BlackRock

Annual report and audited financial statements

BlackRock Corporate Bond Fund

For the financial year ended 28 February 2026

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

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[1] (Resigned 19 December 2025)
D Edgar[2,3]
T S Hale[2,3]
A Hoctor-Duncan[1] (Appointed 1 October 2025)
T Hodgson[2,3] (Appointed 1 November 2025)
A M Lawrence[2,3] (Resigned 30 April 2025)
A Lewis[1]
A Pickering[2,3] (Appointed 24 April 2026)
S Sabin[2,3]
M Seymour[2,3]
M T Zemek[1] (Resigned 31 December 2025)

[1] Non-executive Director

[2] Executive Director

[3] Employee of the BlackRock Group

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.

Securities 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

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

Authorised and regulated by the FCA.

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

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

GENERAL INFORMATION continued

This Report relates to the packaged products of and is issued by:
BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL
Telephone: 020 7743 3000
Dealing and Investor Services: 0800 44 55 22
www.blackrock.co.uk

For your protection, telephone calls are usually recorded.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

ABOUT THE FUND

BlackRock Corporate Bond Fund (the "Fund") is a UK Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") scheme under the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (the "COLL Sourcebook"). The Fund was established on 29 June 1995. The Fund was previously known as Mercury High Income Bond Fund, then, with effect from 30 September 2000, Merrill Lynch High Income Bond Fund. On 28 April 2008 the Fund changed its name to BlackRock High Income Bond Fund. The Fund changed its investment objective and policy and adopted its present name with effect from close of business on 17 September 2010. The Fund's FCA product reference number is 172177.

Assessment of value

The FCA requires UK fund managers to complete an annual assessment of whether their UK authorised funds provide value for investors. The Manager'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 literature section at https://www.blackrock.com/uk/literature/investor-education/assessment-of-value-en-gb-ind-investor-education.pdf on 31 October 2025 in a composite report for all funds managed by BlackRock Fund Managers Limited subject to these requirements, with the exception of the Long Term Asset Funds managed by BlackRock Fund Managers Limited, where the annual assessment of value for investors is included in the latest annual Report and Accounts of those Funds.

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") – Product Report

The Manager has produced a supplemental TCFD Product Report in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD and FCA requirements for TCFD reporting. These disclosures describe how the Manager incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets. The latest report is available at https://www.blackrock.com/uk/literature/public-disclosure/tcfd-product-level-disclosure-report-bcif.pdf.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR

Unit Class	Lower risk Potentially lower rewards						Higher risk Potentially higher rewards
A Income	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
A Accumulation	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
X Accumulation	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
D Income	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
D Accumulation	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
S Income	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
S Accumulation	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
S1 Income	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7
S1 Accumulation	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

- The risk and reward indicator was calculated incorporating historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund.
- The category shown above is not guaranteed and may change over time.
- The lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.
- The use of derivatives will impact the value of the Fund and may expose the Fund to a higher degree of risk. Derivatives are highly sensitive to changes in the value of the asset on which they are based and can increase the size of losses and gains, resulting in greater fluctuations in the value of the Fund. The impact to the Fund can be greater where derivatives are used in an extensive or complex way.

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

FUND MANAGER

As at 28 February 2026, the Fund Manager was Ben Edwards.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Changes in the Directors of the Manager

A M Lawrence resigned as a Director, effective 30 April 2025.

A Hoctor-Duncan was appointed as a Director, effective 1 October 2025.

T Hodgson was appointed as a Director, effective 1 November 2025.

G D Bamping resigned as a Director, effective 19 December 2025.

M T Zemek resigned as a Director, effective 31 December 2025.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Changes in the Directors of the Manager

Alison Pickering was appointed as a Director, effective 24 April 2026.

There have been no other 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 2026.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

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 and/or income received from those assets) (gross of fees) by investing in corporate bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Comparator benchmark	Investment management approach
ICE Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Corporate & Collateralised Index	Active

Performance Summary

The following table compares the Fund's realised performance against the performance of the comparator benchmark for the 12 month period ended 28 February 2026.

