


**BlackRock**



**Annual report  
and audited financial  
statements**

BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund

For the financial year ended 28 February 2023

NM0623U-2932212-1/56

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# General Information

## Manager & Registrar

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

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

## Directors of the Manager

G D Bamping\*  
S Corrigan (Resigned 2 May 2023)  
W I Cullen\*  
D Edgar  
B Harrison (Resigned 19 August 2022)  
K Henry (Appointed 3 March 2023)  
A M Lawrence  
H N Mephram  
M T Zemek\*

## Trustee & Custodian

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

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

## Investment Manager

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

Authorised and regulated by the FCA.

## Investment Adviser

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

Regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Stock Lending Agent

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

Authorised and regulated by the FCA

## Auditor

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

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

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

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

**For your protection, telephone calls are usually recorded.**

\* Non-executive Director.

## About the Fund

BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund (the "Fund") is a UCITS scheme under the COLL Sourcebook. The Fund was established on 4 August 1993. The Fund was previously known as Mercury Emerging Markets Fund. On 30 September 2000 the Fund changed its name to Merrill Lynch Emerging Markets Fund. The Fund changed its investment objective on 1 October 2006. The Fund adopted its present name with effect from 28 April 2008. The Fund's FCA product reference number is 162615.

### Assessment of value

The FCA requires UK fund managers to complete an annual assessment of whether their UK authorised funds provide value for investors. BlackRock's assessment considers fund and unit class-level performance, costs and charges, and service quality, concluding with an evaluation of whether investors receive value. BlackRock has fulfilled its obligations for the reporting requirement, including assessing relevant charges, and published the annual assessment of value statements on the BlackRock website on 31 October 2022 in a composite report for all funds managed by BlackRock Fund Managers Limited subject to these requirements.

## Fund Managers

As at 28 February 2023, the Fund Managers of the Fund are Gordon Fraser and Kevin Jia.

## Significant Events

### Changes in the Directors of the Manager

B Harrison resigned as a Director effective 19 August 2022.

### Outbreak of COVID-19

The impact of the coronavirus outbreak was profound across all aspects of society. In developed economies it is clear that the worst of the impact is now over. However there is an expectation that seasonal peaks and new variants could give rise to renewed travel restrictions, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery and supply chain disruptions which will create ongoing challenges. Widescale and comprehensive vaccination programmes have been put in place in many countries which have had a positive effect. Nevertheless, the impact of COVID-19 continues to adversely affect the economies of many nations across the globe and this in turn may continue to impact investments held by the Fund.

### Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Certain financial markets have fallen due primarily to geo-political tensions arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the impact of the subsequent range of sanctions, regulations and other measures which impaired normal trading in Russian securities. The Manager continues to monitor investment performance in line with the Fund's investment objective, and the operations of the Fund and the publication of net asset values are continuing. Additional information on the Fund's performance and a global economic overview for key financial markets are included in the Investment Manager's report.



# Investment Manager's Report

for the year ended 28 February 2023

## Investment Objective

The aim of the Fund is to provide a return on your investment (generated through an increase in the value of the assets held by the Fund) (gross of fees) over the long term (5 or more consecutive years beginning at the point of investment), by investing in companies incorporated or listed in emerging markets.

Comparator benchmark	Investment management approach
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	Active

## Performance Summary

The following table compares the Fund's realised performance against the performance of the relevant comparator benchmark during the financial year ended 28 February 2023.

	Fund return %	Comparator benchmark %
Class D Accumulation Units	(8.45)	(6.11)

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

- Fund returns disclosed, calculated net of fees, are the performance returns for the primary unit class of the Fund which has been selected as a representative unit class. The primary unit class represents the class of unit which is the highest charging unit class, free of any commissions or rebates, and is freely available. Performance returns for any other unit class can be made available on request.
- Fund returns are based on the NAV per unit as at close of business for reporting purposes only, for the purpose of fair comparison and presentation with the comparator benchmark close of business valuation point.
- Due to the Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds (the "SORP") requirements which apply to the financial statements, including the accounting policy for the valuation point at 12 noon, there may be differences between the NAV per unit as recorded in the financial statements and the NAV per unit calculated in accordance with the prospectus.

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

## Global Economic Overview

Global equities, as represented by the MSCI All Country World Index ("ACWI"), returned (8.26%) (in US dollar terms) for the twelve months ended 28 February 2023. However, as the pound sterling declined sharply against other influential currencies, the ACWI returned 1.67% (in GBP terms) for the twelve months ended 28 February 2023. Amid concerns about a global economic downturn, both bonds and equities were pressured by persistently high inflation (rate of increase in the prices of goods and services) and rapid monetary policy tightening from the world's largest central banks. The continued impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the resulting disruptions to normal trade patterns contributed to significant volatility (market ups and downs) in some commodity prices.

## Investment Manager's Report continued

Driven by a widening trade deficit and lower business investment, US gross domestic product (GDP) contracted in the first half of the twelve month period, raising recession concerns among investors. However, the US economy returned to growth in the third and fourth quarters as both consumer and government spending grew. The US job market showed continued strength and unemployment declined to the lowest level in over 50 years. In Japan, the economy slowed, constrained by weak levels of private consumption and business investment. The UK economy faltered amid weakness in the services and manufacturing sectors. Growth also slowed in the Eurozone as consumer demand was tempered by high inflation and increased borrowing costs.

Most emerging market economies continued to expand, although fluctuating commodity prices and the stronger US dollar presented significant economic challenges. The Chinese economy continued to grow at a slow pace relative to the country's historical growth rate, but a relaxation of strict COVID-19 protocols late in the twelve month period drove investor optimism for an economic rebound. The Indian economy slowed in the second half of 2022, on an annual basis, as private spending and investment growth stalled.

As the effects of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic continued to fade while inflation rose, the world's largest central banks began to implement various measures aimed at monetary policy tightening. The US Federal Reserve ("the Fed") raised interest rates eight times during the year in an effort to control inflation, including four consecutive 75 basis point increases before slowing the pace of its interest rate increases towards the end of the twelve month period. The Fed also ended its bond buying programmes and began reducing some of its accumulated bond holdings in June 2022.

The Bank of England ("BoE") also raised interest rates eight times during the period, as inflation reached a forty one year high. Inflation was also elevated in the Eurozone, and the European Central Bank ("ECB") raised interest rates five times. Furthermore, the ECB signalled that it would take action to prevent significant divergence between bond yields (which move inversely to prices) of Eurozone states as interest rates rise.

Global equity performance was negative during the twelve month period, as investors assessed the impact of rapidly changing economic and credit conditions. Inflation pressures amid strong labour markets and tighter monetary policy from many central banks pressured equities, leading to steep declines, particularly in the first half of the period. Globally, bonds and equities that factor in companies' environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics continued to attract investment flows, although the pace of investment slowed significantly in 2022. New bonds for ESG-related projects declined in 2022 relative to 2021, as higher interest rates weighed on issuance. Nevertheless, inflows into ESG-related stocks and bonds rebounded in early 2023.

Yields (which move inversely to prices) on the 10-year US Treasury, a benchmark lending rate for the global bond market, rose sharply during the twelve month period as central banks tightened monetary policy. The yield curve, which measures the difference between yields at different maturity levels, inverted, such that shorter-maturity yields rose above longer-maturity yields, which is a signal that markets were increasingly concerned about slowing economic growth. Yields on UK gilts rose substantially, and a tax cut proposal raised the likelihood of increased government borrowing, leading to BoE intervention to stabilise the UK gilts market. The government subsequently dropped its proposal, further easing the pressure on gilts. The prices of government bonds in the Eurozone also declined notably for the twelve month period, while Japanese government bonds generally declined more slowly. However, in December 2022, the Japanese government raised its yield cap for 10-year government bond yields, leading to a sharp increase in the yields for those bonds.

