iShares by BlackRock

Annual report and audited financial statements

iShares Physical Metals plc

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

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iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of Directors
Michael Griffin (Chairman) (Irish)*
Kevin O'Brien (Irish)*
Barry O'Dwyer (Irish)**

Administrator
State Street Bank and Trust Company
1 Lincoln Street
Boston MA 02111
USA

Registrar
Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited
Heron House
Corrig Road
Sandyford Industrial Estate
Dublin 18
Ireland

Company Secretary
Sanne Corporate Administration Services Ireland Limited
Fourth Floor
76 Baggot Street Lower
Dublin 2
Ireland

Arranger and Adviser
BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL
United Kingdom

Trustee
State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

* Non-executive and independent
** Non-executive

Custodian
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch
125 London Wall
London EC2Y 5AJ
United Kingdom

Registered Office
iShares Physical Metals plc
200 Capital Dock
79 Sir Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
D02 RK57
Ireland

Legal Adviser to the Company
in respect of Irish Law:
William Fry
2 Grand Canal Square
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Adviser to the Arranger and Adviser
in respect of English Law:
Linklaters LLP
One Silk Street
London EC2Y 8HQ
United Kingdom

Independent Auditor
Ernst &Young
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

BACKGROUND

iShares Physical Metals public limited company (the "Company") was incorporated in Ireland under registration number 494646 on 7 February 2011 with limited liability and is organised under the laws of Ireland as a Public Limited Company ("plc") pursuant to the Companies Act, 2014 (the "Companies Act"). It has been established as a special purpose vehicle for the purpose of issuing asset backed securities. The Company is taxable as a securitisation company pursuant to section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997. Profits arising to the Company is taxable at a rate of 25 per cent.

Principal Activities

The Company has established a secured precious metal linked securities programme (the "Programme") under which secured precious metal linked debt securities ("ETC Securities"), backed by physical holdings of the relevant precious metal, may be issued from time to time. The series of ETC Securities (the "Series") which may be issued under the Programme are iShares Physical Gold ETC, iShares Physical Silver ETC, iShares Physical Platinum ETC and iShares Physical Palladium ETC. Each Series provides exposure to a different metal indicated by the name of that Series.

The ETC Securities constitute secured, limited recourse obligations of the Company, issued in the form of debt securities and are issued in Series. The ETC Securities are backed by fully-allocated physical holdings of the relevant precious metal custodied in secured vaults. The ETC Securities are undated (have no final maturity date) and are non-interest bearing. The ETC Securities provide a simple and cost-effective means of gaining exposure very similar to that of a direct investment in the relevant precious metal. Each ETC Security of a Series has a metal entitlement (the "Metal Entitlement") expressed as an amount in weight (in troy or fine troy ounces) of the relevant metal linked to such Series. This Metal Entitlement starts at a predetermined initial Metal Entitlement for the relevant Series and is reduced daily by the Total Expense Ratio (the "TER") (in metal) for the Series.

Only registered broker-dealers "Authorised Participants" may subscribe and request buy-backs of ETC Securities directly with the Company and except in certain limited circumstances, these subscriptions and buy-backs can only be carried out in specie. During the life of the ETC Securities, Securityholders can buy and sell ETC Securities on each exchange on which the ETC Securities are listed, through financial intermediaries. Securityholder means the person in whose name a Security of the relevant Series is registered in the Register the ″Securityholder″ or ″Securityholders″.

The term "Arranger and Adviser" is used to represent BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited.

Changes to the Company

A revised version of the iShares Physical Metals plc base prospectus (the ″Prospectus″) was noted by the Central Bank of Ireland on 25 October 2019 to reflect Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 to update the risk factors, selling restrictions, tax disclosures sections.

On 24 January 2020, the TER for iShares Physical Gold ETC changed from 0.25% to 0.19%.

United Kingdom exit from the European Union

On 31 January 2020 the United Kingdom (the "UK") formally withdrew and ceased being a member of the European Union (the "EU"). The UK and the EU have now entered into a transition period until 31 December 2020 (the "Transition Period"). During the Transition Period, the UK will be subject to applicable EU laws and regulations.

The negotiation and implementation of the political, economic and legal framework may extend beyond the Transition Period, and lead to continued uncertainty and periods of volatility in both the UK and wider European markets throughout the Transition Period and beyond. The terms of the future relationship may cause continued uncertainty in the global financial markets, and adversely affect the performance of the Company.

Volatility resulting from this uncertainty may mean that the returns of the Company's investments are adversely affected by market movements, potential decline in the value of Euro, and any downgrading of UK sovereign credit rating.

BACKGROUND (continued)

Outbreak of coronavirus

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

ETC Securities Details

The following Series of ETC Securities were in operation at 30 April 2020. The Series are priced daily, based on the metal reference price source in the table below:

Series	Metal reference price source
iShares Physical Gold ETC	London Bullion Market Association – Gold Price
iShares Physical Silver ETC	London Bullion Market Association – Silver Price
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	London Platinum and Palladium Market – Platinum Price
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	London Platinum and Palladium Market – Palladium Price

Stock Exchange Listings

The Company maintains a standard debt listing on the London Stock Exchange ("LSE"). Each Series first listed on the LSE on 11 April 2011.

Total Expense Ratio ("TER")

Each Series pays an "all in one" operational fee to the Arranger and Adviser, which accrues at a rate per annum equal to the TER. The Arranger and Adviser use this fee to pay the agreed fees of other service providers of the Company. The TER is the rate set out below for each Series and is applied to the Metal Entitlement on a daily basis to determine a daily deduction of an amount of Metal from the Metal Entitlement. These rates are the maximum fee rates as at 30 April 2020:

Series	TER %
iShares Physical Gold ETC*	0.19
iShares Physical Silver ETC	0.40
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	0.40
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	0.40

* The TER of this Series was amended during the financial year. The TER % in the table above is the maximum fee rate at 30 April 2020 (30 April 2019: 0.25%). The annualised TER % for the year is 0.23%.

Going Concern

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company is able to meet all of its liabilities from its assets. The performance, marketability and risks of the Series are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the financial year. Therefore the Board of Directors of the Company ("the Board") believes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. The Board is satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements of the Company.

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

ARRANGER AND ADVISER'S REPORT

Investment objective

The objective of the Company is for the value of the ETC Securities to reflect, at any given time, the price of the Metal Entitlement underlying such ETC Securities at that time, less fees and expenses.

Series performance*

The performance of the Series for the financial year under review is shown below:

Series	Series* return for the financial year ended 30/04/2020 %	Benchmark return for the financial year ended 30/04/2020 %	Series* return for the financial year ended 30/04/2019 %	Benchmark return for the financial year ended 30/04/2019 %
iShares Physical Gold ETC	32.48	32.79	(2.60)	(2.35)
iShares Physical Silver ETC	1.93	2.34	(8.88)	(8.52)
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	(14.07)	(13.72)	(2.16)	(1.77)
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	44.81	45.39	41.28	41.85

*Series performance returns are shown net of fees and expenses (TER).

Arranger and Adviser's review

Annual review covering the period from 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020.

Market Review

iShares Physical Gold ETC

The price of gold increased sharply and reached a seven-year high before finishing the Series review year 33% higher at $1,702.75/oz. Gold prices advanced throughout much of the review year as investors sought diversification away from equities amid rising economic uncertainty stemming from slowing global growth and a trade dispute between the United States (the "US") and China. Mounting investor concern about geopolitical events such as the Brexit negotiations and instability in the Middle East, as well as interest rate reductions by the US Federal Reserve Bank (the "Fed") in late 2019, further bolstered gold prices.

Following the spread of the coronavirus in early 2020, gold posted gains as investors sought to diversify portfolios and use gold as a store of value amid market volatility and the increasing risk of a global recession. As the coronavirus continued to spread and financial market volatility increased, so too did gold price volatility. Prices rose to approximately $1,684.00/oz in early March 2020 as investors gravitated toward less economically sensitive investments. However, gold then sank to $1,474.00/oz later that month as equity markets declined and some investors sold gold to raise cash for covering losses in riskier investments. Thereafter, the Fed's emergency interest rate reductions and quantitative easing measures, announced in late March 2020, drove the price of gold sharply higher.

