Alternative Investment Company Managers Directive

Disclosures BlackRock American Income Trust plc

(the "Company")

*This document contains the information required to be made available to investors in the Company before they invest, pursuant to Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (the "**AIFMD**") and UK implementing measures (the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations No.1773/2013, and consequential amendments to the FCA Handbook).*

The Company's articles of association provide that such information can be made available to investors on the Company's website:- http://www.blackrock.com/uk/brai

The table below sets out information required to be disclosed pursuant to the AIFMD.

This document contains solely that information that the Manager is required to make available to investors pursuant to the AIFMD and should not be relied upon as the basis for any investment decision.

In this document references to the Manager are to BlackRock Fund Managers Limited; references to the Investment Manager are to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited; references to the Board are to the board of the Company; references to Shares are to shares in the capital of the Company and references to Shareholders are to shareholders in the Company.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT	DISCLOSURE OR LOCATION OF RELEVANT DISCLOSURE
Investment strategy and objective	The Company's investment objective is to provide an attractive level of income together with capital appreciation over the long term, whilst incorporating the ESG commitments described in the Company's investment policy.
Master fund domicile, if relevant	N/A
If the Company is a fund of funds, domicile of investee funds	N/A
The types of asset in which the Company may invest	**Investment policy** The Company invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of North American* equity securities, with a focus on large-cap and medium-cap companies that pay and grow their dividends. "**North America**", in accordance with the United Nation's publication "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", means Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and United States of America and "North American" shall be construed accordingly. The Company may also invest in the equity securities of companies outside North America, subject to the restrictions set out below, and may invest in securities denominated in currencies other than the official currencies of the relevant countries or areas within North America. The Company may also hold other securities from time-to-time including, *inter alia*, options, futures contracts, convertible securities, fixed interest securities, preference shares, non-convertible preferred stock and depositary receipts (such securities other than equity securities, together "**Other Securities**"). The Company may also write covered call options in respect of its portfolio.

	The Investment Manager adopts a stock specific approach in managing the Company's portfolio, selecting investments that it believes will both increase in value over the long term and provide income. The Company does not invest in companies which are not listed, quoted or traded on an exchange at the time of investment, although it may have exposure to such companies where, following investment, the relevant securities cease to be listed, quoted or traded on an exchange. Typically, it is expected that the investment portfolio will comprise between 30 and 60 equity securities. ***Use of derivatives*** The Company may invest in derivatives for efficient portfolio management and in options for investment purposes and may, for investment purposes, write covered call options in respect of its portfolio. Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and/or options for investment purposes is made based on the same principles of risk spreading and diversification that apply to the Company's direct investments. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company does not enter into physical or synthetic short positions or write any uncovered options. ***Risk diversification*** Portfolio risk is mitigated by investing in a diversified spread of investments. In particular, the Company observes the following investment restrictions: • no single investment (including for the avoidance of doubt, any single derivative instrument), at the time of investment, shall account for more than 10 per cent. of the gross asset value of the Company; • no more than 25 per cent. of the gross asset value of the Company, at the time of investment, shall be invested in securities which are not deemed to be North American* securities; • no more than 35 per cent. of the gross asset value of the Company, at the time of investment, shall be exposed to any one sector; • no more than 20 per cent. of the gross asset value of the Company, at the time of investment, shall be invested in Other Securities; and • no more than 20 per cent. of the Company's portfolio shall be under option at any given time. (*Securities may be deemed to be North American securities if: (i) the company's principal operations are conducted from North America; or (ii) the company's equity securities are listed, quoted or traded on a North American stock exchange; or (iii) the company does a substantial amount of business in North America; or (iv) the issuer of securities is included in the Company's Reference Index.) ***Investment process and ESG*** In managing the Company's portfolio, the Investment Manager, in addition to other investment criteria, takes into account the environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") characteristics of the relevant issuers of securities and seeks to deliver a superior ESG outcome versus the Reference Index by aiming for the Company's portfolio to achieve: (i) a better ESG score than the Reference Index; and (ii) a lower carbon emissions intensity score than the Reference Index. The "**Reference Index**" is the Russell 1000 Value Index or such other index as may be agreed by the Company and the Investment Manager to be appropriate from time to time. However,

	there can be no guarantee that these aims will be achieved and the ESG rating of the Company's portfolio and its carbon emission intensity score may vary. The Company will apply the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens, as follows: The Investment Manager will limit and/or exclude (as applicable) direct investment in corporate issuers which, at the time of purchase, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, have exposure to, or ties with, the following sectors: (i) the production of certain types of controversial weapons or nuclear weapons; (ii) the production or, subject to specific revenue thresholds, distribution of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for retail to civilians; (iii) subject to specific revenue thresholds, the extraction of certain types of fossil fuel and/or the generation of power from them; (iv) the production of tobacco products or, subject to specific revenue thresholds, certain activities in relation to tobacco-related products; and (v) issuers which have been deemed to have failed to comply with United Nations Global Compact Principles. Should existing holdings, compliant with the above limits and/or exclusions at the time of investment subsequently become ineligible, they will be divested within a reasonable period of time. The BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens described above are only applied by the Investment Manager to direct investments made by the Company in corporate issuers and accordingly the Company may have exposure to other investments (including, but not limited to, derivatives, money market instruments, units or shares in collective investment schemes, cash and assets that can be turned into cash quickly) which are inconsistent with the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens and other exclusionary screens. Following application of the screening policy outlined above, those companies which have not yet been excluded from investment are then evaluated by the Investment Manager based on their ability to manage the risks and opportunities associated with ESG-consistent business practices and their ESG risk and opportunity credentials, such as their leadership and governance framework, which is considered essential for sustainable growth, their ability to strategically manage longer-term issues surrounding ESG and the potential impact this may have on a company’s financials. To undertake the required analyses, the Investment Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers, proprietary models and local intelligence and may undertake site visits. ***Borrowing and gearing policy*** The Company may borrow up to 20 per cent. of its net asset value (calculated at the time of draw down), although typically borrowings are not expected to exceed 10 per cent. of its net asset value at the time of draw down. Borrowings may be used for investment purposes. The Company has entered into a multi-currency overdraft facility for this purpose. The Company may enter into interest rate hedging arrangements.

	Currency hedging The Company's foreign currency investments are not hedged to Sterling as a matter of general policy. However, the investment team may employ currency hedging, either back to Sterling or between currencies (i.e. cross-hedging of portfolio investments). No material change may be made to the investment policy without the passing of an ordinary resolution by the Company's shareholders.
Investment techniques that may be employed and all associated risks	Please refer to the Circular to Shareholders dated 29 June 2021 https://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/literature/shareholder-letters/blackrock-north-american-income-trust-plc-general-meeting-circular.pdf. Please also refer to the Company's investment objective and policy, as set out in the sections "Investment strategy and objective" and "The types of asset in which the Company may invest" of this document. Please refer to the risk disclosures in the Company's latest annual report. Additional risk disclosures: Derivatives Whilst the Board does not currently intend to engage in currency and/or interest rate hedging, the Company may invest in derivatives for efficient portfolio management (such as currency and/or interest swap agreements, futures contracts, forward currency and/or interest exchanges and other derivative contracts), in options for investment purposes where the investment team considers it to be in the interests of the Company, and the Company may also, for investment purposes, write covered call options in respect of its portfolio. There is no assurance that this can be performed effectively. Expenses and losses of entering into derivatives for efficient portfolio management will affect the overall value of the Company. Currency and/or interest rate hedging may give rise to cash payments to counterparties of hedging contracts. To the extent that such payments are significant, the investment team may need to realise part of the Company's portfolio in order to fund such payments. Furthermore, were the Company to engage in currency and/or interest rate hedging, it would be exposed to a credit risk with regard to the relevant counterparty, and the Company could encounter problems associated with enforcing its rights under a currency and/or interest rate hedging arrangement in the case of the insolvency of such counterparty. The uses of derivatives may negatively affect the overall value of the Company. Currency The Company expects substantially all of its investments to be made in U.S.$ denominated assets and distributions and income from or the proceeds from the disposal of certain investments in the portfolio may also be realised in currencies other than Sterling. Consequently, the value of investments in the portfolio made in non-Sterling currencies will be affected by currency movements and will fall as the Sterling currency appreciates against the currency in which such investments are denominated. The Company does not intend to use currency hedging. The Company currently converts U.S.$ denominated income from the portfolio to Sterling upon receipt. As a result, Shareholders and the target dividend yield will be exposed to currency risk. The Board retains the right to vary the policy on currency hedging at its absolute discretion. Risks relating to the application of ESG criteria

The Investment Manager will, in addition to other investment criteria set out in the Company's investment policy, apply ESG criteria when selecting the Company's investments. The asset classes within the Company to which ESG criteria are applied are identified in the Company's investment policy. Shareholders should also note that the Company may engage in securities lending and receive collateral which may not comply with the ESG criteria of the Company.