Global corporate bond returns were negative overall, as yields rose substantially. Amid growing inflation concerns, most of the largest central banks raised interest rates, reducing the value of existing bonds. Elevated borrowing costs weighed on issuers of corporate bonds, as investors became more concerned about the impact of changing economic conditions.

# Investment Manager's Report continued

Equities in emerging markets posted a substantial decline as the US dollar strengthened and interest rates rose. Central banks in several emerging markets, such as India, Brazil, and Mexico, raised interest rates multiple times in response to heightened inflation concerns. Emerging market bond prices declined notably amid continued monetary tightening from the Fed, which drove higher borrowing costs in emerging markets.

The commodities markets were volatile, with prices rising sharply in the aftermath of the Russian invasion of Ukraine before moderating on growth concerns. Brent crude oil prices rose sharply earlier in the twelve month period before falling again to end the period lower, and natural gas prices in the Eurozone fluctuated significantly as countries sought alternate gas suppliers. Gold prices were down slightly, as high interest rates made non-interest-bearing investments relatively less attractive.

On the foreign exchange markets, the US dollar rose against most other global currencies, driven primarily by the Fed's tightening of monetary policy. The Japanese yen, pound sterling, the Chinese yuan, and the euro all fell versus the US dollar as higher US bond yields prompted increased demand for US investments from overseas investors.

## Fund Performance Review and Activity

Over the financial year to 28 February 2023, the Fund's performance return was (8.45%) and the active return was (2.34%), very regrettably underperforming its comparator benchmark which returned (6.11%) (active return is the difference between the Fund's return and the comparator benchmark return).

Emerging Market ('EM') equities struggled early in the period as uncertainty from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, an increasingly hawkish (in favour of higher interest rates) Fed, intensifying lockdowns in China, global inflationary pressures and US dollar strength weighed on markets. Towards the latter half of the period, China's reopening from COVID-19 lockdowns and the relative weakening of the US dollar provided a boost to the asset class. Latin America performed well, benefitting from peaking rate cycles and proximity to the US.

Overweight and selection in Mexico, along with an off-benchmark holding in Kazakhstan contributed most to relative performance over the period. Mexico benefitted from exports to the US, while Kazakhstan benefitted from the relocation of many Russian businesses after the invasion of Ukraine. On the other hand, security selection in China detracted most from relative returns over the period. Our overweight in Chinese real estate developer, Longfor, weighed on returns as the property sector struggled during lockdowns.

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

Largest Contributors		Largest Detractors	
Stock	Effect on Fund return	Stock	Effect on Fund return
Consumer Discretionary <sup>^</sup>	0.44%	Technology <sup>^</sup>	(2.37%)
Utilities <sup>^</sup>	0.37%	Health Care <sup>^</sup>	(1.69%)
Financials <sup>#</sup>	0.30%	Communication Services <sup>^</sup>	(1.49%)
Consumer Staples <sup>#</sup>	0.20%	Real Estate <sup>#</sup>	(1.26%)
Industrials <sup>#</sup>	0.02%	Energy <sup>^</sup>	(1.10%)

<sup>^</sup> Underweight position - holds less exposure than the comparator benchmark.

<sup>#</sup> Overweight position - holds more exposure than the comparator benchmark.

Security selection within Consumer Discretionary, particularly positioning for the reopening in China, was the biggest contributor to relative performance over the period. Selection within Technology was the biggest detractor for the period.



# Investment Manager's Report continued

The following table details the significant active positions, where the Fund was overweight (held more exposure than the comparator benchmark) and underweight (held less exposure than the comparator benchmark), at 28 February 2023 and 28 February 2022:

Top overweight positions			
28 February 2023		28 February 2022	
Country	Active Weighting	Country	Active Weighting
Consumer Discretionary	3.69%	China	3.06%
Industrials	3.49%	Financials	2.83%
Brazil	3.15%	Industrials	2.77%

Top underweight positions			
28 February 2023		28 February 2022	
Country	Active Weighting	Country	Active Weighting
Communication Services	(6.57%)	Taiwan	(5.97%)
Taiwan	(3.77%)	Communication Services	(5.67%)
Materials	(3.43%)	India	(2.61%)

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

The Manager believes a disciplined approach to macro allocation, combined with in-depth fundamental stock research can deliver alpha to investors. This belief is based on our view that Emerging Markets are heterogeneous, inefficient, complex, and cyclical which creates a fertile ground for active investing. By considering the cyclical nature of Emerging Market equities, the portfolio management team looks for investment opportunities beyond the latest themes and trends. This results in constant changing of our country and sector underweights and overweights.

# Performance Record

## Comparative Table

	A Income Units			A Accumulation Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
<b>Change in net assets per unit</b>						
Opening net asset value per unit	542.8	648.6	490.7	600.2	716.8	542.2
Return before operating charges	(40.67)	(94.75)	167.1	(44.93)	(104.8)	184.7
Operating charges	(8.61)	(10.69)	(9.20)	(9.52)	(11.81)	(10.17)
Return after operating charges	(49.28)	(105.4)	157.9	(54.45)	(116.6)	174.6
Distributions	(5.73)	(0.40)	0.00	(6.31)	(0.42)	0.00
Retained distributions on accumulation units	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.31	0.42	N/A
<b>Closing net asset value per unit</b>	487.8	542.8	648.6	545.8	600.2	716.8
After direct transaction costs of	(1.20)	(2.16)	(1.86)	(1.33)	(2.39)	(2.06)
<b>Performance</b>						
Return after charges <sup>1</sup>	(9.08)%	(16.25)%	32.18%	(9.07)%	(16.27)%	32.20%
<b>Other information</b>						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	4,573	3,490	4,267	95,940	81,138	109,795
Closing number of units	937,491	642,993	657,893	17,579,361	13,518,231	15,318,379
Operating charges <sup>2</sup>	1.73%	1.71%	1.71%	1.73%	1.71%	1.71%
Direct transaction costs <sup>3</sup>	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%
<b>Prices</b>						
Highest offer unit price	571.7	709.4	753.2	631.7	783.9	832.4
Lowest bid unit price	445.2	542.4	410.2	492.3	599.4	453.3

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. See note 15 for further details.

# Performance Record continued

## Comparative Table continued

	X Accumulation Units			D Income Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
<b>Change in net assets per unit</b>						
Opening net asset value per unit	126.2	148.3	110.4	543.3	649.9	490.8
Return before operating charges	(9.50)	(22.04)	37.93	(40.77)	(95.48)	167.9
Operating charges	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(4.90)	(6.04)	(5.13)
Return after operating charges	(9.60)	(22.14)	37.86	(45.67)	(101.5)	162.8
Distributions	(3.23)	(2.40)	(1.85)	(9.46)	(5.08)	(3.67)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	3.23	2.40	1.85	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Closing net asset value per unit</b>						
After direct transaction costs of	(0.28)	(0.50)	(0.42)	(1.21)	(2.18)	(1.87)
<b>Performance</b>						
Return after charges <sup>1</sup>	(7.61)%	(14.93)%	34.29%	(8.41)%	(15.62)%	33.17%
<b>Other information</b>						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	42,393	28,697	38,830	113,501	152,333	158,564
Closing number of units	36,357,917	22,745,706	26,190,933	23,250,259	28,038,410	24,398,148
Operating charges <sup>2</sup>	0.09%	0.07%	0.06%	0.98%	0.96%	0.95%
Direct transaction costs <sup>3</sup>	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%
<b>Prices</b>						
Highest offer unit price	126.5	154.5	163.9	549.7	677.1	722.7
Lowest bid unit price	104.6	126.0	92.40	447.8	547.6	410.4

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. See note 15 for further details.