Steep declines in interest rates throughout the review year were a key driver of gold's gains. Since gold does not bear interest or pay dividends, its relative attractiveness as a store of value generally increases when interest rates are lower, while other stores of value, like bonds, yield less. The demand for the relative stability of government bonds was strong enough that many short-term government bond yields in Europe and Japan were priced with negative yields, and some short-term US Treasury yields briefly declined to below zero.

ARRANGER AND ADVISER'S REPORT (continued)

Arranger and Adviser's review (continued)

Market Review (continued)

iShares Physical Gold ETC (continued)

Prior to the coronavirus-related increase in demand, overall demand for gold weakened slightly in 2019, although some sources of demand remained strong. For example, investment demand grew, driving gold-backed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") assets to record highs. As the coronavirus outbreak intensified, gold investment grew 80.00% year-over-year during the first quarter of 2020, driven primarily by a sharp increase in ETF fund flows. Central banks also continued to buy more gold than they sold, albeit at a slightly lower rate than during 2018. However, consumer demand, which is driven primarily by China and India, the world's largest consumers of gold, slowed amid rising gold prices, the changing jewellery preferences of younger consumers, and lockdowns in both countries. Gold used for industrial applications and electronic component manufacturing, particularly for semiconductors, also declined as demand for electronic equipment diminished due to trade tensions and slower global growth.

From a supply perspective, the total supply of gold rose slightly during 2019 amid a modest decline in output from gold mines and a sharp increase in recycled gold. In early 2020, coronavirus-related restrictions slowed production at goldmines and refineries, limiting the supply of gold and leading to concerns about a future supply shortage amid substantial demand for physical gold.

iShares Physical Silver ETC

The price of silver rose approximately 0.20% to $15.34/oz during the Series review year as declining industrial demand offset rising investment demand. Silver prices advanced throughout the summer of 2019, as investors sought diversification away from riskier assets amid rising economic uncertainty related to slowing global growth and the intensifying trade dispute between the US and China. Mounting investor concern about geopolitical events such as the Brexit negotiations and instability in the Middle East also boosted silver prices. However, the strong equity market advance in late 2019, amid optimism about a resolution to the trade conflict and signs of improving economic conditions, led investors willing to take on more risk to sell precious metals, driving silver prices lower.

Silver prices typically move in tandem with gold prices, as both are precious metals and considered stores of value. However, the price of silver, which also has significant industrial uses, decoupled from gold prices in early 2020 as the economic effects of the coronavirus led to weaker industrial demand for silver. Silver prices started decreasing in late February 2020 and declined by nearly 36.00% by mid-March 2020 amid slowing economic activity. Declining manufacturing activity during coronavirus-related lockdowns weighed on silver prices, as more than half of all silver produced is used for industrial applications. Industrial production in China, which is among the world's largest consumers of silver for manufacturing, contracted by nearly 14.00% in the first two months of 2020, decreasing industrial demand for silver. Silver prices also declined when some investors sold precious metals to raise cash for payments on debt used to purchase riskier investments.

Prior to the coronavirus-related disruption in industrial demand, overall silver demand increased slightly in 2019. Sharply rising gold prices led the ratio of gold-to-silver prices, which investors use to determine silver's relative value, to climb to an all-time high, making silver more attractive by comparison and driving strong investment demand. As the coronavirus outbreak intensified, silver investment grew substantially, driven primarily by a sharp increase in ETF fund flows, which reached record levels as investors bought silver ETFs as a store of value amid economic uncertainty. However, demand for silver used for industrial fabrication declined overall due to the slowing economic growth attributable to trade tensions and reduced economic activity following the coronavirus outbreak. While demand for silver used in solar panels and electric cars in 2019 was a source of strength, the outlook for industrial demand darkened due to coronavirus-related shutdowns. Jewellery demand, particularly in India and China, also slowed.

Turning to supply, increased recycling and hedging activity led the total supply of silver to increase slightly during 2019. In contrast, mine supply declined for the fourth consecutive year, particularly due to production disruptions in Peru, Mexico, and Indonesia and a shift to mining more profitable metals such as gold. In early 2020, coronavirus-related restrictions further slowed production at silver mines, which limited the supply of silver. In addition, some experts expected that refinery closures would decrease availability of scrap and recycled silver, further constraining overall supply.

Arranger and Adviser's review (continued)

Market Review (continued)

iShares Physical Platinum ETC

The price of platinum declined nearly 13.00% to $767.00/oz during the Series review year amid financial market volatility and declining demand. Early in the review year, however, platinum advanced as investors sought diversification away from riskier assets amid rising economic uncertainty related to slowing global growth and the intensifying trade dispute between the US and China. Low global interest rates also supported the price of platinum, which is both an industrial and precious metal. Since precious metals do not bear interest or pay dividends, their relative attractiveness as stores of value generally increases when interest rates are lower, as other stores of value, like bonds, yield less.

The equity market advanced strongly in late 2019, as optimism about a resolution to the trade conflict and signs of improving economic conditions led investors willing to take on more risk to sell precious metals, driving platinum prices lower. Platinum prices then rebounded at the end of 2019 and continued to advance in early 2020, bolstered by optimism about growing industrial demand amid signs of economic recovery. However, the price of platinum weakened in late February 2020 and moved sharply lower in March 2020 due to the economic effects of the coronavirus. Extremely high volatility in financial markets led some investors to sell precious metals to raise cash for covering losses in riskier investments, and weaker industrial demand for platinum weighed heavily on the metal's price.

Demand for platinum, which has a relatively diverse variety of industrial uses, was primarily driven by lower industrial demand, although jewellery-related demand, which represents more than 30.00% of overall demand, also declined. Automobile manufacturers use platinum in catalytic converters for diesel engines, representing more than 40.00% of total platinum demand. Consequently, expectations of sharply lower global automobile sales due to a prolonged economic downturn weighed on the metal's price, as automobile manufacturers curtailed production. Shifting consumer preferences away from diesel vehicles also led to reduced platinum usage by the automobile industry. In particular, European consumers increasingly chose to buy petrol-powered cars instead of diesel after an emissions falsification scandal revealed that diesel engines had higher-than-advertised emissions. Industrial demand outside of the automotive industry also decreased due to factory closures and slower manufacturing activity during coronavirus-related lockdowns. The demand for platinum jewellery, already under pressure due to changing consumer fashion preferences favouring gold, declined under lockdowns as consumers stayed home. Investment demand, which is a relatively minor component of overall platinum demand, decreased sharply during the review year.

During the review year, the supply of platinum, both mined and recycled, was relatively unchanged until the first quarter of 2020. In March 2020, South African mines, which produce nearly 70.00% of the world's platinum, closed to comply with coronavirus-related lockdown measures, constraining supply of the precious metal. Similarly, a sharp reduction in air freight capacity due to travel restrictions made it difficult for suppliers to meet demand. Although platinum prices rose following these supply disruptions, earlier losses ultimately drove platinum lower for the review year.

iShares Physical Palladium ETC

The price of palladium rose sharply, climbing nearly 42.00% to end the Series review year at $1,986.00/oz. Palladium maintained a higher price than gold on average during the Series review year amid strong demand and limited supply. The automobile industry, which purchases more than 80.00% of the world's production of palladium, depends on palladium and platinum for the manufacturing of catalytic converters, which use precious metals to convert toxic substances from engine exhaust into carbon dioxide and water vapor. This drove strong demand for palladium, while slow production constrained supply.