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

- The Fund return disclosed is the performance return for the primary unit class for the Fund, net of fees and expenses charged directly within the relevant unit class, 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 net asset value ("NAV") per unit as at close of business for reporting purposes only, for the purpose of fair comparison and presentation with the comparator benchmark close of business valuation point.
- Due to the Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds ("SORP") requirements 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.

	Fund return %	Comparator benchmark %
Class D Accumulation Units	8.05	7.04

Past performance is not a guide to future performance and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product. All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of your investment and the income from it will vary and your initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed. Levels and bases of taxation may change from time to time. Subscriptions may be made only on the basis of the current Prospectus, of which the most recent annual report and audited financial statements and interim report and unaudited financial statements as well as PRIIP KIDs form an integral part, copies of which are available from Investor Services, the Transfer Agent, the Management Company or any of the Representatives or Distributors.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT continued

Global Economic Overview

Global equities, as represented by the MSCI All Country World Index, returned 16.31% (in GBP terms) during the twelve months ended 28 February 2026. Equities gained amid lower inflation (the rate of increase in the prices of goods and services), easing monetary policy from the world's largest central banks and strong corporate performance, especially in the technology sector. However, rising geopolitical tensions, including the conflict in the Middle East and Europe as well as the introduction of protectionism in the US, raised the prospect of disruption to the global economy.

Economic growth in the US recovered from a subdued start to 2025, with figures for the third quarter of 2025 indicating stronger performance than had been forecast. However, growth for the fourth quarter of 2025 undershot expectations, in part as a result of the extended government shutdown that began in October 2025. In Japan, gross domestic product ("GDP") grew more rapidly than expected in the second quarter of 2025 but underperformed expectations in the third and fourth quarters of 2025. UK economic output was positive in early 2025 but slowed as the year progressed. Eurozone GDP growth accelerated at the start of 2025 but held steady at 0.3% in both the third and fourth quarters of 2025.

Major emerging market economies continued to expand, with the resilience of the US economy providing support despite concerns related to President Donald Trump's reciprocal trade tariff policies. In China, fiscal stimulus measures continued to support economic growth, and Chinese GDP remained resilient over the course of 2025 due to a rise in exports. The Indian economy expanded at a robust pace, recording strong growth in the first nine months of 2025 before slowing slightly in the final quarter of 2025. Growth in Brazil accelerated in early 2025 as a result of rising household demand and farm output but decelerated somewhat in the months that followed.

Most of the world's largest central banks continued to loosen monetary policy as inflation remained under control. The US Federal Reserve ("the Fed") reduced interest rates three times in the final four months of the year. The Bank of England ("BoE") and the European Central Bank ("ECB") continued their programmes of rate cuts over the twelve months, while the Bank of Japan ("BoJ") responded to elevated domestic inflation by increasing interest rates at the end of 2025.

Global equity performance was positive during the twelve-month period, as the ongoing strength of the world economy averted concerns about a possible slowdown in growth. In the US, there were concerns at the start of 2025 that the new Trump administration's introduction of reciprocal trade tariffs on major trading partners could lead to higher inflation and more subdued global growth. However, the US's willingness to strike a series of trade agreements helped to calm investors' fears. The majority of technology stocks continued to advance on hopes that artificial intelligence ("AI") would deliver significant productivity gains, but there were concerns about the extensive infrastructure investment required to support AI platforms, high valuations among companies with significant AI exposures and the potential for the technology to significantly disrupt existing business models in the software sector.

Globally, investments that factor in companies' environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics faced regulatory concerns and shifting investor sentiment. ESG funds experienced significant outflows in the second half of 2025 following a weak start to the year.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT continued

Yields (which move inversely to bond prices) on the 10-year US Treasury, a benchmark lending rate for the global bond market, finished the twelve-month period lower. Yields elevated in early 2025 due to concerns that President Trump's economic policies could lead to higher inflation and increased government borrowing but declined as the Fed reduced interest rates. In the UK, gilt yields declined as concerns about higher levels of government borrowing were offset by BoE interest rate cuts. Eurozone bond yields ended higher over the twelve months. There was a sharp increase in March 2025 following the German government's announcement of plans to increase borrowing to fund higher levels of defence and infrastructure spending, and yields rose again at the end of the year due to speculation that the ECB could raise interest rates in 2026. Yields in Japan increased to record highs at the start of 2026 as investors reacted to the prospect of higher government spending and potential increases in rates.