The application of ESG criteria by the Company may lead to certain risks as identified below.

ESG criteria and investment performance

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Company's investment performance and, as such, the Company may perform differently compared to similar collective investment schemes that do not apply ESG criteria. ESG criteria used in the Company's investment policy may result in it forgoing certain investment opportunities when it might otherwise be financially advantageous to do so, and/or selling investments due to their ESG characteristics when it might otherwise be financially disadvantageous to do so.

In the event the ESG characteristics of an investment held by the Company changes, resulting in the Investment Manager having to sell the investment, neither the Company, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, nor the Manager accept liability in relation to such change.

Use of third party data providers

In evaluating an investment based on ESG criteria (either directly or via the use of its own proprietary methodologies), the Investment Manager is dependent upon information and data from third party ESG research providers. ESG data sets are constantly changing and improving as disclosure standards, regulatory frameworks and industry practice evolves, and BlackRock continues to work with a broad range of market participants to improve data quality. However, Shareholders should note that ESG data which the Investment Manager uses may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable for a number of reasons, including but not limited to:

- Lack of availability of certain ESG metrics due to differing reporting and disclosure standards impacting issuers, geographies or sectors.
- Nascent statutory corporate reporting standards regarding sustainability, leading to differences in the extent to which issuers themselves can report against regulatory criteria, and therefore some metric coverage levels may be low.
- Inconsistent use and levels of reported compared to estimated ESG data across different data providers, taken at varied time periods which makes comparability a challenge.
- Estimated data by its nature may vary from realised figures due to the assumptions or hypothesis employed by data providers.
- Differing views or assessments of issuers due to differing provider methodologies or use of subjective criteria.
- Most corporate ESG reporting and disclosure takes place on an annual basis and takes significant time to produce meaning that this data is produced on a lag relative to financial data. There may also inconsistent data refresh frequencies across different data providers incorporating such data into their data sets.
- Coverage and applicability of data across asset classes and indicators may vary.
- Forward looking data, such as climate related targets may vary significantly from historic and current point in time metrics.

Where data is incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, there is a risk that the Investment Manager, or third party ESG research providers on which the

Investment Manager may depend, may not interpret or apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Company could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Company. None of the Company, the Manager, the Investment Manager or any of their affiliates makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of any such ESG data and accordingly the way in which ESG criteria are implemented based on that data.

Data providers do not generally provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data they provide. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time. As such, errors may potentially result in a negative or positive performance impact to the Company and, by extension, the Shareholders. Shareholders should understand that any gains resulting from such data providers' errors may be retained by the Company and the Shareholders as relevant and any losses resulting from such errors may be borne by the Company and the Shareholders as relevant. Additionally, if an error is identified and the composition of the relevant portfolio is consequently adjusted to correct such error, any transaction costs (including any capital gains tax and/or transaction taxes) and market exposure resulting from such adjustments will be borne by the Company and the Shareholders as relevant.

Change in ESG regulation and market practice

Sustainable investing is an evolving space, both in terms of industry and investor/consumer understanding but also the regulatory frameworks on both a regional and global basis. BlackRock continues to monitor developments in the UK's ongoing implementation of its ESG regulatory framework and is seeking to evolve its ESG criteria to ensure alignment as the regulatory environment changes. As a result, BlackRock may update the ESG criteria and sources of data used at any time in the future as market practice evolves or further regulatory guidance becomes available. Changes in the ESG criteria applied by the Company will be notified to Shareholders where appropriate. Shareholders should note that changes in regulation and market practice may also affect the demand for products that apply ESG criteria including the Company.

Application of ESG criteria by underlying funds

Where the Investment Manager exercises its discretion to select collective investment schemes that apply or purport to apply ESG criteria or requirements, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Manager or the relevant third party ESG research provider, cannot guarantee the compatibility of investments made by such collective investment schemes with any relevant ESG criteria or requirements stated in the investment objectives and/or policies of such collective investment schemes. However, the Investment Manager seeks to minimise this risk through conducting ESG assessments of each collective investment scheme before it is deemed eligible for investment by the Company. Where the Investment Manager is of a view that any such collective investment scheme has ceased to be appropriate for characterisation as an ESG investment, the Company may continue to hold such investment or divest from it in accordance with its investment policy.

Further, where an underlying fund applies ESG criteria or requirements, the risks set out in this risk factor may also be applicable to that underlying fund in which the relevant Company invests.

Carbon emission intensity calculations and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data

Carbon emissions intensity calculations may comprise Scope 1, 2 and/or Scope 3 GHG emissions data, as disclosed in the Company's investment policy. Scope 1 GHG emissions are direct emissions from sources that the reporting company owns or controls. This includes GHG emissions from

	stationary sources (e.g., factories, power plants) and mobile sources (e.g., trucks, delivery vehicles, planes), whether as a result of fuel combustion or non-combusted direct releases during activities such as natural resource extraction, power generation, land use, or the combustion of biomass. Scope 2 GHG emissions are indirect emissions that a reporting company causes from the generation of energy that it purchases or uses. For instance, the emissions resulting from the production of grid electricity that is purchased by a reporting company are accounted for under Scope 2. Scope 3 GHG emissions are emissions produced by other companies or parties involved in the reporting company's value chain. Calculating and estimating Scope 3 emissions data can be complex due to several factors. These include but are not limited to the following factors. Reporting companies need to gather data from a wide range of third-party sources in its entire value chain, including suppliers and customers. This can be challenging, as companies may have limited visibility into the operations of these third parties, and the data may not always be readily available or reliable. Another complexity arises from the fact that there are many different categories of Scope 3 emissions, each with its own calculation methodology and level of reporting. For example, emissions from employee commuting, business travel, and waste disposal all fall under the Scope 3 umbrella, but each requires a different approach to data collection and calculation. Most Scope 3 emissions disclosures are also voluntary, and as a result, there could be significant gaps in the availability of reported Scope 3 data. Scope 3 emissions may represent a significant proportion of a company's carbon footprint. As a result, funds that report on or use carbon emission intensity values which include only Scope 1 and 2 emissions (and exclude Scope 3 emissions) may not be fully representative of the GHG emissions of the underlying assets. Funds that report carbon emission intensity values which do include Scope 3 emissions data may be reporting scores that rely on a variety of methodologies, which tend to rely more heavily on estimates or models as a result of the complexities described above. Estimation models adopted by third parties may differ in respect of methodologies adopted and assumptions made. Furthermore, there is a risk of double counting emissions and overstating the true GHG emissions of a fund when including Scope 3 emissions. For example, if a fund invests (directly, or indirectly through a collective investment scheme) in a company (Company A) which has indirect exposure to the carbon emissions of another company (Company B) as a result of Company A's supply chain, and the fund also invests (directly or indirectly) in Company B, those emissions could be counted twice as a result of the investment in both of those companies. the extent of this double counting is hard to calculate in practice and will depend on the methodologies adopted by third party data providers. The practice of collecting, disclosing, estimating and aggregating emissions data in all forms is still a developing practice among corporations and the financial industry. This leads to a degree of reliance on third party estimations as part of the supply chain of data which may vary in approach . All of these factors can result in volatility of the underlying data reported and used. MSCI ESG ratings risk