More stringent government emissions regulations, particularly in Europe and China, the world's largest consumer of palladium, led to substantially higher demand. New nationwide standards set to take effect in 2020 will require Chinese auto manufacturers to use approximately 30.00% more palladium in lowering emissions. In addition, European consumers increasingly chose to buy petrol powered cars instead of diesel after an emissions falsification scandal revealed that diesel engines had higher-than-advertised emissions. These shifting consumer preferences increased the need for palladium, which converts petrol powered emissions, and decreased demand for platinum, which converts diesel-powered emissions. In addition, optimism about decreasing trade tensions between the US and China drove expectations for stronger automobile sales in China, bolstering palladium prices.

ARRANGER AND ADVISER'S REPORT (continued)

Arranger and Adviser's review (continued)

Market Review (continued)

iShares Physical Palladium ETC (continued)

Despite rising demand, limited palladium production led to a supply deficit in each of the last eight years, which continued to drive prices higher. Because palladium is a by-product of platinum and nickel mining, its supply depends on production levels of those metals. However, declining prices for both platinum and nickel discouraged mining and refining activity, constraining the production of palladium. An explosion at a South African mine in late February 2020 exacerbated investors' concerns about the palladium supply, driving the price of palladium to an all-time high of $2,862/oz.

However, as the outbreak and subsequent global spread of the coronavirus led to extremely high volatility in financial markets, the price of palladium declined. As equity markets declined, some investors sold precious metals to raise cash for covering losses in riskier investments. The price of palladium declined sharply in March 2020 as industrial demand decreased due to factory closures and slower manufacturing activity during coronavirus-related lockdowns. Industrial production in China contracted nearly 14.00% in the first two months of 2020, reducing demand for palladium. Expectations of sharply lower global automobile sales due to a prolonged economic downturn also weighed on the metal's price, as consumers stayed home, and automobile manufacturers curtailed production. The development of a new catalytic converter technology that requires less palladium also pressured the metal's price.

Palladium prices recovered somewhat at the end of March 2020 as South African mines, which produce nearly 40.00% of the world's palladium, closed to comply with coronavirus-related lockdown measures, further constraining supply. Investor demand for precious metals as a store of value amid economic uncertainty also bolstered palladium prices, although they ended the review year below their record level set in February 2020.

BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited
May 2020

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements from 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report which comprise the Directors' Report and audited financial statements in accordance with Irish law. In particular, in accordance with the Transparency Directive (2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 (S.I.No.277 of 2007) (the "Transparency Directive"), the Directors are required to include in this report a fair review of the business, a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and a responsibility statement relating to these and other matters. The Board considers that the information required to be included in their Management Report is provided in the Arranger and Adviser's Report and note 2 of the financial statements.

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

Under Irish law the Directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and ensure that they contain the additional information required by the Companies Act; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act and enable those financial statements to be audited.

In this regard State Street Bank and Trust Company have been appointed for the purpose of maintaining adequate accounting records. Accordingly, the accounting records are kept at the following address on behalf of State Street Bank and Trust Company:

State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors have entrusted the assets of the Company to the Custodian for safekeeping in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. In this regard the Directors have appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. as Custodian pursuant to the terms of a Custodian Agreement. The address at which this business is conducted is as follows:

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch
125 London Wall
London EC2Y 5AJ
United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

The financial statements are published on the iShares website. The Directors, together with the Arranger and Adviser are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on this website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' Compliance Statement

In accordance with Section 225 of the Companies Act, the Directors are required to acknowledge that the Company is in compliance with its relevant obligations. The Directors further confirm that, based on the procedures implemented and review process established, they have used all reasonable endeavours to secure the Company's compliance with the following obligations and requirements:

1. A compliance policy has been prepared setting out the Company's procedures (that, in the Directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) for ensuring compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;
2. An adequate structure is in place, that in the Directors' opinion, is designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
3. An annual review procedure has been put in place to review the Company's relevant obligation and ensure a structure is in place to comply with these obligations.

Audit Committee

The Directors believe that there is no requirement to form an audit committee as the Board is formed of three non-executive Directors who already perform the duties of the audit committee.

Corporate Governance Statement

General Principles

The Company is subject to and complies with Irish statute comprising the Companies Act. As the Company has been admitted to listing on the official list of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the regulated market of the LSE, the Company adheres to the Listing Rules of the LSE in so far as it relates to an overseas company trading in secured metal linked debt securities. As well as being mindful of the requirements of the Companies Act and the LSE, the Company complies with its own corporate governance requirements as set out in its Articles of Association (the "Articles").

Internal Control and Risk Management Systems in Relation to Financial Reporting

The Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control and risk management systems of the Company in relation to the financial reporting process. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the Company's financial reporting objectives.

The Board has put in place a formal procedure to ensure that relevant accounting records for the Company are properly maintained and are readily available and includes the procedure for the production of half yearly and annual audited financial statements for the Company. The annual audited financial statements of the Company are produced by the Administrator, reviewed by the Arranger and Adviser, then presented to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval and are filed with the Companies Registration Office, Central Bank of Ireland, the Euronext Dublin in accordance with the provisions of the Transparency Directive (2004/109/EC Regulations 2007) and the LSE. The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with applicable Irish law and IFRS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Internal Control and Risk Management Systems in Relation to Financial Reporting (continued)

During the period of this Annual Report, the Board was responsible for the review and approval of the annual financial statements as set out in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities. It is a statutory requirement that the annual financial statements are audited by one or more persons empowered to audit accounts in accordance with the Companies Act and in this regard the Board engages the Independent Auditor. As part of its review procedures the Board receives presentations from relevant parties including consideration of International accounting standards and their impact on the annual financial statements, and presentations and reports on the audit process. The Independent Auditor's Report is reproduced in full in the Annual Report of the Company.

Dealings with Shareholders

The convening and conduct of shareholders' meetings are governed by the Articles and the Companies Act. Although the Directors may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company at any time, the Directors are required to convene an annual general meeting of the Company in each calendar year and within fifteen months of the date of the previous annual general meeting, provided that each annual general meeting is held within nine months of the end of each accounting period of the Company.

Shareholders representing not less than one-tenth of the paid-up share capital of the Company may also request the Directors to convene a shareholders' meeting. At least twenty one clear days' notice for every annual general meeting and any meeting convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to shareholders and fourteen days' notice must be given in the case of any other general meeting, unless the Auditors of the Company and all the shareholders of the Company entitled to attend and vote, agree to shorter notice thereof.

Two shareholders present, either in person or by proxy, constitutes a quorum at a general meeting. The share capital of the Company can be divided into different classes of shares, and the Companies Act and the Articles provide that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the rights attached to any class of shares, is two or more shareholders present in person or by proxy, holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued shares of the relevant class.

Every shareholder present, in person or by proxy who, votes on a show of hands is entitled to one vote. On a poll, every shareholder present, in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held by him. At any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting is decided on a show of hands unless, before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll is demanded by the chairman of the general meeting, or by at least two members or shareholders present, in person or by proxy, having the right to vote at such meeting, or any shareholder or shareholders present, in person or by proxy, representing at least one tenth of the shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting.

Shareholders may resolve to sanction an ordinary resolution or special resolution at a shareholders' meeting. Alternatively, a resolution in writing signed by all of the shareholders for the time being who are entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting of the Company, will be valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held. An ordinary resolution of the Company (or of the shareholders of a particular class of shares) requires a simple majority of the votes cast by the shareholders voting, in person or by proxy, at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. A special resolution of the Company (or of the shareholders of a particular class of shares) requires a majority of not less than 75% of shareholders present, in person or by proxy, and voting in general meeting in order to pass a special resolution including a resolution to amend the Articles.