# Performance Record continued

## Comparative Table continued

	D Accumulation Units			S Income Units	
	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021	For the year to 28.2.2023	Since inception to 28.2.2022
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
<b>Change in net assets per unit</b>					
Opening net asset value per unit	650.7	771.2	579.0	82.95	100.0
Return before operating charges	(48.76)	(113.4)	198.3	(5.91)	(15.51)
Operating charges	(5.87)	(7.16)	(6.06)	(0.68)	(0.58)
Return after operating charges	(54.63)	(120.5)	192.2	(6.59)	(16.09)
Distributions	(11.32)	(6.03)	(4.30)	(2.00)	(0.96)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	11.32	6.03	4.30	N/A	N/A
<b>Closing net asset value per unit</b>					
After direct transaction costs of	(1.45)	(2.58)	(2.21)	(0.19)	(0.23)
<b>Performance</b>					
Return after charges <sup>1</sup>	(8.40)%	(15.63)%	33.20%	(7.94)%	(16.09)%
<b>Other information</b>					
Closing net asset value (£000's)	252,757	348,284	387,177	–	–
Closing number of units	42,403,907	53,526,555	50,204,771	100	100
Operating charges <sup>2</sup>	0.98%	0.96%	0.95%	0.89%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs <sup>3</sup>	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%	0.24%	0.49%
<b>Prices</b>					
Highest offer unit price	652.2	803.4	852.7	88.33	107.4
Lowest bid unit price	536.4	649.8	484.3	68.56	83.79

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. See note 15 for further details.

# Performance Record continued

## Comparative Table continued

	S Accumulation Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2023	For the year to 28.2.2022	For the year to 28.2.2021
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
<b>Change in net assets per unit</b>			
Opening net asset value per unit	117.5	139.2	104.4
Return before operating charges	(8.79)	(20.49)	35.78
Operating charges	(0.97)	(1.19)	(1.00)
Return after operating charges	(9.76)	(21.68)	34.78
Distributions	(2.13)	(1.20)	(0.87)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	2.13	1.20	0.87
<b>Closing net asset value per unit</b>			
After direct transaction costs of	(0.26)	(0.47)	(0.40)
<b>Performance</b>			
Return after charges <sup>1</sup>	(8.31)%	(15.57)%	33.31%
<b>Other information</b>			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	60,768	83,035	85,023
Closing number of units	56,401,985	70,657,090	61,090,034
Operating charges <sup>2</sup>	0.90%	0.88%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs <sup>3</sup>	0.24%	0.35%	0.35%
<b>Prices</b>			
Highest offer unit price	123.7	152.2	161.6
Lowest bid unit price	96.93	117.4	87.34

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of equity instruments. See note 15 for further details.

# Distribution Table

for the year ended 28 February 2023

## Final Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 March 2022

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 March 2022 to 28 February 2023

	A Income Units		A Accumulation Units		X Accumulation Units		D Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	5.7341	3.8655	6.3107	3.7355	3.2316	2.3276	9.4550	5.6198
Equalisation <sup>†</sup>	–	1.8686	–	2.5752	–	0.9040	–	3.8352
<b>Distribution paid 30.4.2023</b>	<b>5.7341</b>	<b>5.7341</b>	<b>6.3107</b>	<b>6.3107</b>	<b>3.2316</b>	<b>3.2316</b>	<b>9.4550</b>	<b>9.4550</b>
<b>Distribution paid 30.4.2022</b>	<b>0.4009</b>	<b>0.4009</b>	<b>0.4176</b>	<b>0.4176</b>	<b>2.3993</b>	<b>2.3993</b>	<b>5.0840</b>	<b>5.0840</b>

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Net revenue (dividend)	11.3214	5.6227	2.0000	2.0000	2.1323	0.5548
Equalisation <sup>†</sup>	–	5.6987	–	0.0000	–	1.5775
<b>Distribution paid 30.4.2023</b>	<b>11.3214</b>	<b>11.3214</b>	<b>2.0000</b>	<b>2.0000</b>	<b>2.1323</b>	<b>2.1323</b>
<b>Distribution paid 30.4.2022</b>	<b>6.0343</b>	<b>6.0343</b>	<b>0.9600</b>	<b>0.9600</b>	<b>1.1975</b>	<b>1.1975</b>

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

# Report on Remuneration

The below disclosures are made in respect of the remuneration policies of the BlackRock group (“BlackRock”), as they apply to BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (the “ManCo”). The disclosures are made in accordance with the provisions in the UK implementation of Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITS”), as amended, including in particular by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 23 July 2014, (the “Directive”), the “Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD” issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority, the Collective Investment Schemes (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018, the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) Handbook SYSC 19E: The UCITS Remuneration Code (the “UCITS Remuneration Code”), and COLL 4.5.7 R(7).

BlackRock’s UCITS Remuneration Policy (the “UCITS Remuneration Policy”) will apply to the EEA entities within the BlackRock group authorised as a manager of UCITS funds in accordance with the Directive, and will ensure compliance with the requirements of Article 14b of the Directive and to UK entities within the BlackRock group authorised as a manager of a UK UCITS fund in accordance with UCITS as implemented, retained and onshored in the UK.

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

## Remuneration Governance

BlackRock’s remuneration governance in EMEA operates as a tiered structure which includes: (a) the Management Development and Compensation Committee (“MDCC”) (which is the global, independent remuneration committee for BlackRock, Inc. and (b) the ManCo’s board of directors (the “ManCo’s Board”). These bodies are responsible for the determination of BlackRock’s remuneration policies which includes reviewing the remuneration policy on a regular basis and being responsible for its implementation.

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

No material changes were made to the remuneration policy in 2022.

### (a) MDCC

The MDCC’s purposes include:

- providing oversight of:
  - BlackRock’s executive compensation programmes;
  - BlackRock’s employee benefit plans; and
  - such other compensation plans as may be established by BlackRock from time to time for which the MDCC is deemed as administrator;
- reviewing and discussing the compensation discussion and analysis included in the BlackRock, Inc. annual proxy statement with management and approving the MDCC’s report for inclusion in the proxy statement;
- reviewing, assessing and making reports and recommendations to the BlackRock, Inc. Board of Directors (the “BlackRock, Inc. Board”) as appropriate on BlackRock’s talent development and succession planning, with the emphasis on performance and succession at the highest management levels; and

# Report on Remuneration continued

- supporting the boards of the Company's EMEA regulated entities in meeting their remuneration-related obligations by overseeing the design and implementation of EMEA remuneration policy in accordance with applicable regulations.

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

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

The MDCC held 7 meetings during 2022. The MDCC charter is available on BlackRock, Inc.'s website ([www.blackrock.com](http://www.blackrock.com)).

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

## **(b) The ManCo's Board**

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

## **Decision-making process**

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

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

Annual incentive awards are paid from a bonus pool.

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



## Report on Remuneration continued

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

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

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

Individuals are not involved in setting their own remuneration.

### Control functions

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

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

### Link between pay and performance

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

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

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

## Report on Remuneration continued

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

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

- the performance of the Manager, the funds managed by the Manager and/or the relevant functional department;
- factors relevant to an employee individually; relationships with clients and colleagues; teamwork; skills; any conduct issues; and, subject to any applicable policy, the impact that any relevant leave of absence may have on contribution to the business);
- the management of risk within the risk profiles appropriate for BlackRock's clients;
- strategic business needs, including intentions regarding retention;
- market intelligence;
- criticality to business; and
- supporting the firm's approaches to environmental, social and governance factors and diversity, equity and inclusion.