	MSCI ESG ratings are generally based on a variety of third-party data sources and methodologies which take into account the extent to which MSCI believes ESG matters may be financially material to issuers. The objective of MSCI ESG ratings is to provide MSCI's opinion of companies' management of financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. The ratings methodology takes into consideration the company's exposure to potentially material ESG risks, the quality of the company's management systems and governance structures to mitigate such risks, and where applicable, the company's positioning to meet market demand for the provision of products and services that have a positive environmental or social contribution. ESG ratings are relative scores and issuers are scored relative to industry peers. Each company is evaluated on a selection of environmental and social issues which are determined as relevant for a company based on the company's exposure to potentially material ESG risks and opportunities, which are driven by industry-specific and market-specific factors. Environmental and social issues will therefore vary between industries, and companies. All companies are evaluated on their corporate governance and corporate behaviours. A favourable ESG rating for an issuer is not a guarantee of positive ESG performance and is no guarantee that an issuer will not have negative ESG controversies or impacts, nor is it an indication of a company's current or future financial performance. Whilst issuers with better ESG scores may show strong or improving management of financially material ESG risks,or show more resilience to disruptions from sustainability related events (such as other physical changes as a result of climate change), these scores are not designed to reflect an absolute measure of the environmental or social performance or impact of a company or fund. ESG ratings methodologies may change over time, which could result in changes to the ratings of companies or funds.

Investment restrictions	Please refer to the Company's investment objective and policy, as set out in the sections "Investment strategy and objective" and "The types of asset in which the Company may invest" of this document and to the section "Investment Process and ESG". The management of the Company's assets is also subject to the following investment restrictions. (a) In-House Funds Unless the Company has obtained a special exemption from the HM Revenue & Customs, investment in the Manager's UK unauthorised unit trusts is prohibited. The Manager may invest in BlackRock's Institutional Cash Series. The constituent and/or offering documentation of the relevant In-House Funds (including any policy documentation issued) are binding on the Customer and, in the event of a conflict, take precedence over the content of the investment management agreement between the Company and the Manager (the "**Investment Management Agreement**"). (b) Derivatives The Company may invest in derivatives for efficient portfolio management and in options for investment purposes and may, for investment purposes, write covered call options in respect of its portfolio. Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and/or options for investment purposes is made based on the same principles of risk spreading and diversification that apply to the Company's direct investments. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company does not enter into physical or synthetic short positions or write any uncovered options. (c) Contingent Liability Investments The Manager: (i) may not effect contingent liability investments other than partly paid securities without the prior approval of the Company; and (ii) may not effect contingent liability investments not traded on or under the rules of a recognised or designated investment exchange without the prior approval of the Company. (d) Repurchases Unless otherwise specified in the investment objective and policy of the Company, this document or the Investment Management Agreement, the Manager may enter into repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions on behalf of the Company, in respect of which the Company shall be entitled to such fee as is agreed with the Company. The Manager and the Company may agree further terms in writing in relation to those activities. (e) Underwriting The Manager may commit the Company to underwrite or sub-underwrite any issue or offer for sale of investments provided that there is no

	potential to breach any other investment limits as a result of the Company being required to acquire the stock arising therefrom. (f) Deposits The Manager is authorised to place money market deposits in BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited designated client bank accounts. The Customer consents to any such deposits being made with those approved banks which meet the Manager's criteria for such deposit takers from time to time. The Manager may also invest in BlackRock's Institutional Cash Series. (g) Listing Rules The Manager will not knowingly place the Customer in breach of the constraints set out below: As required under Listing Rule 15.4.2, the Manager shall seek at all times to invest and manage the Company's portfolio in a way which is consistent with the objective of spreading investment risk and in accordance with the Company's investment policy. In accordance with Listing Rule 15.2.3A, the Company must not conduct any trading activity which is significant in the context of its group as a whole, but this rule does not prevent the companies whose shares form part of the Company's investment portfolio from conducting trading activities themselves. In addition, in order to assist compliance of the Company with Listing Rule 15.2.5, the Company will not invest more than 10 per cent. of its gross asset value (calculated at the time of any relevant investment) in other closed-ended investment funds admitted to the Official List (save to the extent that those closed-ended investment funds have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15 per cent. of their gross assets in such other closed-ended investment funds). (h) Corporation Tax Act 2010 In order to retain its approval as an investment trust under Section 1158-1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, the Company is required to operate under certain constraints. These include the following limits on investments and operations: (i) the Company must not retain in respect of any accounting period an amount greater than 15 per cent. of its income; and (ii) the business of the Company must consist of investing its funds in shares, land or other assets with the aim of spreading investment risk and giving Shareholders the benefit of the results of the management of its funds. (i) Currency hedging The Fund's foreign currency investments are not hedged to Sterling as a matter of general policy. However, the investment team may employ currency hedging, either back to Sterling or between currencies (i.e. cross hedging of portfolio investments).
The Company's sustainable investment principles and	**The Company does not have a UK sustainable investment label. Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability goal. The Company does not use a sustainability label because whilst the Company applies ESG**

related matters	**commitments within its investment process (as described below), the Company does not have a specific sustainability goal and the investment strategy of the Company means it is not able to meet the criteria of any sustainability label.** An overview of the ESG commitments applied by the Company are set out under the heading "Investment Process and ESG" in the section "The types of asset in which the Company may invest" of this document. Further information on each of these ESG commitments is also set out below. *BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens* The screening policy that will be applied by the Investment Manager is the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens policy. The BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens policy will evolve over time as improved data and more research on this subject becomes available. A full list of the current limits and/or exclusions (including any specific threshold criteria) is available at https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/publication/blackrock-baseline-screens-in-europe-middleeast-and-africa.pdf. *ESG score* As set out above, the Company aims to achieve an ESG score that is better than the Reference Index. Although the Company has made a binding ESG commitment to seek this outcome, the actual ESG score of the Company's portfolio may vary. The ESG score is calculated for the Company's portfolio and separately for the Reference Index based on ESG scores attributed to the issuers that they hold. Where data is unavailable for a particular issuer, the ESG score of that issuer will be estimated by MSCI. ESG scores are a measurement of issuers' ability to manage financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. Each score takes into consideration an issuer's exposure to potentially material ESG risks, the quality of the issuer's management systems and governance structures relative to those potential ESG risks, and where applicable, how the issuer is positioning to meet market demand for the provision of products and services that have a positive environmental or social contribution. *Carbon emission intensity score* As set out above, the Company aims to achieve a carbon emission intensity score that is lower than the Reference Index. Although the Company has made a binding ESG commitment to seek this outcome, the actual carbon emission intensity score of the Company's portfolio may vary. The carbon emission intensity score is calculated for the Company's portfolio and separately for the Reference Index based on carbon emission intensity scores attributed to the issuers that they hold. Where data is unavailable for a particular issuer, the carbon emission intensity score of that issuer will be estimated by MSCI. 'Carbon emission intensity scores' are a measurement of carbon emissions of an issuer relative to the issuer's size, based on data from one or more third party ESG research providers, as further detailed below. In measuring the size of issuers for the purposes of the calculation, the Investment Manager intends to use their enterprise value including cash (EVIC) but it may use another measure instead if it considers it appropriate or necessary as a result of changes in regulation, market practice or available data. The calculation of carbon emission intensity scores includes Scope 1 GHG emissions and Scope 2 GHG emissions but excludes Scope 3 GHG emissions. This means that the calculation includes: (i) direct emissions from sources that the reporting company owns or controls; and (ii) indirect emissions that a reporting company