Board Composition and Activities

In accordance with the Articles, unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the Company in a general meeting, the number of Directors may not be more than nine, nor less than three, provided always that a majority of the Directors shall be Independent Directors. In accordance with the Articles, it is not necessary for Directors to retire by rotation or otherwise seek re-election. BlackRock has the power at any time and from time to time to appoint or remove any person as BlackRock Director or Secretary. Directors may, subject to the Articles, appoint additional Independent Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Board Composition and Activities (continued)

Where there are less than two Independent Directors holding office, Ordinary Shareholders and the Trustee may appoint Independent Directors. Ordinary Shareholders and the Trustee may remove Independent Directors by ordinary resolution in accordance with the Articles and the Companies Act. The Board currently comprises three non-executive Directors, two of whom are independent. Details of the current Directors are on the following pages, under the heading "Directors".

The Board is responsible for the Company's overall direction and strategy and to this end it reserves the decision making power on issues such as the determination of medium and longer term goals, review of managerial performance, supervision of delegates, organisational structure and capital needs and commitments to achieve the Company's strategic goals. To achieve these responsibilities, the Board meets four times a year to review the operations of the Company, address matters of strategic importance and to receive reports from the Administrator, Custodian and the Arranger and Adviser. However, a Director may, and the Company Secretary on the requisition of a Director will, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

Topics arising at any meeting of the Directors are determined by the Chairman. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Directors is two Independent Directors.

During the financial year ended 30 April 2020 Kevin O'Brien, Barry O'Dwyer and Michael Griffin attended all six Board meetings.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Directors control the affairs of the Company and are responsible for the overall investment policy which will be determined by them and provided to the Arranger and Adviser. The Directors have delegated certain duties and responsibilities to the Arranger and Adviser with regards to the management of the Company.

The Arranger and Adviser

The Company has appointed BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited as its Arranger and Adviser pursuant to the Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Arranger and Adviser has responsibility for the management and administration of the Company's affairs and the distribution of the shares, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors.

Results

The results for the financial year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 21.

Significant events since the financial year end

The significant events which have occurred since the financial year end are set out in note 17 of the notes to the financial statements of the Company.

Directors

The Directors who served during the financial year are shown on page 1.

Michael Griffin (Chairman, Irish): Mr Griffin has over 40 years' experience in the financial sector. For the past 20 years, he has been a non-executive director of fund companies in Dublin and Luxembourg where he has worked with some of the leading sponsors in the sector. Most of his executive experience was with the wholesale arm of the Ulster Bank Group in Dublin where he served on the board and management committee of Ulster Investment Bank Limited for 12 years. In his role he managed the Treasury trading of the bank which included sovereign debt, money markets and foreign exchange. He was Chairman of the Irish Bankers' Federation EMU Capital Markets Committee from 1996 to 1999. He is a fellow of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors (continued)

Kevin O'Brien (Irish): Mr O'Brien graduated from University College Cork (The National University of Ireland) with an Honours degree in Commerce. He joined Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers) where he qualified as a Chartered Accountant. He joined Lifetime Assurance (the bancassurance subsidiary of the Bank of Ireland Group) as a Senior Financial Accountant, before being appointed Operations Manager and subsequently Managing Director of the Bank of Ireland's general insurance business. He joined Bank of Ireland Asset Management in 2000, where he held a number of senior roles including Director - Wholesale Funds and Director - Business Strategy. In 2009 he completed a Certificate and a Diploma in Company Direction and was admitted by the Institute of Directors as a Chartered Director in 2013. He now works as an Independent Non-Executive Director within the investment funds sector. Through his portfolio of directorships he has exposure to a fund services provider, the equity, fixed income, credit, precious metal and derivatives markets.

Barry O'Dwyer (Irish): Mr O'Dwyer is a Managing Director at BlackRock. He is the Head of Funds Governance and registrations/listings for BlackRock's European open-ended fund range and is the Chief Executive Officer for BlackRock's Regulated Irish business. Mr. O'Dwyer serves as a Director on a number of BlackRock corporate, fund, and management companies in Ireland, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Germany and on BlackRock's UK Life company. He was the Chairman of the Irish Funds Industry Association 2014-2015 and was a member of An Taoiseach's Financial Services Industry Advisory Committee 2015-2018. He is a board director of Financial Services Ireland and the Irish Association of Investment Managers. Mr. O'Dwyer joined BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited in 1999 as head of risk management and moved to his present role in 2006. Prior to joining BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, Mr O'Dwyer worked as risk manager at Gartmore Investment Management and at HypoVereinsbank and National Westminster Bank. Mr O'Dwyer graduated from Trinity College Dublin with a degree in Business Studies and Economics in 1991. He holds a Chartered Association of Certified Accountants qualification and an MBA from London City University Business School.

Directors' and Company Secretary's Interests and Transactions

The Directors and Company Secretary had no interest in the shares, of the Company during the financial years ended 30 April 2020 and 30 April 2019, other than those disclosed in the related party note on page 36.

No Director had, at any time during the financial year, an interest in any contract of significance, in relation to the business of the Company.

Review of Business and Future Developments

The specific investment objectives and policies of each Series, as set out in the Arranger and Adviser's Report, are formulated by the Board at the time of the creation of the Series. Investors in a Series are expected to be informed investors who have taken professional advice, are able to bear capital risk, and should view investment in a Series as a medium to long term investment. A description of the Series and market review can be found in the Arranger and Adviser's Report.

Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial instruments and risks facing the Company are set out on pages 26 to 30. See pages 2 and 3 for United Kingdom exit from the European Union and Coronavirus.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Independent Auditor

Relevant audit information

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. The Directors have taken all the steps that should have been taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Appointment of Auditor

The Directors appointed Ernst & Young as independent auditor from 17 August 2018 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 30 April 2019 and subsequent financial periods, in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is 2 years.

Responsibility Statement, in accordance with the Transparency Directive

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on page 1 of this report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 April 2020 and its statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Arranger and Adviser's Report contained in the annual report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company. A description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces is provided in the Arranger and Adviser's Report and note 2 of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Michael Griffin
Director

26 June 2020

Kevin O'Brien
Director

26 June 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of iShares Physical Metals plc ('the Company') for the year ended 30 April 2020, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 April 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC (CONTINUED)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Existence of physical metals at fair value We have considered the existence of physical metals at fair value of $11,335,783,972 (2019: $4,269,561,009) as a key audit matter as it is a key component of the Company's overall Statement of Financial Position. Refer to Accounting policy 1.2 and Note 8 of the Financial Statements.	We obtained a portfolio listing of physical metals at fair value from the administrator of the Company as at 30 April 2020. We obtained an independent confirmation from the Company's Custodian of the existence and assay of these assets as at 30 April 2020, agreeing the amounts per the accounting records to the independent custody records and auditing reconciling items.	No issues have been noted from the performance of our procedures over this key audit matter.
Valuation of physical metals at fair value and ETC securities at fair value We have considered the valuation of physical metals at fair value of $11,335,783,972 (2019: $4,269,561,009) and ETC securities at fair value of $11,334,013,417 (2019: $4,268,575,952) as a key audit matter as this is a key driver of the Company's performance. Refer to Accounting policy 1.2, Note 8 and Note 9 of the Financial Statements.	We have obtained a portfolio listing of physical metals at fair value and ETC securities at fair value from the Company as at 30 April 2020. We assessed the reasonableness of the valuation for all physical metals at fair value as at 30 April 2020. We assessed the reasonableness of the valuation for all ETC securities at fair value as at 30 April 2020, reviewing the reference to the exchange quoted value of the underlying secured physical metal holdings and adjusted for the TER payable to the Arranger and Adviser.	No issues have been noted from the performance of our procedures over this key audit matter.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC (CONTINUED)

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality to be 1% of the value of exchange traded notes. We believe that total exchange traded notes is an appropriate measurement basis since the users of the financial statements may focus on this than on earnings.

During the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality and made no changes to it.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 50% of our defined materiality. We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to our knowledge of the company and its industry, our past history with the entity, the effectiveness of its control environment and our assessment of the risks associated with the engagement.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of 5% of our defined materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

An overview of the scope of our audit report

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the company and effectiveness of controls, including controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set on page 6, the directors are 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 they determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC (CONTINUED)

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 (Ireland) 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.