Global corporate bonds posted solid gains overall as markets reassessed credit in light of declining inflation and interest rates, while continued resilience in the global economy alleviated credit concerns relating to issuers of high yield bonds.

Emerging market equities also gained, benefiting from the relatively stable global economic environment and the easing of monetary policy. Emerging market bonds posted a positive return as investors reacted to less restrictive monetary policy in developed economies.

Commodities markets were disrupted by geopolitical tensions and concerns about the impacts of US trade tariffs. Brent crude oil prices initially declined as global oil production increased and hopes of a resolution to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia rose. However, oil prices moved higher in early 2026 on fears of conflict in the Middle East. Natural gas prices increased in late 2025 as cold weather returned and exports of liquefied natural gas increased. Gold prices rose to record highs as a result of geopolitical concerns and the possibility that the US's trade and foreign policy could lead to ongoing volatility in equity and bond markets.

In foreign exchange markets, the US dollar's performance relative to other major global currencies varied. It fell against the euro, GBP sterling and the Chinese yuan, but rose against the Japanese yen.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT continued

Fund Performance Review and Activity

Over the financial year to 28 February 2026, the Fund's return was 8.05% and the active return was 1.01%, outperforming its comparator benchmark which returned 7.04% (active return is the difference between the Fund's return and the comparator benchmark return).

Global bond yields (which move inversely to prices) rose at the long end of the maturity curve (i.e. yields for longer term bonds rose), while falling at the front end of the curve (i.e. yield for shorter term bonds fell) (a pattern referred to as "curve steepening"). This was driven by a combination of factors, including easing inflation and challenges to growth. As central banks continued their gradual interest rate-cutting cycles, short-term yields declined.

Alongside the global central bank easing cycle, yields were impacted by fiscal events in each region including the announcements related to reciprocal trade tariffs from the US, increased defence spending plans in Germany, and budget announcements from the Labour Government in the UK. In the US, the reciprocal trad tariff announcements led to a rise in medium-term domestic inflation expectations, resulting in a steepening of the yield curve. In Europe, fiscal policy announcements led to a rise in long-term yields, driven by expectations of increased government borrowing. UK government bond yields experienced volatility, driven by market concerns over subdued growth prospects and fiscal challenges faced by the government in the Spring Budget, while the Autumn Budget was passed without any major market reactions. The Bank of England ("BoE") continued to cut interest rates at a gradual pace, delivering 75 basis points (bps) of cuts over the period under review, as inflation and labour market data continued to fall in line with expectations, bringing the base rate down to 3.75%.

The Fund's comparator benchmark, ICE BofAML Sterling Corporate & Collateralised Index, generated a total return of 7.04% and an excess return (returns that can be attributed to tightening of credit spreads (additional yield earned for holding corporate bonds over government bonds)) of 1.01%. Excess returns were positive as credit spreads fell from 95 basis points ("bps") to 92bps over the financial year, despite some volatility in the interim driven by a wave of primary issuance. This is because when supply increases, the prices of bonds can decrease. Despite the flood of supply, investor demand for corporate bonds remained high throughout the period due to the attractive yield offered by bonds resulting in spreads marginally falling.

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	
Sector	Effect on Fund return	Sector	Effect on Fund return
Governments#, *	1.57%	General finance^	(0.63%)
Utilities#	0.68%	Collateralised^	(0.43%)
Insurance#	0.48%	Industrials^	(0.09%)
Oil & Gas#	0.14%	Health Care^	(0.08%)
Banks^	0.12%	SSA's^	(0.07%)

* Governments refers to bonds issued by a central government.
\# Overweight position - holds more exposure than the comparator benchmark.
^ Underweight position - holds less exposure than the comparator benchmark.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT continued

Over the financial year, the Fund outperformed its comparator benchmark. The primary contributors to performance were the overweight position in Governments, Utilities and Insurance sectors. As a result of having a higher active overweight position to these three sectors, the Fund generated the largest positive returns from these sectors. As yields declined, the overweight position in Government's contributed positively to returns. In the Utilities sector, performance benefited from investing in high-quality companies which sit further down the capital structure, which offered very attractive income opportunities. Within the Insurance and Banks sectors, the Investment Manager invested in senior debt (debt that sits further up the capital structure) and subordinated (Tier 2) debt (debt that sits further down the capital structure), given the higher yields offered. This resulted in a positive return in Banks, despite the underweight allocation. Sector and security selection within the Oil & Gas sector also contributed positively. The key detractors from performance were the underweight positions in credit sectors as credit outperformed over the year and spreads narrowed.