	causes from the generation of energy that it purchases or uses, but (iii) does not include any other emissions produced by other companies or parties involved in the reporting company's value chain, which can be complicated to calculate and estimate. Scope 3 emissions may represent a significant proportion of a company's carbon footprint and, as a result, the Company's carbon emission intensity score may not be fully representative of the GHG emissions of the Company's underlying issuers. Please refer to the risk factor 'Carbon emission intensity calculations and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data' above for more information on GHG emissions. *Good governance policy* BlackRock evaluates underlying investments in companies according to good governance criteria, where relevant data is available and as appropriate given the underlying investment type. These criteria relate to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. BlackRock may also consider additional factors relating to good governance in its assessment of the sustainability related characteristics of underlying issuers. *Use of data* For the purposes of applying the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens and calculating the ESG score and carbon emission intensity score of the portfolio, the Investment Manager will use data from MSCI, although the Investment Manager may, in the future, change the data provider(s) where it considers that a better data source is available (and will reflect such change in the ESG reporting for the Company, as further detailed below). *Reporting* Reporting in relation to the ESG commitments applied by the Company will be provided to Shareholders in the annual report of the Company.

Circumstances in which the Company may use leverage The types and sources of leverage permitted Restrictions on the use of leverage The maximum level of leverage which the Company may employ	The Company may borrow up to 20 per cent. of its net asset value (calculated at the time of draw down), although typically borrowings are not expected to exceed 10 per cent. of its net asset value at the time of draw down. Borrowings may be used for investment purposes. The Company has entered into a multi-currency overdraft facility for this purpose. The Company may enter into interest rate hedging arrangements. Gearing may be used for short term liquidity purposes and for enhancing investment returns, always, however, in accordance with, and subject to the limits set out in, the Company's stated investment policy (as set out in the section “The types of asset in which the Company may invest” of this document). The definition of 'leverage' as understood pursuant to the AIFMD is, however, wider than 'gearing', as measured in accordance with AIC guidelines. Pursuant to its regulatory obligations, the Manager is required to express the level which the Company's 'leverage' will not exceed. For the purposes of this disclosure, leverage is any method by which a fund’s exposure is increased. A fund’s exposure may be increased by using derivatives, by reinvesting cash borrowings, through positions within repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, through securities lending or securities borrowing arrangements, or by any other means (such increase referred to herein as the “Incremental Exposure”). The AIFMD prescribes two methodologies for calculating overall exposure of a fund: the “gross methodology” and the “commitment methodology”. These methodologies are briefly summarised below. The commitment methodology takes account of the hedging and netting arrangements employed by a fund at any given time (purchased and sold derivative positions will be netted where both relate to the same underlying asset). This calculation of exposure includes all Incremental Exposure as well as a fund’s own physical holdings; and cash. By contrast, the gross methodology does not take account of the netting or hedging arrangements employed by a Company. This calculation of exposure includes all Incremental Exposure as well as the Company’s own physical holdings, cash is excluded. The AIFMD requires that each leverage ratio be expressed as the ratio between a fund's total exposure (including any Incremental Exposure) and its net asset value. Using the methodologies prescribed under the AIFMD and implementing legislation, the Company has set a maximum level of leverage, taking into account atypical and volatile market

	conditions. Leverage will not exceed the ratio of 2:1 using the commitment methodology and 4:1 using the gross methodology.
Collateral and re-use arrangements	The Company may be required to deliver collateral from time to time to its trading counterparties and/or brokers under the terms of the relevant trading agreements (including, but not limited to, ISDA master agreement, related credit support documentation and/or securities lending, repurchase, master forward, foreign exchange and/or futures clearing agreements), by posting initial margin and/or variation margin and on a daily mark-to-market basis. The Company may deliver such collateral by way of title transfer or by way of security interest (and, in certain circumstances, may grant a right of re-use in respect of any such collateral that is the subject of a security interest arrangement) to a trading counterparty or broker. The treatment of such collateral varies according to the type of transaction and where it is traded.
The main implications of the contractual relationship entered into for the purpose of investment	The Company is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. While investors acquire an interest in the Company on subscribing for or purchasing Shares, the Company is the sole legal and/or beneficial owner of its investments. Consequently, Shareholders have no direct legal or beneficial interest in those investments. The liability of Shareholders for the debts and other obligations of the Company is limited to the amount unpaid, if any, on the Shares held by them. Shareholders' rights in respect of their investment in the Company are governed by the Company's articles of association and the Companies Act 2006. Under English law, the following types of claim may in certain circumstances be brought against a company by its shareholders: contractual claims under its articles of association; claims in misrepresentation in respect of statements made in its prospectus and other marketing documents; unfair prejudice claims; and derivative actions. In the event that a shareholder considers that it may have a claim against the Company in connection with such investment in the Company, such Shareholder should consult its own legal advisers. Jurisdiction and applicable law As noted above, Shareholders' rights are governed principally by the articles of association and the Companies Act. By subscribing for Shares, investors agree to be bound by the articles of association which is governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of England and Wales. Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments Regulation (EC) 593/2008 ("Rome I") must be applied in all member states of the European Union (other than Denmark). Accordingly, where a matter comes before the courts of a relevant member state, the choice of a governing law in any given agreement is subject to the provisions of Rome I. Under Rome I, the member state's courts may apply any rule of that member state's own law which is mandatory irrespective of the governing law and may refuse to apply a rule of governing law if it is manifestly incompatible with the public policy of that member state. Further, where all other elements relevant to the situation at the time of the choice are located in a country other than the country whose law has been chosen, the choice of the parties shall not prejudice the application of provisions of the law of that other country which cannot be derogated from by agreement. Shareholders should note that there are a number of legal instruments providing for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in England. Depending on the nature and jurisdiction of the original judgment, Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the

	recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims, the Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters done at Lugano on 30 October 2007, the Administration of Justice Act 1920 and the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933 may apply. There are no legal instruments providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments obtained in jurisdictions outside those covered by the instruments listed above, although such judgments might be enforceable at common law.
Manager's compliance with IPRU-INV 11.3.11G	Professional liability risks resulting from those activities which the Manager carries out pursuant to the AIFMD, are, to the extent required by law, covered by the Manager through 'own funds' (within the meaning of INPRU-INV).
Valuation procedure and methods	All investments are designated upon initial recognition as held at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of the financial instruments is based on their quoted bid price. Unquoted investments are valued at fair value using International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.
Liquidity risk management	The Company is a closed ended listed investment company and, as such, shareholders in the Company have no right to redeem their shares. Any redemption offered to shareholders shall be at the discretion of the directors of the Company. Liquidity risk is therefore the risk that a position held by the Company cannot be realised at a reasonable value sufficiently quickly to meet the obligations (primarily, debt) of the Company as they fall due. In managing the Company's assets, therefore, the Manager seeks to ensure that the Company holds at all times a sufficient portfolio of assets listed on recognised investment exchanges to enable it to discharge its payment obligations. The Company also has an uncommitted overdraft facility for up to the lower of £20.0 million or 20% of the Company's net assets from Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited which it utilises from time to time for short term liquidity purposes.
Fair treatment of shareholders / preferential treatment	As a company listed on the UK Listing Authority's Official List, the Company is required to treat all shareholders of a given class equally.
Latest net asset value of the Company	The latest published net asset value of the Company can be found in the Announcements section of the Company's website https://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/products/investment-trusts/our-range/blackrock-american-income-investment-trust/trust-information#useful-information
Historical performance of the Company	Please refer to the Company's latest annual report http://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/literature/annual-report/blackrock-american-income-trust-plc-annual-report.pdf which contains historical performance information on the Company.