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. 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 Company and determined that the most significant is the Companies Act 2014.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by updating our understanding of the adequate system of internal control in place. We also considered the existence of independent service providers, proper segregation of duties and the regulated environment in which the Company operated, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by management override of controls.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries to those charged with governance into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, review of board meeting minutes during the year and obtaining representation from the management.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsiblities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We were appointed by the Board of Directors on 17 August 2018 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 30 April 2019 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is 2 years.

The non-audit services prohibited by IAASA's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company in conducting our audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the board of directors.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC (CONTINUED)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members 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 Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report,

Lisa Kealy
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Office: Dublin

26 June 2020

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

	Notes	Financial year ended 30 April 2020 $	Financial year ended 30 April 2019 $
Other income	4,5	500	500
Net gains/(losses) on physical metals at fair value	5	1,949,016,651	(57,092,101)
Net (losses)/gains on ETC Securities at fair value	5	(1,932,163,622)	66,978,136
Net operating income		**16,853,529**	**9,886,535**
Operating expenses	5	(16,853,029)	(9,886,035)
Net profit for the financial year before tax		**500**	**500**
Taxation	7	(125)	(125)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**375**	**375**

There are no recognised gains or losses arising in the financial year other than those dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income. In arriving at the results of the financial year, all amounts relate to continuing operations.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

	Share Capital $	Revenue Reserves $	Total Equity $
Balance as at 30 April 2018	**56,413**	**543**	**56,956**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	375	375
Balance as at 30 April 2019	**56,413**	**918**	**57,331**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	375	375
Balance as at 30 April 2020	**56,413**	**1,293**	**57,706**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 April 2020

	Notes	30 April 2020 $	30 April 2019 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		57,831	57,455
Physical metals at fair value	9	11,335,783,972	4,269,561,009
Total current assets		**11,335,841,803**	**4,269,618,464**
EQUITY			
Share Capital		(56,413)	(56,413)
Revenue reserves		(1,293)	(918)
Total equity		**(57,706)**	**(57,331)**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	11	(1,770,555)	(985,056)
Corporation tax payable	7	(125)	(125)
ETC Securities at fair value	10	(11,334,013,417)	(4,268,575,952)
Total current liabilities		**(11,335,784,097)**	**(4,269,561,133)**
Total equity and liabilities		**(11,335,841,803)**	**(4,269,618,464)**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

Michael Griffin
Director

26 June 2020

Kevin O'Brien
Director

26 June 2020

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

	Financial year ended 30 April 2020 $	Financial year ended 30 April 2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	375	375
Unrealised appreciation on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,615,899,556	1,762,855
Unrealised (depreciation) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,599,046,525)	(38,675,989)
Adjustments to reconcile total comprehensive income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in operating assets:		
Physical metals at fair value	(6,733,105,868)	(901,185,874)
Increase in operating liabilities:		
Payables	785,499	233,047
Net cash used in operating activities	**(6,715,466,963)**	**(937,865,586)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
ETC Securities issued*	8,682,710,098	3,177,370,779
ETC Securities redeemed*	(1,967,242,759)	(2,239,504,820)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**6,715,467,339**	**937,865,959**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	376	373
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the financial year	57,455	57,082
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the financial year	**57,831**	**57,455**

The Company paid corporation tax of $125 during the financial year.
*ETC Securities trades are carried out in specie.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and those parts of the Companies Act applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of physical metals and ETC Securities held at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the entity financial statements are disclosed in note 1.4.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the financial year

IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" was issued by the IASB on 7 June 2017 and became effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRIC 23 is an interpretation which clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 "Income Taxes" when there is uncertainty over tax treatments. IFRIC 23 was developed as an interpretation of IAS 12 and so it relates only to income taxes within the scope of that standard. The new standard does not have an impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

There are no other new standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the financial year which are considered to be applicable to the financial statements of the Company.

New standards and amendments to standards that are relevant to the Company but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

There are no new standards and amendments to standards, that are relevant to the Company but are not yet effective and have not yet been early adopted by the Company which are considered to be applicable to the financial statements of the Company.

Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are:

1.1 ETC Securities

1.1.1 Issue and redemption of ETC Securities

The Company issues Exchange Traded Commodity (ETC) Securities to provide investors with exposure to the performance of various physical metals. The ETC Securities, which are undated, are issued in the form of debt instruments that are backed by fully allocated physical holdings of the relevant metal. A security is issued or redeemed when a corresponding amount of physical metal has transferred into or from the allocated accounts maintained by the Company's Custodian or relevant Sub-Custodian.

1.1.2 Classification of ETC Securities

The Company designates the ETC Securities issued as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss both on initial recognition and on an ongoing basis. The ETC Securities have been designated as at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate an accounting mismatch, that would otherwise arise with the physical metals, enabling both the ETC Securities and the physical metals to be measured at fair value with gains or losses on both being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.1 ETC Securities (continued)

1.1.3 Measurement of ETC Securities

The exchange quoted value of the ETC Securities is determined by reference to the underlying physical metals. Changes in the fair value of the ETC Securities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. ETC Securities are valued using valuation techniques, as detailed in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements.

1.2 Physical metal

The Company holds physical metal at least equal to the amount due to holders of ETC Securities solely for the purposes of meeting its obligations under the ETC Securities. The physical metal is measured at fair value, as detailed in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements, and changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Any costs to sell physical metal that arise in the course of settling the Company's obligations under the ETC Securities are borne by the holders of the ETC Securities.

The physical metal is recognised when the metal is received into the vault of the Custodian or relevant Sub-Custodian. The physical metal is derecognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have all been substantially transferred.

1.3 Determining the fair value of physical metal

The fair value of physical metal as at the reporting date is determined by reference to prices published by London Bullion Market Association (″LBMA″), for Gold and Silver and the London Platinum and Palladium Market ("LPPM"), in respect of Platinum and Palladium.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The estimates and associated judgements are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results.

1.5 Fees and expenses

The TER is the rate per annum and is applied to the Metal Entitlement on a daily basis. Each day, the Metal Entitlement attached to each ETC Security is reduced at a rate equal to the portion of the TER in metal applicable to such day. The TER is accounted for on an accruals basis and is payable monthly in arrears.

1.6 Foreign currency

1.6.1 Functional and presentation currency

Foreign currency items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the functional currency which is the United States Dollar. The presentation currency is the same as the functional currency.

1.6.2 Transactions and balances

The Euro denominated cash balance held in relation to the equity share capital of the Company is translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction.

The Company did not partake in any other foreign currency transactions during the financial year ended 30 April 2020 (30 April 2019: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Payables

Payables are initially recognised at cost and continue to be measured at cost. As per fees and expenses the payables are based on the TER.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents may include deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.9 Segmental reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. It is the opinion of the Directors that each Series can be treated as a segment as the return on each Series is linked to a different metal.

The split of physical metals at fair value and ETC Securities at fair value by Series and the unit price per Series are shown in notes 5, 9 and 10 to the financial statements. Performance figures of each Series are included in the Arranger and Adviser's report and in note 5 to the financial statements. There were no transactions between reportable segments during the financial year.

1.10 Statement of cash flows

The indirect method has been applied in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

1.11 Taxation

Tax on profit on ordinary activities is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Current tax is calculated on taxable income for the financial year using tax rates applicable to the Company's activities at the financial year end date.

1.12 Other income

Other income is accounted for on an accruals basis. Annually in March there will be $500 cash withheld on the settlement of March's TER. This will be reflected as $125 income on each metal totalling $500.

2. Financial instruments and risks

The Company's activities expose it to the various types of risk which are associated with the relevant precious metal, ETC Securities and the markets in which it operates. 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 Company.

The Board review half yearly investment performance reports and receive half yearly presentations from the Arranger and Adviser covering the Company's performance and risk profile during the financial year. The Board has appointed the Arranger and Adviser to act on behalf of the Company under the terms and conditions of the ETC Securities and the Company's transaction documents.