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), as at 28 February 2026 and 28 February 2025:

Largest overweight positions

28 February 2026		28 February 2025	
Sector	**Active Weighting**	**Sector**	**Active Weighting**
Governments	14.12%	Governments	14.06%
Insurance	5.35%	Utilities	5.38%
Utilities	4.99%	Insurance	3.76%

Largest underweight positions

28 February 2026		28 February 2025	
Sector	**Active Weighting**	**Sector**	**Active Weighting**
General finance	(6.98%)	General finance	(7.82%)
Collateralized	(6.02%)	Collateralised	(6.97%)
Industrials	(6.03%)	Industrials	(5.57%)

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

The Fund's overweight to the Insurance sector was meaningfully increased as the Investment Manager identified value in investing in senior and short-dated Tier-2 debt within the sector. The other overweights were maintained in a similar range to the previous year. The largest underweight sectors were also maintained over the period, with a reduction in the underweights to Collateralized and General Finance. This was result of a combination of factors including security selection within attractive opportunities in those sectors. The Fund maintained the underweight in cyclical sectors (those exposed to broader economic cycles) such as Industrials, believing that these bonds did not offer enough returns for the risks, given the weak global economic outlook. Instead, the Fund found better opportunities in non-cyclical sectors such as Utilities, where it was overweight versus the comparator benchmark.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT continued

Outlook

The Fund remains defensively positioned within credit markets and is strategically focused on sector allocation and bottom-up security selection to generate returns. The Investment Manager continues to favours non-cyclical sectors and businesses with geographic simplicity and minimal supply chain risk, such as Utilities, Banks, and Insurance. Utilities benefit from non-cyclical cashflows and simple business models, Banks tend to outperform in a downturn, and the Insurance sector has benefited from a high-rate environment. In the Utilities sector, the Investment Manager prefers investing in high-quality companies further down the capital structure, as they provide very attractive income opportunities. Within the Banks and Insurance sectors, the Investment Manager favours senior and short-dated Tier-2 debt. While the Investment Manager maintains their view that valuations are too expensive, they have taken the opportunity to add credit risk.

Looking past short-term geopolitical volatility, the Investment Manager expects the focus for monetary policy to rotate back to downside growth risk from the current focus on inflationary impacts of energy prices as a result of ongoing situation in the Middle East. As such, the Investment Manger maintains their view that the BoE will cut rates and is positioned to benefit from it.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

STATEMENT OF MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The financial statements should comply with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice (the "SORP") for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment 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.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

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 2026

The Depositary 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:

(i) 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

(ii) 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
29 May 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlackRock Corporate Bond Fund ("the Fund") for the year ended 28 February 2026, 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 Tables, Material accounting policies, Distribution policies, Risk management policies and Valuation of financial instruments of the Fund, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 28 February 2026 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Fund for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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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 by the Manager, 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' 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.

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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 14, 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.

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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 opportunity to influence revenue and amounts available for distribution.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing of journal entries, with a particular focus on manually posted entries and those journals reflecting large and unusual transactions. We also reviewed 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.