SERVICE PROVIDERS AND COMPANY EXPENSES DISCLOSURE	
Manager (AIFM) and Administrator	BlackRock Fund Managers Limited whose registered office is 12 Throgmorton Avenue London EC2N 2DL

	The Manager, as the alternative investment fund manager of the Company, is responsible for the discretionary portfolio management of the Company and exercising the risk management function in respect of the Company. In addition, the Manager performs certain administration, fund accounting and valuation services for the Company. The Manager receives an annual management fee, which is payable quarterly in arrears, of 0.70% of the Company's net asset value. The Manager has delegated day-to-day discretionary portfolio management, risk management, administrative and fund accounting activities to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited. Conflicts may arise between the interests of the Manager and its permitted delegates in certain circumstances, for example, where there is likelihood that: (i) the delegate and an investor in the Company are members of the same group or have any other contractual relationship, if the investor controls the delegate or has the ability to influence its actions; (ii) the delegate makes a financial gain, or avoids a financial loss, at the expense of the Company or the investors in the Company; (iii) the delegate has an interest in the outcome of a service or an activity provided to the Manager or the Company; (iv) the delegate has a financial or other incentive to favour the interest of another client or fund over the interests of the Company or the investors in the Company; (v) the delegate receives or will receive from a person other than the Manager an inducement in relation to the collective portfolio management activities provided to the Manager and the Company in the form of monies, goods or services other than the standard commission or fee for that service. Although conflicts of interest can also arise where the delegate and the Manager are members of the same group or have any other contractual relationship and the delegate controls the Manager or has the ability to influence its actions, it is not currently considered that there are material existing conflicts of interest between the Manager and the Investment Manager, its parent company. The BlackRock Group has policies and procedures in place to monitor the conflicts of interest that may arise in the context of the Manager's delegation of certain of its functions. To the extent any actual conflicts of interest are determined to have arisen, the BlackRock Group will manage such conflicts to minimise any impact on the investment performance of the Company and will also seek to prevent them from reoccurring.
Company secretary	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited whose registered office is 12 Throgmorton Avenue London EC2N 2DL. The company secretary's duties include the arrangement of, co-ordination and preparation of board and committee meetings and papers; ensuring that packs provided for board meetings shall include required documents; and attendance and minuting of board meetings. The fee payable for company secretarial services is covered by the management fee described above.
Depositary	The Company's appointed depositary is The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited whose registered office is 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA.

	The depositary's duties include, amongst others, the following: (a) ensuring that the Company's cash flows are properly monitored, and that all payments made by or on behalf of investors upon the subscription for shares are received; (b) safekeeping the assets of the Company, which includes (i) holding in custody all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instrument account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary; and (ii) for other assets, verifying the ownership of such assets and maintaining records accordingly; (c) ensuring that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of shares in the Company are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Company's articles of association; (d) ensuring that the value of the shares in the Company is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the articles of association; (e) carrying out the instructions of the Manager, unless they conflict with applicable law or the articles of association; (f) ensuring that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and (g) ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with applicable law and the articles of association. The depositary receives an annual fee of 0.95 basis points of the Company's net asset value (calculated in accordance with AIC guidelines) at each quarter end.
Registrar	Computershare Investor Services PLC whose registered office is The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, BS99 6ZZ. The principal duty of the registrar is the maintenance of the register of shareholders (including registering transfers). It also provides services in relation to corporate actions (including tender offers), dividend administration, shareholder documentation, the Common Reporting Standard and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. Computershare receives a fee of £17,150 per annum plus disbursements and VAT. Fees in respect of corporate actions are negotiated on an arising basis.
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP whose registered office is Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EX. The Auditors' responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements of each Company in accordance with applicable law and auditing standards. The Auditors' remuneration is determined by the Directors of the Company and for the year ended 31 October 2023 amounted to £39,462 in respect of the annual audit.
Rights against third party service providers	The Company is reliant on the performance of third-party service providers, including the Manager, the Registrar, and the Depositary.

	Without prejudice to any potential right of action in tort that a Shareholder may have to bring a claim against a service provider, each Shareholder's contractual relationship in respect of its investment in Shares is with the Company only. Accordingly, no Shareholder will have any contractual claim against any service provider with respect to such service provider's default. In the event that a Shareholder considers that it may have a claim against a third-party service provider in connection with such Shareholder's investment in the Company, such Shareholder should consult its own legal advisers. The above is without prejudice to any right a shareholder may have to bring a claim against an FCA authorised service provider under section 138D of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (which provides that breach of an FCA rule by such service provider is actionable by a private person who suffers loss as a result), or any tortious or contractual cause of action. Shareholders who believe they may have a claim under section 138D of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, or in tort or contract, against any service provider in connection with their investment in the Company, should consult their legal adviser. Shareholders who are "Eligible Complainants" for the purposes of the FCA "Dispute Resolutions Complaints" rules (natural persons, micro-enterprises and certain charities or trustees of a trust) are able to refer any complaints against the Manager to the Financial Ombudsman Service ("FOS") (further details of which are availableat www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk). Additionally, Shareholders may be eligible for compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme ("FSCS") if they have claims against an FCA authorised service provider (including the Investment Manager) which is in default. There are limits on the amount of compensation available. Further information about the FSCS is at www.fscs.org.uk. To determine eligibility in relation to either the FOS or the FSCS, Shareholders should consult the respective websites above and speak to their legal advisers.
Directors' fees	The aggregate fees payable to the directors of the Company are £145,000 for the year ending 31 October 2024, excluding out of pocket expenses, and based on four directors. The aggregate emoluments of the Directors for the last financial year can be found in the Company's annual report http://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/literature/annual-report/blackrock-american-income-trust-plc-annual-report.pdf.
Other ongoing expenses	Other ongoing operational expenses that will be borne by the Company including travel, accommodation, printing, D&O insurance, website maintenance, marketing and legal fees. Out of pocket expenses of the Manager, Administrator, the Registrar, the CREST agent and the Directors relating to the Company will also be borne by the Company. These expenses will be deducted from the assets of the Company and, although they may vary, are estimated to be in the region of £246,000 per annum, excluding any non-recurring or extraordinary expenses. This includes custody and depositary fees incurred by the Depositary in the course of the performance of its duties which are estimated to be approximately £2,000 and £15,000 respectively for the year to 31 October 2024.

	The fees and expenses for the Company in the last financial year (including the ongoing expenses of the Company) can be found in the Company's annual report http://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/literature/annual-report/blackrock-american-income-trust-plc-annual-report.pdf.

ONGOING AND PERIODIC DISCLOSURES	
Information to be made available, as a minimum, as part of the Company's annual report	The Manager must periodically disclose to shareholders certain information in relation to the Company. This includes providing disclosure on the Company's risk profile, which, as prescribed in the AIFMD, shall outline: (i) the measures used to assess the sensitivity of the Company's portfolio to the most relevant risks to which the Company is or could be exposed; and (ii) if risk limits set by the Manager have been or are likely to be exceeded and, where these risk limits have been exceeded, a description of the circumstances and the remedial measures taken. The Company will, in the annual report, disclose: • the current risk profile of the Company and the risk management systems employed by the Manager to manage those risks; and • the total amount of leverage employed by the Company. Shareholders will also be notified whenever the Manager makes material changes to liquidity management systems and procedures it employs in respect of the Company.
Information to be made available without undue delay	Information will also be provided regarding changes to (i) the maximum level of leverage which the Company, or the Manager on the Company's behalf, may employ; or (ii) the rights for re-use of collateral under the Company's leveraging arrangements; or (iii) any guarantee granted under the Company's leveraging arrangements. This information will be made available by way of update to this document, or in such other manner as the Manager and directors of the Company determine as appropriate.