The risk exposure of the Company is set out as follows:

2.1 Market price of the ETC Securities and Physical metals

Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of the relevant precious metal which is influenced by price movements. It represents the potential loss that each Series may suffer through holding market positions in the face of market movements.

Physical metals are generally more volatile than most other asset classes, making investments in physical metals riskier and more complex than other investments. The performance of a physical metal is dependent upon various factors, including (without limitation) supply and demand, liquidity, natural disasters, direct investment costs, location, changes in tax rates, financial markets and changes in laws, regulations and the activities of governmental or regulatory bodies.

2. Financial instruments and risks (continued)

2.1 Market price of the ETC Securities and Physical metals (continued)

2.1.1 Market Risk arising from Market price of the ETC Securities and Physical metals

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of physical metals or ETC Securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the metals, the individual ETC Securities or its issuer, or factors affecting similar assets or ETC Securities 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 Company and market prices of its investments.

An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now developed into a global pandemic. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19 has adversely affected the economies of many nations across the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets, and could continue with extents that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty.

The Company is exposed to other price risk arising from its holding of physical metals. The movements in the prices of these holdings result in movements in the performance of the Company. The Securityholders are exposed to the market price risk of their Metal Entitlement.

The market price of each Series of ETC Securities will be affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

(i) the value and volatility of the physical metal referenced by the relevant Series of ETC Securities;

(ii) the value and volatility of metals in general;

(iii) market perception, interest rates, yields and foreign exchange rates;

(iv) the creditworthiness of, among others, the Custodian, any applicable Sub-Custodian, the Administrator, the Registrar, the Authorised Participants and each Metal Counterparty (JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.); and

(v) liquidity in the ETC Securities on the secondary market.

The Company does not consider other price risk to be a significant risk to the Company as any fluctuation in the value of the physical metal will ultimately be borne by the Securityholders. Therefore, assuming all other variables remain constant any increase/(decrease) in the market price of the physical metals would have an equal increase/(decrease) on the value of the ETC Securities issued. A hypothetical 1% increase in the market price of the physical metals would have an increase of $113,357,840 (30 April 2019: $42,695,610) on the value of the ETC Securities issued. A hypothetical 1% decrease in the market price of the physical metals would have an equal but opposite impact on the value of the ETC Securities issued.

The Series offer investors instant, easily-accessible and flexible exposure to the movement in spot prices of the relevant physical metal. Each Series' performance is correlated to its benchmark. The correlation of the Series' performance against the benchmark is a metric monitored by key management personnel.

2.1.2 Market risk arising from foreign currency risk

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

2. Financial instruments and risks (continued)

2.1 Market price of the ETC Securities and Physical metals (continued)
2.1.2 Market risk arising from foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company does not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk as subscriptions and buy-backs are predominantly carried out by transfers of physical metal. The Company maintains an amount of foreign currency in relation to the equity share capital of the Company, held in a Euro denominated account, however the associated risk is insignificant.

2.1.3 Market risk arising from interest rate risk

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

There is some interest rate risk associated with cash held at bank. However, it is not considered significant. The Company has no other interest rate risk.

2.2 Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction will fail to fulfil an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company.

The Company is exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default from transactions involving its holdings of physical metals, its transactions with Metal Counterparties in order to meet its monthly TER and any potential buy-back requests.

The Company's Custodian is JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London Branch (the "Custodian"). The Company's ability to meet its obligations with respect to the ETC Securities is dependent upon the performance of the Custodian of its obligations under the relevant Custody Agreement. Secured Property (metal held in allocated accounts in the Custodial network) in respect of each Series is held by the Custodian and/or with a Sub-Custodian who has entered into a Sub-Custodian Agreement with the Custodian. Consequently, the Securityholders are relying on the creditworthiness of the Custodian and/or any relevant Sub-Custodian. The physical metals are segregated from the assets of the Custodian and Sub-Custodian into allocated accounts, with ownership rights remaining with the Company.

Currently the Company has no Sub-Custodians in operation.

Securityholders will be at risk if the Custodian or any relevant Sub-Custodian does not, in practice, maintain such a segregation. In order to mitigate the risk of the Custodian and/or any Sub-Custodian not segregating and/or allocating underlying metal, the Custody Agreement provides that the Custodian will maintain a list setting out the vault location and serial identification numbers of all bars, plates or ingots of underlying metal held by the Custodian and any Sub-Custodian for the benefit of the Company in the allocated account(s) and will update this list on at least a daily basis.

Furthermore the Company's risk exposure to the Custodian and Sub-Custodian is reduced as it issues ETC Securities only after the metal representing the subscription settlement amount has been deposited to the allocated accounts. While the Company has put in place this arrangement to minimise the holding of metal in unallocated accounts, there may be short periods of time during which underlying metal may pass through unallocated accounts. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Custodian or Sub-Custodian may cause the Company's rights with respect to its physical metals to be delayed or limited.

To mitigate the Company's exposure to the Custodian and Sub-Custodian, the Arranger and Adviser employs specific procedures to ensure that the Custodian is a reputable institution and that the counterparty credit risk is acceptable to the Company. The Company only transacts with Custodians that are regulated entities subject to prudential supervision, or with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit- rating agencies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

2. Financial instruments and risks (continued)

2.2 Counterparty credit risk (continued)

The physical metals are held by the Custodian or relevant Sub-Custodian in its vault premises. The Custodian and Sub-Custodian have no obligation to maintain insurance specific to the Company or specific only to the physical metal held for the Company against theft, damage or loss, however insurance is maintained in connection with the Custodian's business including in support of its obligations to the Company under the Custodian Agreement.

There is a risk that the physical metal could be lost, stolen or damaged and the Company would not be able to satisfy its obligations in respect of the ETC Securities. In such an event the Company may, with the consent of the Trustee and the Arranger and Adviser, adjust the Metal Entitlement of each Security of the relevant Series to the extent necessary to reflect such damage or loss.

The long term credit rating of the Custodian is A+ (30 April 2019: A+) (Standard and Poor's rating).

Counterparty credit risk is monitored and managed by BlackRock Risk and Quantitative Analysis ("RQA") Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team. The team is headed by BlackRock's Chief Counterparty Credit Officer who reports 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.

The BlackRock 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 Company has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company to provide services relating to the establishment and operation of a cash account in respect of each Series of ETC Securities and the Company cash account which holds the share capital and any potential profit of the Company. The Company will be exposed to the counterparty credit risk of State Street Bank and Trust Company in respect of the cash held by same. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of State Street Bank and Trust Company, the Company will be treated as a general creditor.

The long term credit rating of the parent company of State Street Bank and Trust Company, State Street Corporation is A (30 April 2019: A) (Standard and Poor's rating).

There were no past due or impaired assets as of 30 April 2020 or 30 April 2019.

2.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its ETC Securities.

The Company does not have a significant exposure to liquidity risk due to the buy-back of ETC Securities being settled in transfers of physical metal except in certain limited circumstances.

The Authorised Participant of a Series may request that the Company buy-back ETC Securities of a Series. ETC Securities bought back from Authorised Participants will be subject to a buy-back fee and will be settled by physical delivery of an amount of the relevant metal equal to the product of the Metal Entitlement as at the relevant buy-back trade date and the aggregate number of ETC Securities to be repurchased.

In limited circumstances (such as when there are no Authorised Participants in respect of a Series), the Company may, in its sole discretion, by issuing a Non-Authorised Participant Buy-Back Notice, allow Securityholders who are not Authorised Participants to request that the Company buy-back ETC Securities in respect of the relevant Series.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

2. Financial instruments and risks (continued)

2.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

ETC Securities bought back from each Non-Authorised Participant Securityholder will be subject to a buy-back fee and will be for a cash amount in US Dollars equal to the sale proceeds of the Metal Entitlement as at the relevant buy-back trade date. The Company will be exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting these buy-backs and will need to sell the metal at prevailing market prices to meet liquidity demands.

