
	1 - 7 days	8 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 365 days	More than 365 days		
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	6	14	632	–	652
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	922	922
ETFs							
UCITS	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Non-UCITS	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Total	–	–	6	14	632	965	1,617

Investment grade securities are those issued by an entity with a minimum investment grade credit rating from at least one globally recognised credit rating agency; Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch.

A recognised equity index contains at least 20 equities where no single equity represents more than 20% of the total index and no five equities combined represent more than 60% of the total index.

The maturity tenor analysis for fixed income securities received or posted as collateral is based on the respective contractual maturity date, while for equity securities received as collateral are presented as open transactions as they are not subject to a contractual maturity date.

Supplementary Information continued

As at 30 June 2024, all non-cash collateral received by the Fund in respect of securities lending transactions is held by the Fund's Trustee (or through its delegates).

The following table lists the top ten issuers (or all the issuers if less than ten) of non-cash collateral received by the Fund by way of the title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions as at 30 June 2024.

Issuer	Value £000's	% of the Fund's NAV
Treasury Note	105	0.15
Uk I/L Gilt	87	0.12
Austria Republic Of	84	0.12
Meta Platforms Inc Class A	81	0.12
Eneos Holdings Inc	81	0.12
Sony Group Corp	80	0.11
Tokyo Electron Ltd	80	0.11
France Republic Of	80	0.11
Germany Federal Republic Of	73	0.10
Rollsroyce Holdings Plc	72	0.10
Other issuers	794	1.12
Total	1,617	2.28

No securities collateral received from a single issuer, in relation to efficient portfolio management and OTC FDIs, has exceeded 20% of the Fund's NAV at the year end date.

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