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

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

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

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

# Report on Remuneration continued

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

Selected senior leaders are eligible to receive performance-adjusted equity-based awards from the "BlackRock Performance Incentive Plan" ("BPIP"). Awards made from the BPIP have a three-year performance period based on a measurement of As Adjusted Operating Margin<sup>1</sup> and Organic Revenue Growth<sup>2</sup>. Determination of pay-out will be made based on the firm's achievement relative to target financial results at the conclusion of the performance period. The maximum number of shares that can be earned is 165% of the award in those situations where both metrics achieve pre-determined financial targets. No shares will be earned where the firm's financial performance in both of the above metrics is below a pre-determined performance threshold. These metrics have been selected as key measures of shareholder value which endure across market cycles.

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

## Identified Staff

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

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

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

## Quantitative Remuneration Disclosure

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

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

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

## Report on Remuneration continued

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

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

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

The amount of the total remuneration awarded to the ManCo's staff in respect of the ManCo's financial year ending 31 December 2022 is US dollar 194.5 million. This figure is comprised of fixed remuneration of US dollar 109.3 million and variable remuneration of US dollar 85.3 million. There were a total of 3,790 beneficiaries of the remuneration described above.

The amount of the aggregate remuneration awarded by the ManCo in respect of the ManCo's financial year ending 31 December 2022, to its senior management was US dollar 21.6 million, and to other members of its staff whose actions potentially have a material impact on the risk profile of the ManCo or its funds was US dollar 8.8 million. These figures relate to the entire ManCo and not to the Fund.

# Portfolio Statement

at 28 February 2023

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
<b>AFRICA – 3.22%; 28.2.2022 1.63%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 3.22%; 28.2.2022 1.63%</b>			
<b>Egypt – 0.59%; 28.2.2022 0.42%</b>			
2,276,648	Commercial International Bank Egypt	3,333	0.59
<b>South Africa – 2.63%; 28.2.2022 1.21%</b>			
701,929	Gold Fields	5,217	0.92
333,058	Gold Fields	2,511	0.44
2,736,143	Sanlam	7,255	1.27
		<b>14,983</b>	<b>2.63</b>
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC – 67.05%; 28.2.2022 70.29%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 67.05%; 28.2.2022 70.29%</b>			
<b>China – 26.08%; 28.2.2022 28.69%</b>			
105,985	Alibaba	7,822	1.37
28,600	Alibaba	261	0.05
43,493	Baidu	5,009	0.88
18,720,000	China Construction Bank	9,464	1.66
2,306,000	China Merchants Bank	10,323	1.81
3,766,000	China Oilfield Services	3,332	0.58
790,300	China Oilfield Services	1,486	0.26
1,056,200	ENN Energy	12,404	2.18
1,780,016	Han's Laser Technology Industry	6,206	1.09
62,000	Kweichow Moutai	13,362	2.34
1,571,500	Li Ning	11,049	1.94
792,930	Meituan	11,359	1.99
133,449	PDD	9,489	1.67
1,279,308	Shanghai International Airport	8,914	1.56
726,100	Shenzhen Inovance Technology	6,324	1.11
201,500	Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics	7,519	1.32
228,100	Tencent	8,255	1.45
168,034	Tencent <sup>Q</sup>	6,198	1.09
202,259	Yum China	9,871	1.73
		<b>148,647</b>	<b>26.08</b>
<b>Hong Kong – 1.79%; 28.2.2022 4.80%</b>			
2,804,000	China Mengniu Dairy	10,189	1.79
2,094,100	Euro-Asia Agricultural <sup>1</sup>	–	0.00
		<b>10,189</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>India – 9.25%; 28.2.2022 9.22%</b>			
1,142,850	Axis Bank	9,651	1.69
767,703	HDFC Bank	12,293	2.16

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
222,098	Hindustan Unilever	5,457	0.96
1,468,985	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance	5,980	1.05
304,772	InterGlobe Aviation	5,637	0.99
491,849	Mahindra & Mahindra	6,272	1.10
222,069	Tata Consultancy Services	7,386	1.30
		<b>52,676</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>Indonesia – 1.61%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
36,165,900	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero	9,157	1.61
<b>Kazakhstan – 1.58%; 28.2.2022 1.11%</b>			
141,457	Kaspi.KZ JSC	9,017	1.58
<b>Macau – 2.32%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
4,619,200	Sands China <sup>Q</sup>	13,234	2.32
<b>Malaysia – 0.42%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
3,161,300	Public Bank	2,400	0.42
<b>Saudi Arabia – 1.06%; 28.2.2022 3.42%</b>			
307,529	Saudi Basic Industries	6,050	1.06
<b>Singapore – 0.14%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
556,700	Singapore Telecommunications	809	0.14
<b>South Korea – 10.44%; 28.2.2022 9.91%</b>			
42,224	Hansol Chemical <sup>Q</sup>	5,382	0.94
218,301	Hanwha Solutions	5,674	1.00
912,580	Samsung Electronics	34,554	6.06
141,293	SK Hynix <sup>Q</sup>	7,884	1.38
119,549	S-Oil	6,028	1.06
		<b>59,522</b>	<b>10.44</b>
<b>Taiwan – 11.46%; 28.2.2022 10.26%</b>			
925,000	Accton Technology	7,103	1.25
808,000	Delta Electronics	6,281	1.10
3,419,000	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	47,408	8.32
62,608	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	4,517	0.79
		<b>65,309</b>	<b>11.46</b>
<b>Thailand – 0.90%; 28.2.2022 2.88%</b>			
6,941,100	PTT	5,156	0.90
<b>EUROPE – 4.39%; 28.2.2022 4.24%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 4.39%; 28.2.2022 4.24%</b>			
<b>Cyprus – 0.00%; 28.2.2022 0.30%</b>			
126,552	TCS <sup>2</sup>	1	0.00
30,699	TCS <sup>A</sup>	–	0.00
		<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Portfolio Statement continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
<b>Hungary – 1.19%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
270,180	OTP Bank Nyrt <sup>Q</sup>	6,781	1.19
<b>Italy – 1.15%; 28.2.2022 1.08%</b>			
1,175,700	PRADA	6,557	1.15
<b>Netherlands – 0.41%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
39,155	Prosus	2,340	0.41
<b>Poland – 1.64%; 28.2.2022 1.01%</b>			
559,747	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki	9,364	1.64
<b>Russia – 0.00%; 28.2.2022 1.85%</b>			
1,141,480	Fix Price <sup>A</sup>	–	0.00
343,084	Gazprom <sup>A</sup>	–	0.00
345,764	LUKOIL <sup>A</sup>	–	0.00
61,881	Novatek <sup>A</sup>	–	0.00
607,976	Sberbank of Russia <sup>2</sup>	–	0.00
21,073,477	Surgutneftegas	2	0.00
		<b>2</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST – 1.90%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 1.90%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
<b>United Arab Emirates – 1.90%; 28.2.2022 0.00%</b>			
2,146,082	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	4,048	0.71
5,425,281	Emaar Properties	6,766	1.19
		<b>10,814</b>	<b>1.90</b>
<b>NORTH AMERICA – 7.00%; 28.2.2022 6.77%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 7.00%; 28.2.2022 6.77%</b>			
<b>Mexico – 4.88%; 28.2.2022 3.62%</b>			
3,408,053	Cemex	1,380	0.24
1,028,041	Cemex	4,148	0.73
118,836	Fomento Economico Mexicano	9,117	1.60
428,012	Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacifico	6,638	1.17