Not all markets in physical metals are liquid and able to quickly and adequately react to changes in supply and demand. The fact that there are only a few market participants in the physical metals markets means that speculative investments can have negative consequences and may distort prices and market liquidity.

The Company may not be able to sell the full Metal Entitlement for the ETC Securities in one day and may need to sell such metal over a series of days. For these reasons, buy-back proceeds (in cash) for cash buy-backs are likely to take longer to be paid out than buy-back proceeds (in metal) for physical metal buy-backs.

The Company's liquidity risk is managed by the Arranger and Adviser in accordance with established policies and procedures in place.

3. Fair value hierarchy

The Company is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques used to price securities based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments 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-specific inputs.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable 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 unobservable 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.

3. Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Arranger and Adviser. The Arranger and Adviser considers observable data 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.

3.1 Fair value of physical metals

Physical metals are deemed to be classified as level 1, as they are valued using a listed price. The fair value of physical metal as at the reporting date is determined by reference to prices published by London Bullion Market Association (″LBMA″), for Gold and Silver and the London Platinum and Palladium Market ("LPPM"), in respect of Platinum and Palladium.

3.2 Fair value of ETC securities and valuation techniques used

ETC Securities issued by the Company in relation to each Series are classified within level 2. The fair value of the ETC Securities issued is determined by reference to the exchange quoted value of the underlying secured physical metal holdings and adjusted for the TER payable to the Arranger and Adviser. This valuation technique represents the price of the ETC Securities at which Authorised Participants subscribe and request buy-backs of ETC Securities directly with the Company. There are no significant unobservable inputs to this valuation technique.

3.3 Transfers between level 2 and level 3 and changes in valuation techniques

There were no transfers between levels for ETC Securities during the financial year. The Company did not hold any level 3 securities throughout the financial year or at 30 April 2020 or 30 April 2019. There were also no changes made to any of the valuation techniques applied as at 30 April 2019.

Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred when the pricing source for a particular security has changed which triggers a change in level as defined under IFRS 13 ″Fair Value Measurement″.

4. Other income

	Financial year ended 30 April 2020 $	Financial year ended 30 April 2019 $
Other income	500	500
Total	500	500

5. Gains and losses per Series

Financial year ended 30 April 2020

	iShares Physical Gold ETC $	iShares Physical Silver ETC $	iShares Physical Platinum ETC $	iShares Physical Palladium ETC $	Company Total $
Other income	125	125	125	125	500
Net gains/(losses) on physical metal at fair value	1,961,444,456	(61,891)	(15,886,537)	3,520,623	1,949,016,651
Net (losses)/gains on ETC securities at fair value	(1,945,249,832)	516,251	16,046,988	(3,477,029)	(1,932,163,622)
Total gains	**16,194,749**	**454,485**	**160,576**	**43,719**	**16,853,529**
Operating expenses:					
TER	(16,194,624)	(454,360)	(160,451)	(43,594)	(16,853,029)
Net profit for the financial year	**125**	**125**	**125**	**125**	**500**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

5. Gains and losses per Series (continued)

Financial year ended 30 April 2019

	iShares Physical Gold ETC	iShares Physical Silver ETC	iShares Physical Platinum ETC	iShares Physical Palladium ETC	Company Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Other income	125	125	125	125	500
Net (losses)/gains on physical metal at fair value	(51,902,212)	(6,963,999)	96,758	1,677,352	(57,092,101)
Net gains/(losses) on ETC securities at fair value	61,360,397	7,288,256	(15,785)	(1,654,732)	66,978,136
Total gains	**9,458,310**	**324,382**	**81,098**	**22,745**	**9,886,535**
Operating expenses:					
TER	(9,458,185)	(324,257)	(80,973)	(22,620)	(9,886,035)
Net profit for the financial year	**125**	**125**	**125**	**125**	**500**

6. Total Expense Ratio

Fees earned by the Arranger and Adviser during the financial year and balances outstanding as at 30 April 2020 are disclosed in note 5 and note 11 respectively.

Each Series pays an “all in one” operational fee to the Arranger and Adviser, which accrues at a rate per annum equal to the TER. The Arranger and Adviser uses this fee to pay the agreed fees of other service providers of the Company.

The TER is applied to the Metal Entitlement on a daily basis to determine a daily deduction of an amount of metal from the Metal Entitlement.

Fees and expenses payable on a monthly basis by the Company to the Arranger and Adviser will be paid out of the relevant Series of ETC Securities by way of the sale of metal. The amount of metal to be sold is a predetermined amount based on the Metal Entitlements of the ETC Securities of each Series.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020, Director’s fees of €38,000 (30 April 2019: €38,000) are included in the TER. All Directors fees relate to qualifying services.

Audit fees (including expenses) relating to the audit of the financial statements of €15,000 (30 April 2019: €15,000) are payable out of the TER. Tax advisory fees of €2,012 (30 April 2019: €2,012) were also payable to the auditor out of the TER. There were no fees other than the tax advisory fees and audit fees paid to Ernst & Young in Ireland as the auditor of the Company as no other services were provided.

The TER may be varied by the Company at the request of the Arranger and Adviser and in the case of an increase, 30 calendar days notice will be given to Securityholders of such series in accordance with Condition 18 (Terms and Conditions of the Securities section of the prospectus).

Save as disclosed above, no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted or are payable by the Company in connection with the issue of ETC Securities or sale of any metal of the Company.

7. Taxation

The Company will be taxable as a securitisation company pursuant to Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (the “TCA”). All expenses that are not capital in nature and are for the purposes of the Company’s activities will be deductible from income in order to determine taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

7. Taxation (continued)

The Company is a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110 of the TCA. As such, the profits are chargeable to corporation tax under Case III of Schedule D at a rate of 25%.

	Financial year ended 30 April 2020 $	Financial year ended 30 April 2019 $
Net profit for the financial year before tax	500	500
Corporation tax rate 25%	(125)	(125)
Taxation charge	**(125)**	**(125)**

8. Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is €100,000 divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each, of which €40,000 divided into 40,000 ordinary shares of €1 each have been issued. All of the issued shares are fully paid up and are held by or to the order of Wilmington Trust SP Services (Dublin) Limited (the “Share Trustee”). The Share Trustee holds them on trust for charitable purposes to the value of €40,000 ($56,413) (30 April 2019 €40,000 ($56,413)).

9. Physical metals at fair value

The following tables summarise the activity in metal bullion during the financial year:

30 April 2020

	Gold Troy Ounces*	Silver Troy Ounces	Platinum Troy Ounces	Palladium Troy Ounces
Balance at the beginning of financial year	3,231,596	6,120,763	31,129	4,606
Metal Contributed**	5,568,873	10,381,169	79,570	6,473
Metal Distributed***	(2,264,825)	(6,602,565)	(38,004)	(2,007)
Metal Sold	(10,438)	(26,728)	(178)	(22)
Balance at the end of financial year	**6,525,206**	**9,872,639**	**72,517**	**9,050**

** Subscriptions
*** Redemptions

Physical metals at fair value	Troy Ounces*	Price per Troy Ounce $	Fair Value $
Gold	6,525,206	1,702.75	11,110,793,680
Silver	9,872,639	15.34	151,396,913
Platinum	72,517	767.00	55,620,413
Palladium	9,050	1,986.00	17,972,966
Total			**11,335,783,972**

* All metal amounts are measured in troy ounces except for gold which is measured in fine troy ounces. Metal amounts are rounded to whole numbers. Valuations disclosed are based on the unrounded metal amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

9. Physical metals at fair value (continued)

30 April 2019

	Gold Troy Ounces*	Silver Troy Ounces	Platinum Troy Ounces	Palladium Troy Ounces
Balance at the beginning of financial year	2,485,409	4,940,745	19,658	5,500
Metal Contributed	2,474,211	2,943,380	13,938	2,648
Metal Distributed	(1,720,708)	(1,742,544)	(2,373)	(3,523)
Metal Sold	(7,316)	(20,818)	(94)	(19)
Balance at the end of financial year	**3,231,596**	**6,120,763**	**31,129**	**4,606**

Physical metals at fair value	Troy Ounces*	Price per Troy Ounce $	Fair Value $
Gold	3,231,596	1,282.30	4,143,875,773
Silver	6,120,763	14.99	91,719,635
Platinum	31,129	889.00	27,673,379
Palladium	4,606	1,366.00	6,292,222
Total			**4,269,561,009**

* All metal amounts are measured in troy ounces except for gold which is measured in fine troy ounces. Metal amounts are rounded to whole numbers. Valuations disclosed are based on the unrounded metal amounts.