TERMS OF ISSUE	
Procedure and conditions for the issue of shares	Shares will be issued in registered form. Shares will be eligible for settlement through CREST. Shares allocated will be transferred to places through the CREST system unless otherwise stated. Member firms will be requested to give their CREST settlement details to the Company. The Company will arrange for Euroclear to be instructed to credit the appropriate Euroclear accounts of the subscribers concerned or their nominees with their respective entitlements to Shares. The names of subscribers or their nominees that invest through their Euroclear accounts will be entered directly on to the share register of the Company.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION REGULATION (SFTR) DISCLOSURES	
General	Securities Financing Transactions (“SFTs”) such as securities lending, repurchase transactions, total return swaps (TRS) and contracts for difference (CFDs) may be used by the Company (subject to its

	investment objective and policy) either to help meet the investment objective of a Company and/or as part of efficient portfolio management. The types of assets that may be subject to SFTs include equity securities, fixed income securities, collective investment schemes, money market instruments and cash. Use of such assets is subject to the Company's investment objective and policy.
Securities Lending	The maximum proportion of the net asset value of the Company that can be subject to securities lending is 0%. The demand to borrow securities is a significant driver for the amount that is lent from a fund. Borrowing demand fluctuates over time and depends to a large extent on market factors that cannot be forecasted precisely. Based on historical data, lending volumes for funds typically range between 0% and 0% of the Company's net asset value, though past levels are no guarantee of future levels.
Total Return Swaps and Contracts for Difference	The maximum proportion of the net asset value of the Company that can be subject to Total Return Swaps and Contracts for Difference is 50%. The expected proportion of the Company's net asset value that will be subject to Total Return Swaps and Contracts for Difference is up to 0%. The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions.
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements	The maximum proportion of net asset value of the Company that can be subject to repurchase transactions is 0%. The expected proportion of the Company's net asset value that will be subject to repurchase transactions is up to 0%. The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions.
Counterparty Selection & Review	BlackRock selects from an extensive list of full service and execution-only brokers and counterparties. All prospective and existing counterparties require the approval of the Counterparty Risk Group ("CRG"), which is part of BlackRock's independent Risk & Quantitative Analysis department ("RQA"). In order for a new counterparty to be approved, a requesting portfolio manager or trader is required to submit a request to the CRG. The CRG will review relevant information to assess the creditworthiness of the proposed counterparty in combination with the type and settlement and delivery mechanism of the proposed security transactions. A list of approved trading counterparties is maintained by the CRG and reviewed on an on-going basis. Counterparty reviews take into account the fundamental creditworthiness (ownership structure, financial strength, regulatory oversight) and commercial reputation of specific legal entities in conjunction with the nature and structure of proposed trading activities. Counterparties are monitored on an ongoing basis through the receipt of audited and interim financial statements, via alert portfolios with market data service providers, and where applicable, as part of BlackRock's internal research process. Formal renewal assessments are performed on a cyclical basis.

	BlackRock select brokers based upon their ability to provide good execution quality (i.e. trading), whether on an agency or a principal basis; their execution capabilities in a particular market segment; and their operational quality and efficiency; and we expect them to adhere to regulatory reporting obligations. Once a counterparty is approved by the CRG, broker selection for an individual trade is then made by the relevant dealer at the point of trade, based upon the relative importance of the relevant execution factors. For some trades, it is appropriate to enter into a competitive tender amongst a shortlist of brokers. BlackRock perform pre-trade analysis to forecast transaction cost and to guide the formation of trading strategies including selection of techniques, division between points of liquidity, timing and selection of broker. In addition, BlackRock monitors trade results on a continuous basis. Broker selection will be based on a number of factors including, but not limited to the following: • Ability to execute and execution quality; • Ability to provide Liquidity/capital; • Price and quote speed; • Operational quality and efficiency; and • Adherence to regulatory reporting obligations.
Acceptable collateral and valuation	Collateral obtained in respect of derivatives (including forward exchange) and efficient portfolio management techniques, such as repo transactions or securities lending arrangements (“Collateral”), must comply with the following criteria: liquidity: Collateral (other than cash) should be sufficiently liquid in order that it can be sold at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation: Collateral should be capable of being valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as Collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place; issuer: Collateral (other than cash) may be issued by a range of issuers; correlation: Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty; diversification: there is no restriction on the level of diversification required with respect to any country, market or issuer; and maturity: Collateral received may have a maturity date such as bonds or may not have a maturity date such as cash and equity. The value of Collateral obtained is marked to market on a daily basis. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the general intention of the BlackRock Group that any Collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate. In addition, the BlackRock Group has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as Collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a Collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the Collateral and the price volatility of the Collateral. Collateral must be held by the Depositary or its agent (where there is title transfer). This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer in which case the Collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision; and which is unrelated to the provider of the Collateral.

Returns generated by SFTs	Any revenues from repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and total return swaps not received directly by the Company will be returned to the Company, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which do not include hidden revenue).

DISCLOSURES IN RESPECT OF THE EU SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES REGULATION (SFDR)

ESG Integration

BlackRock has defined ESG Integration as the practice of incorporating material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) information into investment decisions in order to enhance risk-adjusted returns. BlackRock recognises the relevance of material ESG information across all asset classes and styles of portfolio management. The Investment Manager may incorporate ESG considerations in its investment processes across all investment platforms. ESG information is included as a consideration in investment research, portfolio construction, portfolio review, and investment stewardship processes.

The Investment Manager considers ESG insights and data within the total set of information in its research process and makes a determination as to the materiality of such information in its investment process. ESG factors are not the sole consideration when making investment decisions and the extent to which ESG insights are considered during investment decision making will also be determined by the ESG characteristics or objectives of the Company. The Investment Manager's evaluation of ESG data may be subjective and could change over time. This approach is consistent with the Investment Manager's regulatory duty to manage the Company in accordance with its investment objective and policy and in the best interests of the Company's investors. The Investment Manager's Risk and Quantitative Analysis group will review portfolios, in partnership with the portfolio managers, to ensure that exposures to ESG risk are considered regularly alongside traditional financial risks.

BlackRock's approach to ESG integration is to broaden the total amount of information the Investment Manager considers with the aim of improving investment analysis and understanding the likely impact of ESG risks on the Company's investments. The Investment Manager assesses a variety of economic and financial indicators, which may include ESG considerations, to make investment decisions appropriate for the Company objectives. This can include relevant third-party insights or data, internal research or engagement commentary and input from the BlackRock Investment Stewardship team.

Investment Stewardship

BlackRock seeks to advance the financial interests of investors through its investment stewardship efforts, consistent with the investment strategy in which they are invested. It does this by engaging with public companies, proxy voting on the Company's behalf, contributing to industry dialogue on stewardship, and reporting on its stewardship activities.

BlackRock's stewardship approach is comprised of the following core elements (as further described below):

- global principles;
- engagement; and
- proxy voting.

<u>Global principles</u>

A key focus of the stewardship program is the promotion of sound corporate governance practices and financial resilience. While accepted standards and norms of corporate governance can differ between markets, there are certain globally applicable fundamental principles of corporate governance that, in BlackRock's experience, contribute to a company's ability to create long-term financial value for shareholders. Some of the focus areas in these global principles include boards and directors (including their effectiveness and composition), shareholder proposals (in particular, their implications for financial value) and material sustainability-related risks and opportunities. More information on BlackRock's global principles can be found here:

https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/fact-sheet/blk-responsible-investment-engprinciples-global.pdf.