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
42,030	Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacifico	6,511	1.14
		<b>27,794</b>	<b>4.88</b>
<b>Panama – 1.50%; 28.2.2022 1.45%</b>			
113,477	Copa	8,538	1.50
<b>United States of America – 0.62%; 28.2.2022 1.70%</b>			
8,290	Project Photon <sup>2</sup>	3,530	0.62
<b>SOUTH AMERICA – 9.47%; 28.2.2022 7.98%</b>			
<b>EQUITIES – 9.47%; 28.2.2022 7.98%</b>			
<b>Brazil – 8.34%; 28.2.2022 6.33%</b>			
2,560,074	Ambev	5,452	0.96
1,094,032	Ambev	2,325	0.41
5,740,753	B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcao	9,643	1.69
1,547,595	Banco Bradesco	3,240	0.57
1,541,512	Banco Bradesco	3,237	0.57
2,729,941	Cyrela Brazil Realty Empreendimentos e Participacoes	6,574	1.15
11,785,180	Hapvida Participacoes e Investimentos S/A	8,510	1.49
2,926,808	Sendas Distribuidora	8,561	1.50
		<b>47,542</b>	<b>8.34</b>
<b>Peru – 1.13%; 28.2.2022 1.65%</b>			
61,175	Credicorp	6,445	1.13
<b>COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES – 7.48%; 28.2.2022 4.83%</b>			
<b>Short-term Money Market Funds – 7.48%; 28.2.2022 4.83%</b>			
515,754	BlackRock ICS US Dollar Liquid Environmentally Aware Fund Agency Income Class <sup>†</sup>	42,654	7.48

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Underlying Exposure – Derivatives £000's	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
<b>DERIVATIVES – (0.32%); 28.2.2022 (0.17%)</b>				
<b>Contracts for differences ("CFDs") Long – (0.29%); 28.2.2022 (0.15%)</b>				
758,295	Commercial International Bank Egypt	1,110	(37)	(0.01)
109,300	Contemporary Amperex Technology	5,260	(647)	(0.11)
1,951,000	Haier Smart Home	6,116	(63)	(0.01)
140,885	Prosus	8,418	(789)	(0.14)
464,449	Prudential	5,919	(108)	(0.02)
		<b>26,823</b>	<b>(1,644)</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>

# Portfolio Statement continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Underlying Exposure – Derivatives £000's	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
<b>Futures – (0.03%); 28.2.2022 (0.02%)</b>				
	50 MSCI Emerging Markets March 2023		<b>1,996</b>	<b>(190)</b>
				<b>(0.03)</b>
<b>Portfolio of investments</b>			<b>571,010</b>	<b>100.19</b>
Net other liabilities			(1,078)	(0.19)
<b>Total net assets</b>			<b>569,932</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

Underlying exposure has been calculated according to the guidelines issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") (as adopted by the FCA) and represents the market value of an equivalent position in the assets underlying each financial derivative instrument.

The CFDs shown on page 21 are expressed at both their mark-to-market and original notional value, which when added together represent the current notional value of the CFDs. The current notional value of a CFD represents the reference amount used to calculate payments between the counterparties to the CFD. The full notional value represents the economic interest in the security underlying the CFD, but does not change hands in full between the counterparties.

<sup>1</sup> Illiquid Security Fair Valued by the Manager.

<sup>2</sup> Fair valued by the Manager.

<sup>0</sup> All or a portion of this investment represents a security on loan, see note 2(b) v) for further details.

<sup>Δ</sup> Suspended investments fair valued at zero.

<sup>†</sup> Managed by a related party.

## Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 28 February 2023

	Notes	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Income					
Net capital losses	3		(77,975)		(142,705)
Revenue	4	23,273		16,594	
Expenses	5	(6,231)		(8,483)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(489)		(117)	
Net revenue before taxation		16,553		7,994	
Taxation	7	(1,364)		(1,151)	
Net revenue after taxation			15,189		6,843
Total return before distributions			(62,786)		(135,862)
Distributions	8		(11,760)		(6,379)
<b>Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities</b>			<b>(74,546)</b>		<b>(142,241)</b>

## Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

for the year ended 28 February 2023

	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
<b>Opening net assets attributable to unitholders</b>			696,977	783,656
Amounts receivable on issue of units	244,098			376,939
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(304,885)			(326,055)
			(60,787)	50,884
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			(74,546)	(142,241)
Retained distribution on accumulation units			8,288	4,678
<b>Closing net assets attributable to unitholders</b>			<b>569,932</b>	<b>696,977</b>



# Balance Sheet

at 28 February 2023

	Notes	28.2.2023 £000's	28.2.2022 £000's
<b>Assets:</b>			
Fixed assets			
– Investment assets		572,844	667,253
Current assets			
– Debtors	9	4,954	34,307
– Cash and bank balances	10	2,641	9,538
– Cash collateral posted		–	677
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>580,439</b>	<b>711,775</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Investment liabilities		(1,834)	(1,162)
Creditors			
– Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers		–	(325)
– Cash collateral payable		(251)	(210)
– Distributions payable		(2,252)	(1,428)
– Other creditors	11	(6,170)	(11,673)
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(10,507)</b>	<b>(14,798)</b>
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders</b>		<b>569,932</b>	<b>696,977</b>

G D Bamping (Director)

M T Zemek (Director)

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited

31 May 2023

# Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 28 February 2023

## 1. Accounting and Distribution Policies

### Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

Dividend equivalent values on long or short Contracts for Differences ("CFDs") are recognised when the underlying securities are quoted ex-dividend. Where such securities are not quoted, dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

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

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

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

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

## Notes to Financial Statements continued

- (h) Where the end of the accounting year on the Balance Sheet date is a business day, the valuation point is 12 noon, and where the end of the accounting year on the Balance Sheet date is a non-business day, the valuation point is end of day. All investments are valued at their fair value as at the end of the accounting period. In the case of an investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a recognised market, or in respect of which a listed, traded or dealt price or quotation is not available at the time of valuation, the fair value of such investment shall be estimated with care and in good faith by a competent professional person, body, firm or corporation including the Manager's pricing committee and such fair value shall be determined on the basis of the probable realisation value of the investment. The Manager shall be entitled to adopt an alternative method of valuing any particular asset if it considers that the methods of valuation set out above do not provide a fair valuation of a particular asset or liability.

For Over-the-Counter ("OTC") derivatives including Credit Default Swaps, Currency Swaps, Forward Currency Contracts, Inflation Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps, OTC Options, Swaptions, Synthetic Caps, Total Return Swaps and Volatility Swaps; fair value is determined based on valuation pricing models which take into account relevant market inputs as well as the time values, liquidity and volatility factors underlying the positions. The fair value of exchange traded and over the counter derivatives represents the price that would be required to close out the contracts at the Balance Sheet date. Amounts due to and from an individual counterparty which falls under a legally enforceable master netting agreement are netted.

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

- (i) Any transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of any such transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the accounting period. Revenue items in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate when the revenue is received.
- (j) Where appropriate, certain permitted financial instruments such as derivatives are used for efficient portfolio management. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses derived therefrom are included in 'Revenue' in the Statement of Total Return. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in 'Net capital losses' in the Statement of Total Return.
- (k) Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties.
- (l) Cash collateral provided by the Fund is identified on the Balance Sheet as pledged cash collateral and is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

For collateral other than cash provided by the Fund, the party to whom the collateral is provided has the right by contract to sell or repledge the collateral but has an obligation to return equivalent securities to the Fund on maturity or sale of the contract. The Fund classifies these assets on its Balance Sheet separately from other assets and identifies the asset as pledged investments. Such assets are valued consistently with the accounting policies listed above.

Cash collateral provided to the Fund by counterparties is identified in the Balance Sheet as cash collateral payable. The Fund may reinvest this cash collateral and the assets purchased are included in investment assets or cash equivalents on the Balance Sheet.

For collateral received from counterparties other than cash, a disclosure of the collateral provided is made in the notes to the financial statements.