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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
29 May 2026

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	A Income Units			A Accumulation Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	93.81	94.01	93.41	341.3	326.5	310.4
Return before operating charges	7.93	5.25	5.69	29.66	18.34	19.39
Operating charges	(1.00)	(1.01)	(0.99)	(3.71)	(3.56)	(3.34)
Return after operating charges	6.93	4.24	4.70	25.95	14.78	16.05
Distributions	(4.96)	(4.44)	(4.10)	(18.40)	(15.66)	(13.83)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.40	15.66	13.83
Closing net asset value per unit	95.78	93.81	94.01	367.3	341.3	326.5
After direct transaction costs of	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Performance						
Return after charges[1]	7.39%	4.51%	5.03%	7.60%	4.53%	5.17%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	1,364	1,592	1,891	27,131	28,302	28,781
Closing number of units	1,423,845	1,696,636	2,011,444	7,387,622	8,292,864	8,816,429
Operating charges[2]	1.06%	1.06%	1.06%	1.06%	1.06%	1.06%
Direct transaction costs[3]	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Highest offer unit price	100.4	101.6	102.0	379.9	359.8	350.5
Lowest bid unit price	92.14	91.28	88.85	335.3	324.5	298.4

1 The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Investment Manager's Report which are returns based on NAV per unit as at close of business.

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

3 Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of debt instruments and collective investment schemes.
See note 17 for further details.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

COMPARATIVE TABLE continued

	X Accumulation Units			D Income Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	138.2	130.8	123.1	100.7	100.4	99.22
Return before operating charges	12.11	7.44	7.76	8.50	5.57	6.07
Operating charges	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.56)
Return after operating charges	12.08	7.41	7.73	7.93	5.00	5.51
Distributions	(7.49)	(6.31)	(5.51)	(5.34)	(4.75)	(4.36)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	7.49	6.31	5.51	N/A	N/A	N/A
Closing net asset value per unit	150.3	138.2	130.8	103.3	100.7	100.4
After direct transaction costs of	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance						
Return after charges[1]	8.74%	5.67%	6.28%	7.87%	4.98%	5.55%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	43,000	39,187	77,957	39,309	57,610	192,452
Closing number of units	28,613,745	28,354,158	59,585,575	38,057,081	57,235,761	191,739,818
Operating charges[2]	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
Direct transaction costs[3]	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Highest offer unit price	150.6	140.5	135.8	104.8	105.3	105.4
Lowest bid unit price	135.9	130.3	118.8	98.95	97.88	94.54

1 The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Investment Manager's Report which are returns based on NAV per unit as at close of business.

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See note 17 for further details.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

COMPARATIVE TABLE continued

	D Accumulation Units			S Income Units		
	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit						
Opening net asset value per unit	365.2	347.6	328.8	96.97	96.64	95.48
Return before operating charges	31.85	19.60	20.67	8.23	5.40	5.85
Operating charges	(2.10)	(2.01)	(1.88)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.49)
Return after operating charges	29.75	17.59	18.79	7.73	4.90	5.36
Distributions	(19.73)	(16.72)	(14.69)	(5.14)	(4.57)	(4.20)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	19.73	16.72	14.69	N/A	N/A	N/A
Closing net asset value per unit	395.0	365.2	347.6	99.56	96.97	96.64
After direct transaction costs of	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance						
Return after charges[1]	8.15%	5.06%	5.71%	7.97%	5.07%	5.61%
Other information						
Closing net asset value (£000's)	125,712	155,305	179,192	36,908	83,044	227,108
Closing number of units	31,829,868	42,526,700	51,553,290	37,072,502	85,641,055	234,996,111
Operating charges[2]	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%
Direct transaction costs[3]	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Highest offer unit price	395.7	372.0	361.1	106.1	106.4	106.6
Lowest bid unit price	359.0	345.8	316.7	95.33	94.29	91.00

1 The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Investment Manager's Report which are returns based on NAV per unit as at close of business.

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

3 Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of debt instruments and collective investment schemes.
See note 17 for further details.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

COMPARATIVE TABLE continued

	S Accumulation Units			S1 Income Units	
	For the year to 28.2.2026	For the year to 28.2.2025	For the year to 29.2.2024	For the year to 28.2.2026	Since inception to 28.2.2025
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit					
Opening net asset value per unit	136.6	129.9	122.9	100.7	100.0
Return before operating charges	11.92	7.37	7.68	8.59	1.74
Operating charges	(0.72)	(0.68)	(0.64)	(0.33)	(0.06)
Return after operating charges	11.20	6.69	7.04	8.26	1.68
Distributions	(7.38)	(6.25)	(5.49)	(5.35)	(0.96)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	7.38	6.25	5.49	N/A	N/A
Closing net asset value per unit	147.8	136.6	129.9	103.6	100.7
After direct transaction costs of	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.00	0.00
Performance					
Return after charges[1]	8.20%	5.15%	5.73%	8.20%	1.68%
Other information					
Closing net asset value (£000's)	303,190	395,826	386,654	149,766	167,201
Closing number of units	205,141,900	289,785,908	297,562,579	144,548,921	166,003,923
Operating charges[2]	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%	0.32%	0.32%
Direct transaction costs[3]	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Highest offer unit price	155.5	146.1	141.7	110.4	107.4
Lowest bid unit price	134.3	129.3	118.4	99.04	97.63