10. ETC securities at fair value

The following table summarises activity in the ETC Securities of each Series during the financial year:

30 April 2020

	iShares Physical Gold No. of Securities	iShares Physical Silver No. of Securities	iShares Physical Platinum No. of Securities	iShares Physical Palladium No. of Securities
Balance at the beginning of financial year	164,836,821	6,319,580	2,142,708	158,527
ETC Securities issued	284,513,781	10,752,812	5,494,027	223,495
ETC Securities redeemed	(115,707,608)	(6,837,613)	(2,624,662)	(69,300)
Balance at the end of financial year	**333,642,994**	**10,234,779**	**5,012,073**	**312,722**

	No. of Securities	Price per Security* $	Fair Value* $
iShares Physical Gold ETC	333,642,994	33.2963	(11,109,089,428)
iShares Physical Silver ETC	10,234,779	14.7878	(151,350,349)
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	5,012,073	11.0945	(55,606,451)
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	312,722	57.4542	(17,967,189)
Total			**(11,334,013,417)**

*Price per security is rounded to 4 decimal places. Valuations disclosed are based on the unrounded price per security.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

10. ETC securities at fair value (continued)

30 April 2019

	iShares Physical Gold No. of Securities	iShares Physical Silver No. of Securities	iShares Physical Platinum No. of Securities	iShares Physical Palladium No. of Securities
Balance at the beginning of financial year	126,459,321	5,080,884	1,347,690	188,527
ETC Securities issued	126,073,224	3,033,696	958,018	91,000
ETC Securities redeemed	(87,695,724)	(1,795,000)	(163,000)	(121,000)
Balance at the end of financial year	**164,836,821**	**6,319,580**	**2,142,708**	**158,527**

	No. of Securities	Price per Security* $	Fair Value* $
iShares Physical Gold ETC	164,836,821	25.1335	(4,142,934,248)
iShares Physical Silver ETC	6,319,580	14.5085	(91,687,469)
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	2,142,708	12.9109	(27,664,386)
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	158,527	39.6768	(6,289,849)
Total			**(4,268,575,952)**

*Price per security is rounded to 4 decimal places. Valuations disclosed are based on the unrounded price per security.

11. Payables

Arranger and Adviser Fees	30 April 2020 $	30 April 2019 $
iShares Physical Gold ETC	(1,704,252)	(941,524)
iShares Physical Silver ETC	(46,564)	(32,166)
iShares Physical Platinum ETC	(13,962)	(8,993)
iShares Physical Palladium ETC	(5,777)	(2,373)
Total	**(1,770,555)**	**(985,056)**

12. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There were no significant commitments or contingent liabilities at the financial year ended 30 April 2020 (30 April 2019: Nil).

13. Exchange rates

The rates of exchange ruling as at 30 April 2020 were:

	30 April 2020
EUR1 = USD	1.0953

The rates of exchange ruling as at 30 April 2019 were:

	30 April 2019
EUR1 = USD	1.1207

14. Employees of the Company

The Company had no employees during the financial year ended 30 April 2020 or 30 April 2019. The Directors are all non-executive.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

15. Related parties

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

The following entities are disclosed as related parties to the Company as at 30 April 2020:

Board of Directors of the Company

Arranger and Adviser: BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited

The ultimate holding Company of the Arranger and Adviser is BlackRock, Inc. a company incorporated in Delaware USA. During the period, PNC Financial Services Group Inc. ("PNC"), was a substantial shareholder in BlackRock, Inc. PNC did not provide any services to the Entity in the financial years ended 30 April 2020 and 30 April 2019.

When arranging transactions in securities for the Company, affiliates of PNC may provide securities brokerage, foreign exchange, banking and other services, or may act as principal, on their usual terms and may benefit therefrom.

The services of PNC companies could have been used by the Arranger and Adviser where it is considered appropriate to do so provided that their commissions and other terms of business are generally comparable with those available from unassociated brokers and agents in the markets concerned, and this is consistent with the above policy of obtaining best net results.

Fees payable to the Arranger and Adviser are paid out of the TER charged to the Company. This fee forms part of the TER included in operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Barry O'Dwyer is a non-executive Director of the Company, an employee of the BlackRock group and also serves on the boards of Directors of a number of BlackRock Companies.

Significant Holdings

All of the issued shares of the Company are fully paid up and are held by or to the order of Wilmington Trust SP Services (Dublin) Limited (the "Share Trustee"). The Share Trustee holds them on trust for charitable purposes.

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 share class.

No provisions have been recognised by the Company against amounts due from related parties at the financial year end date (30 April 2019: Nil).

No amounts have been written off in the financial year in respect of amounts due to or from related parties (30 April 2019: Nil).

No commitments secured or unsecured or guarantees have been entered into with related parties during the financial year (30 April 2019: Nil).

16. Significant events

A revised version of the iShares Physical Metals plc base prospectus (the ″Prospectus″) was noted by the Central Bank of Ireland on 25 October 2019 to reflect Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 to update the risk factors, selling restrictions, tax disclosures sections.

On 24 January 2020, the TER for iShares Physical Gold ETC changed from 0.25% to 0.19%.

There have been no other significant events with occurred during the financial year end which in the opinion of the Directors of the Company may have had a material impact on the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY (continued)

17. Subsequent events

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

As communicated to securityholders in the circular dated 12 May 2020, effective 11 June 2020, the clearing and settlement model for the securities of iShares Physical Gold ETC, iShares Physical Silver ETC, iShares Physical Platinum ETC and iShares Physical Palladium ETC was changed to the International Central Securities Depositary ("ICSD") structure.

There have been no other events subsequent to the financial year end which in the opinion of the Directors of the Company may have had a material impact on the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2020.

18. Approval date

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 26 June 2020.

iSHARES PHYSICAL METALS PLC

DISCLAIMERS

Regulatory Information

BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'), registered office at 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL, England, Tel +44 (0)20 7743 3000. For your protection, calls are usually recorded. iShares Physical Metals public limited company (the "Company") was incorporated in Ireland under registration number 494646 on 7 February 2011 with limited liability and is organised under the laws of Ireland as a Public Limited Company ("plc") pursuant to the Companies Act. It has been established as a special purpose vehicle for the purpose of issuing asset backed securities. The Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation (EU) 2017/1129/EC and approved by the Central Bank of Ireland, as competent authority under the Prospectus Directive.

Risk Warnings

Investment in the products mentioned in this document may not be suitable for all investors and involve a significant degree of risk. Investors should read carefully and ensure they understand the Risk Factors in the Prospectus. Past performance is not a guide to future performance and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product. The price of the investments may go up or down and the investor may not get back the amount invested. Your income is not fixed and may fluctuate. The securities are priced in US Dollars and the value of the investment in other currencies will be affected by exchange rate movements. We remind you that the levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation can change.

The ETC Securities are limited recourse obligations which are payable solely out of the underlying secured property. If the secured property is insufficient any outstanding claims will remain unpaid.

Precious metal prices are generally more volatile than most other asset classes, making investments riskier and more complex than other investments.

In respect of the products mentioned this document is intended for information purposes only and does not constitute investment advice or an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities described within. This document may not be distributed without authorisation from BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited.

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