## **Distribution Policies**

- (m) The ordinary element of stock dividends is treated as revenue but does not form part of the distribution.
- (n) Special dividends and share buy backs recognised as revenue form part of the distribution.
- (o) All of the net revenue available for distribution at the final accounting period end will be distributed to unitholders as a dividend with the balance attributable to accumulation unitholders retained within the Fund. Should expenses and taxation together exceed revenue, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be met from capital.

## **2. Financial Instruments and Risks**

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

### **Risk management framework**

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

The Manager has appointed a risk manager who has responsibility for the daily risk management process with assistance from key risk management personnel of the Investment Manager, including members of the BlackRock Risk and Quantitative Analysis Group ("RQA Group") which is a centralised group which performs an independent risk management function. The RQA Group independently identifies, measures and monitors investment risk. The RQA Group tracks the actual risk management practices being deployed across the different funds. By breaking down the components of the process, the RQA Group has the ability to determine if the appropriate risk management processes are in place for the Fund. This captures the risk management tools employed, how the levels of risk are controlled, ensuring risk/return is considered in portfolio construction and reviewing outcomes.

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

### **(a) Market risk**

Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by other price, currency and interest rate movements. It represents the potential loss the Fund may suffer through holding market positions in the face of market movements. The Fund is exposed to market risk by virtue of its investments in equities and Contract for Differences.

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

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

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

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

The one day VaR as at 28 February 2023 and 28 February 2022 based on a 99% confidence level was 2.65% and 3.04% respectively.

## **i) Market risk arising from foreign currency risk**

### **Exposure to foreign currency risk**

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

The Fund may invest in securities, which may be denominated in currencies other than its reporting currency.

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

### **Management of foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency exposures are managed within parameters utilising forward currency contracts. There were no open forward currency contracts at the year end (28 February 2022: Nil).

## **ii) Market risk arising from other price risk**

### **Exposure to other price risk**

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

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

### **Management of other price risk**

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

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

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

## iii) **Market risk arising from interest rate risk**

### **Exposure to interest rate risk**

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

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

### **Management of interest rate risk**

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

## (b) **Counterparty credit risk**

### **Exposure to counterparty credit risk**

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

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

### **Management of counterparty credit risk**

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

BlackRock's RQA Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team completes a formal review of each new counterparty, monitors and reviews all approved counterparties on an ongoing basis and maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposures.

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

## i) **Exchange Traded Financial Derivative Instruments**

The Fund's holdings in futures contracts expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk.

## **Management of counterparty credit risk related to futures contracts**

The exposure is limited by trading the contracts through a clearing house. The Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk on contracts in which it currently has a gain position is reduced by such gains received in cash from the counterparty under the daily mark-to-market mechanism on exchange traded futures contracts (variation margin). The Fund's exposure to credit risk on contracts in which it currently has a loss position is equal to the amount of margin posted to the counterparty which has not been transferred to the exchange under the daily mark-to-market mechanism. The counterparty for futures contracts is Goldman Sachs International.

Margin is paid or received on futures to cover any exposure by the counterparty or the Fund to each other. Margin receivable from the Fund's clearing brokers and various counterparties is included in "Cash and bank balances" on the Balance Sheet. Margin payable to the Fund's clearing brokers and various counterparties is included in "Amounts held at futures clearing houses and brokers" on the Balance Sheet.

Counterparty exposure has not been disclosed for exchange traded derivatives as the exchange requirements in respect of collateral mean that, in the opinion of the Manager, the counterparty risk is mitigated.

## **ii) Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs")**

The Fund's holdings in OTC FDIs expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk.

Counterparty credit risk arises from the failure of the counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract. The Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk is limited to the contracts in which it currently has a gain position reduced by the cash collateral received from the counterparty or to counterparties which have received collateral from the Fund.

All OTC FDIs are entered into by the Fund under an International Swaps and Derivatives Associations, Inc. Master Agreement ("ISDA Master Agreement") or similar agreement. An ISDA Master Agreement is a bilateral agreement between the Fund and a counterparty that governs OTC FDIs (including total return swaps) entered into by the parties. The parties' exposures under the ISDA Master Agreement are netted and collateralised together, therefore any collateral disclosures provided are in respect of all OTC FDIs entered into by the Fund under the ISDA Master Agreement, not just total return swaps. All collateral received/posted by the Fund under the ISDA Master Agreement is transferred bilaterally under a title transfer arrangement.

Cash held as security by the counterparty to derivative contracts is subject to the credit risk of the counterparty.

The carrying value of financial assets together with cash best represents the Fund's gross maximum exposure to counterparty credit risk at the reporting date, before including the effect of ISDA Master Agreements and close-out netting, which would reduce the overall counterparty credit risk exposure.

The Fund's maximum exposure to counterparty credit risk from holding forward currency contracts will be equal to the notional amount of the currency and any net unrealised gains or losses as disclosed in the portfolio statement.

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

## Management of counterparty credit risk related to OTC FDIs

Forward currency contracts do not require variation margin and thus the counterparty credit risk is monitored through the BlackRock RQA Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team which monitors the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The counterparties for forward currency contracts are disclosed in the portfolio statement.

The lowest credit rating of any one counterparty as at 28 February 2023 was A+ (28 February 2022: A+) (Standard & Poor's rating).

The following tables detail the number of counterparties the Fund is exposed to by OTC FDIs type and the maximum exposure (which is calculated on a net basis) to any one counterparty.

### 28 February 2023

Counterparty	Contracts for Differences £000's	Total Exposure £000's
Goldman Sachs International	(710)	(710)
HSBC Bank Plc	(37)	(37)
J.P Morgan Securities Plc	(897)	(897)

### 28 February 2022

Counterparty	Contracts for Differences £000's	Total Exposure £000's
J.P Morgan Securities Plc	(1,059)	(1,059)

### iii) Trustee and Custodian

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

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

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

### Management of counterparty credit risk related to the Trustee and Custodian

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



# Notes to Financial Statements continued

The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Trustee and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 28 February 2023 was AA (28 February 2022: A) (Standard & Poor's rating).

## iv) Counterparties

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

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

### Management of counterparty credit risk related to Counterparties

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

## v) Securities lending

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

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

## Notes to Financial Statements continued

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	28 February 2023		28 February 2022	
		Securities on loan	Collateral received	Securities on loan	Collateral received
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Barclays Capital Securities Limited	UK	148	170	–	–
Goldman Sachs International	UK	5,775	6,504	1,534	1,734
HSBC Bank Plc	UK	2,909	3,233	–	–
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	1,200	1,425	–	–
Merrill Lynch International	UK	550	598	6,031	6,460
Société Générale SA	France	1,376	1,555	–	–
UBS AG	Switzerland	1,415	1,563	2,819	3,228
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,373</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>11,422</b>

At 28 February 2023, collateral received from these borrowing counterparties comprised of 19.92% in debt securities and 80.08% in equity securities (28 February 2022: 65.63% in debt securities and 34.37% in equity securities).

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

### Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 28 February 2023 and 28 February 2022, all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by BlackRock Inc. The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. BlackRock Inc. bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

### vi) Collateral

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

### Management of counterparty credit risk related to collateral

The Fund uses inbound collateral received from a counterparty to reduce the credit risk associated with any trading activity the Fund has engaged in.

Cash collateral posted by the Fund is separately identified on the Balance Sheet as cash collateral posted and is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Cash collateral received by the Fund is reflected on the Balance Sheet as cash collateral payable.

As at 28 February 2023 collateral received by the Fund in respect of OTC FDIs was £251,000 in the form of cash. Collateral posted by the Fund in respect of OTC FDIs was £Nil.

## Notes to Financial Statements continued

As at 28 February 2022 collateral received by the Fund in respect of OTC FDIs was £210,000 in the form of cash. Collateral posted by the Fund in respect of OTC FDIs was £677,000 in the form of cash.