Engagement

Engagement is core to BlackRock's stewardship efforts as it provides the opportunity to better understand a company's business model and material risks and opportunities. When assessing material risks and opportunities, BlackRock focuses on the factors that could impact a company's long-term financial performance, which are unique to its business model and/or operating environment.
Engagement may also inform BlackRock's voting decisions, particularly on issues where company disclosures are not sufficiently clear or complete, or management's approach seems misaligned with the financial interests of investors.
BlackRock's engagement priorities reflect the themes on which it most frequently engages companies, where they are relevant and a source of material business risk or opportunity. These themes focus on:

- Board quality and effectiveness: consideration of board performance, which is critical to the long-term financial success of a company and the protection of shareholders' economic interests.
- Strategy, purpose, and financial resilience: understanding how boards and management align their business decision-making with the company's purpose and adjust strategy as necessary.
- Incentives aligned with financial value creation: evaluation of companies' disclosures on the connection between compensation policies and outcomes and the financial interests of shareholders.
- Climate and natural capital: understanding companies' approach to, and oversight of, material climate-related risks and opportunities as well as how they manage material natural-related risks and opportunities, in the context of their business model and sector.
- Company impacts on people: understanding companies' approach to human capital management and their management of the human rights issues that are material to their businesses.

More information on BlackRock's engagement priorities can be found here: https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/publication/blk-stewardship-priorities-final.pdf.

Proxy voting

BlackRock uses proxy voting to communicate its support for, or concerns about, how companies are serving the long-term financial interests of investors. BlackRock's regional voting guidelines set out guidance on its position on common voting matters. These guidelines are not prescriptive as BlackRock takes into consideration the context in which companies are operating their businesses.

More information on BlackRock's regional voting guidelines can be found here: https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/fact-sheet/blk-responsible-investment-guidelines-emea.pdf

Climate and Decarbonization Stewardship Guidelines

The Company has adopted additional climate and decarbonization stewardship guidelines (the "**Guidelines**").

The Guidelines are focused on matters related to climate risks and the transition to a low-carbon economy at companies that are held by the Company. In respect of these matters, BlackRock will apply the Guidelines, and for all other matters, BlackRock's core stewardship approach (described above) will continue to apply. The Guidelines differ from the core stewardship approach in that they consider, in addition to financial considerations and consistent with the investment objective of the Company, the alignment of companies' business models and strategies with the financial opportunities presented by the transition to a low carbon economy and the more ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement[1], namely, to limit average temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The Guidelines will apply to companies which produce goods and services that contribute to real

[1] The Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 12, 2015.

world decarbonization or have a carbon intensive business model and face outsized impacts from the low carbon transition, based on reported and estimated Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. Where the Guidelines apply, BlackRock looks for these companies to provide sufficient corporate disclosure to allow it to determine the extent to which decarbonization and the low-carbon transition are strategic priorities.

In implementing the Guidelines, BlackRock will generally support non-executive directors standing for election where, in BlackRock's assessment based on company disclosures and engagement, a company is executing on its commitment to align with the transition to a low-carbon economy, as defined above. Where BlackRock determines this is not the case, it may vote against the election of one or more non-executive directors who have responsibility for the issue.

Shareholder proposals on a company's approach to the low-carbon transition or climate risk will be considered on their merit. The BlackRock Group's assessment will take into consideration the implications for, and the relevance to, the company's stated low-carbon transition strategy and targets.

More information on the Guidelines can be found here: https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/publication/climate-and-decarbonization-stewardship-guidelines.pdf.

<u>Reporting</u>

BlackRock provides periodic reporting of its stewardship activities, which can be accessed here, as part of a comprehensive library of materials on its stewardship policies and activities: https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/insights/investment-stewardship

Sustainability Risks – General

Sustainability risk is an inclusive term to designate investment risk (probability or uncertainty of occurrence of material losses relative to the expected return of an investment) that relates to environmental, social or governance issues.

Sustainability risk around environmental issues includes but is not limited to climate risk, both physical and transition risk. Physical risk arises from the physical effects of climate change, acute or chronic. For example, frequent and severe climate-related events can impact products and services and supply chains. Transition risk whether policy, technology, market or reputation risk arises from the adjustment to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate climate change. Risks related to social issues can include but are not limited to labour rights and community relations. Governance related risks can include but are not limited to risks around board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management. These risks can impact an issuer's operational effectiveness and resilience as well as its public perception and reputation, affecting its profitability and, in turn, its capital growth, which ultimately may impact the value of holdings in the Company.

These are only examples of sustainability risk factors and sustainability risk factors do not solely determine the risk profile of the investment. The relevance, severity, materiality and time horizon of sustainability risk factors and other risks can differ significantly.

Sustainability risk can manifest itself through different existing risk types (including but not limited to market, liquidity, concentration, credit, asset-liability mismatches etc.). By way of example, the Company may invest in the securities of an issuer that could face potentially reduced revenues or increased expenditures from physical climate risk (e.g. decreased production capacity due to supply chain perturbations, lower sales due to demand shocks or higher operating or capital costs) or transition risk (e.g. decreased demand for carbon-intensive products and services or increased production costs due to changing input prices). As a result, sustainability risk factors may have a material impact on an investment, may increase the volatility, affect liquidity and may result in a loss to the value of the Company's shares.

The impact of those risks may be higher for strategies with particular sectoral or geographic concentrations, for example, strategies with geographical concentration in locations susceptible to adverse weather conditions where the value of investments in may be more susceptible to adverse physical climate events, or strategies with specific sectoral concentrations such as investing in industries or issuers with high carbon intensity or high switching costs associated with the transition to low carbon alternatives, which may be more impacted by climate transition risks.

All or a combination of these factors may have an unpredictable impact on the Company's investments. Under normal market conditions such events could have a material impact on the value of shares of the Company.

Furthermore, investor sentiment towards issuers or attitudes towards ESG concepts generally may change over time (which may be a result of changes in market practice or the regulatory requirements which apply to ESG matters). This may impact the underlying performance of the affected issuers, which in turn may impact the performance of the Company.

Assessments of sustainability risk are specific to the asset class and to the Company's objective. Different asset classes require different data and tools to apply heightened scrutiny, assess materiality, and make meaningful differentiation among issuers and assets. Risks are considered and risk managed concurrently, by prioritising based on materiality and on the Company's objective.

The impacts of sustainability risk are likely to develop over time and new sustainability risks may be identified as further data and information regarding sustainability factors and impacts becomes available and the regulatory environment regarding sustainable finance evolves. These emerging risks may have further impacts on the value of shares in the Company.

DISCLOSURES IN RESPECT OF THE TAXONOMY REGULATION
Taxonomy Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
The Technical Screening Criteria ("TSC") were finalised only on 9 December 2021 (i.e. in respect of the first two Taxonomy environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation) or have not yet been developed (i.e. for the other four Taxonomy environmental objectives). These detailed criteria will require the availability of multiple, specific data points regarding each investment. As at the date hereof, there is insufficient reliable, timely and verifiable data available for BlackRock to be able to assess investments using the TSC. In addition, the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) which define the methodology for the calculation of the share of environmentally sustainable investments and the templates for these disclosures are not yet in force. As at the date hereof, BlackRock is not able to provide standardised and comparable disclosures on the Taxonomy alignments of the Company. While there may be investments of the Company that are in economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective and may be eligible to be assessed against the TSC, BlackRock is not currently in a position to describe: 1. the extent to which the investments of the Company are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable and are aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation; 2. the proportion, as a percentage of the Company's portfolios, of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities which are aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation; or 3. the proportion, as a percentage of the Company's portfolios, of enabling and transitional activities (as described in the Taxonomy Regulation). BlackRock is keeping this situation under active review and where, in its discretion, it has assessed that it has sufficient reliable, timely and verifiable data on the Company's investments, BlackRock will provide the descriptions referred to above, in which case this document will be updated. For further information please refer to https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/prospectus/eu-taxonomy.pdf

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: BlackRock American Income Trust Plc Legal entity identifier: 549300WWOCXSC241W468

Environmental and/or social characteristics

***Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.*

***The EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.*

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

• • ☐ **Yes**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

• ○ ✔ **No**

☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

✔ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Company seeks to address key environmental and social issues that are deemed to be relevant to the issuers' businesses using ESG scores as a means of assessing issuers' exposure to and management of those risks and opportunities. The ESG scores recognise that certain environmental and social issues are more material based on the type of activity that the issuer is involved in by weighting the issues differently in the scoring methodology. The following environmental themes are captured in the environmental component of the ESG score: climate change, natural capital, pollution and waste and environmental opportunities. The following social themes are captured in the social component of the ESG score: human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition and social opportunities. Corporate issuers that have better ESG scores are perceived to have more sustainable business practices.

Greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'scopes' by the most widely-used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting issuer. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in an issuer's value chain. The Company seeks to have a lower greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the portfolio relative to the Index, which is the estimated greenhouse gas (Scope 1 and Scope 2) emissions per $1 million of sales revenue across the Company's holdings. For the avoidance of doubt, Scope 3 is not currently considered for this calculation.

The Company applies the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens. This set of screens avoids exposures that have negative environmental outcomes by excluding direct investment in issuers that have material involvement in thermal coal and tar sands extraction, as well as thermal coal-based power generation. Negative social outcomes are also avoided by excluding direct investment in issuers involved in controversial weapons and nuclear weapons, and material involvement in production and distribution of civilian firearms and tobacco. This Company also excludes issuers deemed to have failed to comply with the 10 UN Global Compact Principles, which cover human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti- corruption.

The Company does not use a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the ESG characteristics that it promotes, however, the Russell 1000 Value Index (the “Index”) is used to compare certain ESG characteristics promoted by the Company.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Company include:

1. The Company’s ESG rating, which is the weighted average of ESG scores of the Company’s holdings, as described above.
2. The Company’s carbon emissions intensity, as described above.
3. The Company’s consideration of principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors, as described below.
4. The Company’s exclusion of holdings in issuers identified by the exclusion criteria set out in the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens, as described above.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The Company does not commit to invest in Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable as this Company does not commit to investing in Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio.

— — *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable as this Company does not commit to investing in Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio. Please refer to the section below which describes how the Company considers PAIs on sustainability factors.

— — *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable as this Company does not commit to investing in Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✔ Yes

☐ No

The Company considers PAIs on sustainability factors through the application of the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens and its carbon reduction target.

The Company takes into account the following PAIs:
- GHG emissions
- GHG intensity of investee companies
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager, in addition to other investment criteria, takes into account ESG characteristics of the portfolio and prospective investments and seeks to deliver a superior ESG outcome versus the Index as measured by a leading external ratings agency, by aiming for the Company's portfolio to achieve: (i) a better ESG score than the Index; and (ii) a lower carbon emissions intensity score than the Index.

The Investment Manager applies a screening policy (the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens policy) at the time of investment through which it seeks to limit and/or exclude direct investment (as applicable) in companies which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, have exposure to, or ties with, certain sectors (in some cases subject to specific revenue thresholds) including but not limited to:

the production of certain types of controversial weapons:

the distribution or production of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for retail civilians:

the extraction of certain types of fossil fuel and/or the generation of power from them:

the production of tobacco products or certain activities in relation to tobacco-related products; and

issuers which have been deemed to have failed to comply with UNGC Principles.

Following application of the screening policy, those companies which have not yet been excluded from investment will then be evaluated by the Investment Manager based on their ability to manage the risks and opportunities associated with ESG-consistent business practices and their ESG risk and opportunity credentials, such as their leadership and governance framework, which is considered essential for sustainable growth, their ability to strategically manage longer-term issues surrounding ESG and the potential impact that this may have on a company's financials. To undertake the required analyses, the Investment Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers, proprietary models and local intelligence and may undertake site visits.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

  The binding elements of the investment strategy are as follows:

  1. Apply the BlackRock EMEA Baseline Screens.
  2. Maintain that the Company's carbon emissions intensity score is lower than that of the Index.
  3. Maintain that the Company's ESG score is higher than that of the Index.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

  Whilst the Company applies exclusionary screens to avoid investment in the activities listed above, there is no commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

BlackRock assesses good governance practices of the investee companies by combining proprietary insights and shareholder engagement by the Investment Manager, with data from external ESG research providers. BlackRock uses data from external ESG research providers to initially identify issuers which may not have satisfactory governance practices in relation to key performance indicators (KPIs) related to sound management structure, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Where issuers are identified as potentially having issues with regards to good governance, the issuers are reviewed to ensure that, where the Investment Manager agrees with this external assessment, the Investment Manager is satisfied that the issuer has either taken remediation actions or will take remedial actions within a reasonable time frame based on the Investment Manager's direct engagement with the issuer. The Investment Manager may also decide to reduce exposure to such issuers.

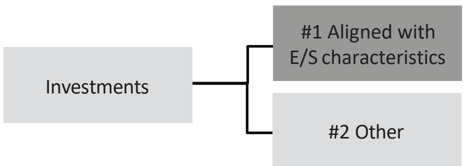
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

A minimum of 80% of the Company's total assets will be invested in investments that are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics described above (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Company may invest up to 20% of its total assets in other investments (#2 Other investments).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The Company may use derivatives for investment purposes and for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. For derivatives, any ESG rating or analyses referenced above will apply only to the underlying investment.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Company does not currently commit to invest more than 0% of its assets in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, however, these investments may form part of the portfolio.

- ***Does the Company invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?***

☐ Yes

 ☐ In fossil gas

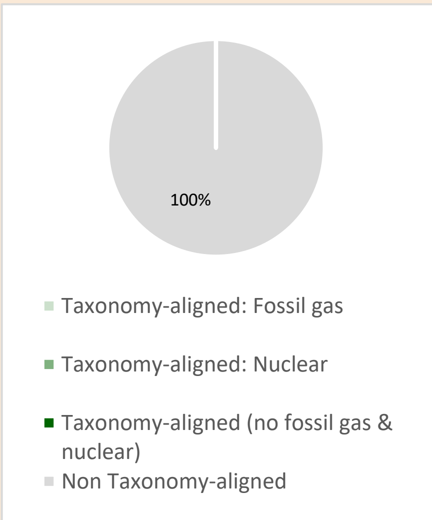
 ☐ In nuclear energy

✓ No

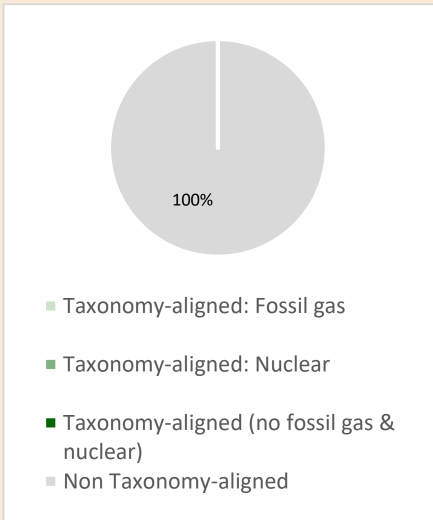
The Company does not currently commit to invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy, however, these investments may form part of the portfolio.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2023. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Company does not commit to making investments in transitional and enabling activities, however, these investments may form part of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Company does not commit to holding Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Company does not commit to holding Sustainable Investments, however, they may form part of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Other holdings are limited to 20% and may include derivatives, cash and near cash instruments and shares or units of CIS and fixed income transferable securities (also known as debt securities) issued by governments and agencies worldwide.

These investments may be used for investment purposes in pursuit of the Company's (non ESG) investment objective, for the purposes of liquidity management and/or hedging.

No other holdings are considered against minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

Please note that the Russell 1000 Value Index is used to compare certain ESG characteristics promoted by the Company.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

Please refer to the website page for the Company, which can be found by typing the name of the Company into the search bar on the BlackRock website: www.blackrock.com.