### (c) Liquidity risk

#### Exposure to liquidity risk

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

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

The Fund invests primarily in companies established in emerging economies, the securities of which may, in the short term experience lower trading volumes and greater price volatility than securities issued by companies established in developed countries.

All non-derivative financial liabilities including distributions payable held by the Fund as at 28 February 2023 and 28 February 2022, based on contractual maturities, fall due within one to three months.

#### Management of liquidity risk

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

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

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

### (d) Valuation of financial instruments

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

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

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

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

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

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

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

## Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs

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

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

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

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

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

	Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
<b>28 February 2023</b>				
Investment assets	526,659	42,654	3,531 <sup>1</sup>	572,844
Investment liabilities	(190)	(1,644)	–	(1,834)
<b>28 February 2022</b>				
Investment assets	628,177	32,377	6,699 <sup>1</sup>	667,253
Investment liabilities	(103)	(1,059)	–	(1,162)

<sup>1</sup> Includes securities fair valued by the Manager. These securities are identified on the Fund's Portfolio Statement.

## (e) Global exposure

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

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

The exposures to FDIs at year end are marked on the Portfolio Statement.

## 3. Net Capital Losses

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000’s	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000’s
The net capital losses comprise:		
Losses on non-derivative securities	(77,227)	(142,854)
(Losses)/gains on derivative securities	(2,038)	950
Currency gains/(losses)	1,414	(711)
Custodian transaction costs	(124)	(90)
<b>Net capital losses</b>	<b>(77,975)</b>	<b>(142,705)</b>

## 4. Revenue

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000’s	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000’s
Interest from UK bank deposits	23	–
Interest on balances held at futures clearing houses and brokers	4	–
Overseas dividends	19,684	16,046
Revenue from Contracts for Differences	132	357
Securities lending revenue	40	74
Stock dividends	3,390	117
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>23,273</b>	<b>16,594</b>

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

## 5. Expenses

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Payable to the Manager or associates of the Manager:		
– Annual Management charge	4,994	6,840
– Annual service charge	819	1,161
	5,813	8,001
Other expenses:		
– ADR fee <sup>#</sup>	26	56
– Audit fee	4	10
– Legal and other professional fees	28	31
– Safe custody fees	284	279
– Trustee's fees	76	106
	418	482
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>8,483</b>

<sup>#</sup> ADR ("American Depositary Receipt") fees are fees associated with the creating or releasing of ADRs from ordinary shares, charged by the depository bank.

## 6. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Finance charges on Contracts for Differences	475	43
Interest on bank overdrafts	1	2
Returns from short position Contracts for Differences	13	–
Interest on collateral	–	72
<b>Total interest payable and similar charges</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>117</b>

## 7. Taxation

### (a) Analysis of tax charge

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Overseas tax	1,403	1,499
Overseas tax on capital gains	(39)	(348)
<b>Total tax charge [see note 7(b)]</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,151</b>

## Notes to Financial Statements continued

### 7. Taxation continued

#### (b) Factors affecting the tax charge

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

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Net revenue before taxation	16,553	7,994
Corporation tax at 20% (28 February 2022: 20%)	3,311	1,599
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised excess management expenses	1,014	1,015
Overseas tax	1,403	1,499
Overseas tax on capital gains	(39)	(348)
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(21)	(73)
Revenue not subject to tax	(4,304)	(2,541)
<b>Total tax charge [see note 7(a)]</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,151</b>

At 28 February 2023, the Fund had surplus management expenses of £35,650,000 (28 February 2022: £30,578,000.) It is unlikely that the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and, therefore, a deferred tax asset of £7,130,000 (28 February 2022: £6,115,000) has not been recognised.

### 8. Distributions

	For the year to 28.2.2023 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2022 £000's
Final distribution	10,540	6,106
	10,540	6,106
Add: Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	3,162	1,791
Less: Amounts received on issue of units	(1,942)	(1,518)
<b>Distributions</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>6,379</b>
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	15,189	6,843
Add: Equalisation on conversions	–	1
Less: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	–	(348)
Less: Overseas tax on capital gains	(39)	–
Less: Non distributable stock dividends	(3,390)	(117)
<b>Distributions</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>6,379</b>

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

## 9. Debtors

	28.2.2023 £000's	28.2.2022 £000's
Accrued revenue	595	1,681
Amounts receivable for issue of units	573	2,282
Amounts receivable from brokers on contracts for differences	–	4
Currency sales awaiting settlement	4	–
Overseas tax recoverable	49	26
Sales awaiting settlement	3,733	30,314
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>34,307</b>

## 10. Cash and Bank Balances

	28.2.2023 £000's	28.2.2022 £000's
Amount held at futures clearing houses and brokers	1,281	–
Cash and bank balances	1,360	9,538
<b>Total cash and bank balances</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>9,538</b>

## 11. Other Creditors

	28.2.2023 £000's	28.2.2022 £000's
Accrued Annual Management charge	1,978	2,784
Accrued Annual service charge	247	177
Accrued Audit fee	14	18
Accrued Safe custody fees	74	40
Accrued Trustee's fee	38	51
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	3,421	2,358
Amounts payable with respect to Contracts for Differences	–	157
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	–	3
Custodian transaction costs	24	14
Overseas capital gains tax provision	–	66
Purchases awaiting settlement	374	6,005
<b>Total other creditors</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>11,673</b>

## 12. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at the Balance Sheet date (28 February 2022: £Nil).

## 13. Credit Facility

The Funds entered into a credit facility with JPMorgan whereby JPMorgan, together with other syndicated lenders, made a portion of a USD 475 million credit facility available to the Funds. The portion of the USD 475 million credit facility will be allocated to the Funds based on the credit facility agreement dated 22 April



## 13. Credit Facility continued

2022. This credit facility may be utilised by the Fund for temporary funding purposes, including, without limitation, the funding of investor redemptions. Any interest and commitment fees in relation to drawdowns from such credit facility are paid out of the assets of the Fund.

The credit facility was not used during the year.

## 14. Related Parties

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

The following entities were related parties of the Fund during the year ended 28 February 2023:

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

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

The Manager acts as either principal or agent for the Trustee in respect of all transactions of units of the Fund. The aggregate monies received through issue and paid through cancellation of units are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders and note 8.

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

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

As at 28 February 2023 and 28 February 2022, none of the unitholders:

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

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

## 15. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the year ended 28 February 2023

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
<b>Purchases (excluding derivatives)</b>					
Equity instruments	541,311	334	0.06	307	0.06
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>541,311</b>	<b>334</b>		<b>307</b>	
<b>Total purchases including transaction costs</b>	<b>541,952</b>				

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
<b>Sales (excluding derivatives)</b>					
Equity instruments	568,406	343	0.06	511	0.09
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>568,406</b>	<b>343</b>		<b>511</b>	
<b>Total sales net of transaction costs</b>	<b>567,552</b>				
<b>Derivative transaction costs</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>–</b>	
<b>Total transaction costs</b>		<b>686</b>		<b>818</b>	
<b>Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets</b>		<b>0.11%</b>		<b>0.13%</b>	

For the year ended 28 February 2022

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
<b>Purchases (excluding derivatives)</b>					
Equity instruments	1,140,568	644	0.06	470	0.04
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>1,140,568</b>	<b>644</b>		<b>470</b>	
<b>Total purchases including transaction costs</b>	<b>1,141,682</b>				

	Direct Transaction Costs				
	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
<b>Sales (excluding derivatives)</b>					
Equity instruments	1,090,535	611	0.06	1,172	0.11
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>1,090,535</b>	<b>611</b>		<b>1,172</b>	
<b>Total sales net of transaction costs</b>	<b>1,088,752</b>				
<b>Derivative transaction costs</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>–</b>	
<b>Total transaction costs</b>		<b>1,282</b>		<b>1,642</b>	
<b>Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets</b>		<b>0.15%</b>		<b>0.20%</b>	

## Notes to Financial Statements continued

### 15. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

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

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

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

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

During the year the Fund utilised FDIs including CFDs and futures contracts covering different underlying asset classes. The settlement values for opening and closing derivative positions are not comparable to principal values for transactions in direct holding investments and therefore purchase and sale amounts for derivative transactions are not quantified in the analysis above.

Transaction costs for derivatives positions will be either incurred as direct costs or form part of the dealing spread for the instruments. Any direct costs are identified in the analysis above. Dealing spread costs incurred by the Fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the Balance Sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.19% (28 February 2022: 0.14%).

### 16. Units in Issue

The movement in units in issue for the year ended 28 February 2023 is as follows:

	A Income Units	A Accumulation Units	X Accumulation Units	D Income Units
Balance at the beginning of the year	642,993	13,518,231	22,745,706	28,038,410
Issued during the year	688,836	8,530,151	27,925,097	8,467,892
Cancelled during the year	(394,338)	(4,469,021)	(14,312,886)	(13,253,599)
Converted during the year	-	-	-	(2,444)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>937,491</b>	<b>17,579,361</b>	<b>36,357,917</b>	<b>23,250,259</b>

# Notes to Financial Statements continued

## 16. Units in Issue continued

	<b>D Accumulation Units</b>	<b>S Income Units</b>	<b>S Accumulation Units</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	53,526,555	100	70,657,090
Issued during the year	17,769,208	–	10,248,893
Cancelled during the year	(28,894,068)	–	(24,503,050)
Converted during the year	2,212	–	(948)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>42,403,907</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56,401,985</b>

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

## 17. Post Balance Sheet Events

K Henry was appointed as a director effective 3 March 2023. S Corrigan resigned as a director effective 2 May 2023.

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year end, which, in the opinion of the Manager, may have had an impact on the Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2023.

## Statement of Manager's Responsibilities

The Manager is required by the rules of the COLL Sourcebook to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. These financial statements must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards in the United Kingdom to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund at the year end and of the net revenue and net capital losses for the year. In preparing these financial statements the Manager is required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Fund will continue in operation.

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

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

# Statement of the Trustee's Responsibilities in Respect of the Fund and Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders of the Fund for the Year Ended 28 February 2023

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

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

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

The Trustee must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

The Bank of New York Mellon  
(International) Limited

London  
31 May 2023

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 28 February 2023, which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the related notes and the Distribution Table and the Financial Instruments and Risks and the accounting policies of the Fund, which include a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 28 February 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital losses on the scheme property of the Fund for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

### **Basis for opinion**

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

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

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

### **Other information**

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA")**

In our opinion:

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

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

### **Responsibilities of the Manager**

As explained more fully in the Manager's responsibilities statement set out on page 44, the Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

Our approach was as follows:

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

applicable laws and regulations.

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

### **Use of our report**

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

Ernst & Young LLP  
Statutory Auditor

Edinburgh  
31 May 2023

# Supplementary Information

## Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Manager may, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the FCA and the Prospectus, employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, including investments in OTC FDIs provided that such techniques and instruments are used for efficient portfolio management purposes or to provide protection against exchange risk or for direct investment purposes, where applicable.

In addition to the investments in OTC FDIs, the Fund may employ other techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, subject to the conditions set out in the Fund's Prospectus, as amended from time to time, and the relevant ESMA Guidelines (as adopted by the FCA), such as repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions ("repo transactions") and securities lending.

## Securities Lending and Contracts for Difference (CFDs)

The following table details the value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Fund's total lendable assets and NAV and the value of CFDs as a proportion of the Fund's NAV, as at 28 February 2023 and the returns earned for the year ended 28 February 2023. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets forming part of the Fund's securities lending programme. This excludes any assets held by the Fund that are not considered lendable due to any market, regulatory, investment or other restriction. The value of CFDs is based on the underlying exposure value on a gross absolute basis as disclosed in the Fund's portfolio statement.

Securities on loan		CFDs	
% of lendable assets	% of NAV	% of NAV	Returns earned £000's
5.08	2.35	4.71	(356)

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

All returns and costs from CFDs will accrue to the Fund and are not subject to any returns or cost sharing arrangements with the Fund's Manager or any other third parties.

28 February 2023.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	CFDs Underlying exposure
		£000's
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL	UK	11,375
HSBC BANK PLC	UK	1,110
J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES PLC	UK	14,338
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,823</b>

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

## Supplementary Information continued

### Collateral

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

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received/posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Fund, in respect of securities lending transactions and OTC FDIs (including CFDs), as at 28 February 2023.

Currency	Cash collateral received £000's	Cash collateral posted £000's	Non-cash collateral received £000's	Non-cash collateral posted £000's
<b>Securities lending transactions</b>				
CAD	–	–	133	–
CHF	–	–	248	–
CNY	–	–	791	–
DKK	–	–	2	–
EUR	–	–	785	–
GBP	–	–	2,193	–
HKD	–	–	434	–
JPY	–	–	405	–
NOK	–	–	2	–
SEK	–	–	29	–
SGD	–	–	89	–
USD	–	–	9,937	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>OTC FDIs</b>				
GBP	251	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>–</b>

As at 28 February 2023, all cash collateral received in respect of OTC derivative transactions by the Fund was re-invested in money market funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates, as disclosed in the Fund's portfolio statement. All cash received as collateral has an open maturity tenor as it's not subject to a contractual maturity date.

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

## Supplementary Information continued

The returns earned by the Fund from the reinvestment of cash collateral in money market funds during the year ended 28 February 2023 is summarised below. These returns represent the accumulative total return of the representative money market fund for the year ended 28 February 2023. These returns do not take into account any interest payable to the counterparty under the relevant collateral arrangements.

Money market fund	Total return %
<b>Institutional Cash Series plc</b>	
Institutional Sterling Liquidity Fund – Agency Income class	4.85

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received/posted by the Fund by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions and OTC FDIs (including CFDs), as at 28 February 2023.

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions	Total
	1 - 7 days	8 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 365 days	More than 365 days		
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
<b>Collateral received - securities lending</b>							
<b>Fixed income</b>							
Investment grade	1	–	–	680	2,316	–	<b>2,997</b>
<b>Equities</b>							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	11,306	<b>11,306</b>
<b>ETFs</b>							
Non-UCITS	–	–	–	–	–	745	<b>745</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>12,051</b>	<b>15,048</b>

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

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

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

## Supplementary Information continued

### Collateral

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

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received/posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Fund, in respect of securities lending transactions and OTC FDIs (including CFDs), as at 28 February 2023.

The following table lists the top ten issuers (or all the issuers if less than ten) by value of non-cash collateral received by the Fund by way of the title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions and OTC FDIs as at 28 February 2023.

<b>Issuer</b>	<b>Value £000's</b>	<b>% of the Fund's NAV</b>
Goldman Sachs International	6,504	1.14
HSBC Bank Plc	3,233	0.57
UBS AG	1,563	0.27
Société Générale SA	1,555	0.27
J.P.Morgan Securities Plc	1,425	0.25
Merrill Lynch International	598	0.11
Barclays Capital Securities Ltd	170	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>2.64</b>

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

# About us

BlackRock is a premier provider of asset management, risk management, and advisory services to institutional, intermediary, and individual clients worldwide. As of 31 March 2023, the firm manages £7.35 trillion across asset classes in separate accounts, mutual funds, other pooled investment vehicles, and the industry-leading iShares® exchange-traded funds.

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## Want to know more?

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