1 The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Investment Manager's Report which are returns based on NAV per unit as at close of business.

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

3 Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of debt instruments and collective investment schemes.
See note 17 for further details.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

COMPARATIVE TABLE continued

	S1 Accumulation Units	
	For the year to 28.2.2026	Since inception to 28.2.2025
	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Change in net assets per unit		
Opening net asset value per unit	101.7	100.0
Return before operating charges	8.86	1.73
Operating charges	(0.34)	(0.06)
Return after operating charges	8.52	1.67
Distributions	(5.50)	(0.95)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	5.50	0.95
Closing net asset value per unit	110.2	101.7
After direct transaction costs of	0.00	0.00
Performance		
Return after charges[1]	8.38%	1.67%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£000's)	52	35
Closing number of units	47,191	34,585
Operating charges[2]	0.32%	0.32%
Direct transaction costs[3]	0.00%	0.01%
Prices	Pence per unit	Pence per unit
Highest offer unit price	115.9	107.4
Lowest bid unit price	99.98	97.63

1 The return after charges figures are based on the net asset value reported for financial statements purposes and are not the same as the performance returns figures quoted in the Investment Manager's Report which are returns based on NAV per unit as at close of business.

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

3 Direct transaction costs are annualised and principally comprise commissions and taxes, attributable to the Fund's purchase and sale of debt instruments and collective investment schemes.
See note 17 for further details.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

DISTRIBUTION TABLES

for the financial year ended 28 February 2026

Final Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 December 2025

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 December 2025 to 28 February 2026

	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
Gross revenue	1.2554	0.3699	4.7450	2.8785	1.9386	0.5850	1.3526	0.6154
Equalisation†	–	0.8855	–	1.8665	–	1.3536	–	0.7372
Distribution paid 30.4.2026	**1.2554**	**1.2554**	**4.7450**	**4.7450**	**1.9386**	**1.9386**	**1.3526**	**1.3526**
Distribution paid 30.4.2025	**1.1668**	**1.1668**	**4.1879**	**4.1879**	**1.6934**	**1.6934**	**1.2509**	**1.2509**

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units		S1 Income Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	5.0991	2.9354	1.3037	0.7017	1.9080	1.0170	1.3559	0.3811
Equalisation†	–	2.1637	–	0.6020	–	0.8910	–	0.9748
Distribution paid 30.4.2026	**5.0991**	**5.0991**	**1.3037**	**1.3037**	**1.9080**	**1.9080**	**1.3559**	**1.3559**
Distribution paid 30.4.2025	**4.4781**	**4.4781**	**1.2051**	**1.2051**	**1.6748**	**1.6748**	**0.9554**	**0.9554**

	S1 Accumulation Units	
	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.4231	1.4231
Equalisation†	–	0.0000
Distribution paid 30.4.2026	**1.4231**	**1.4231**
Distribution paid 30.4.2025	**0.9522**	**0.9522**

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

DISTRIBUTION TABLES continued

Third Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 September 2025

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 September 2025 to 30 November 2025

	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
Gross revenue	1.2163	0.3876	4.5402	1.7029	1.8502	0.7303	1.3088	0.7123
Equalisation†	–	0.8287	–	2.8373	–	1.1199	–	0.5965
Distribution paid 31.1.2026	**1.2163**	**1.2163**	**4.5402**	**4.5402**	**1.8502**	**1.8502**	**1.3088**	**1.3088**
Distribution paid 31.1.2025	**1.0833**	**1.0833**	**3.8434**	**3.8434**	**1.5501**	**1.5501**	**1.1595**	**1.1595**

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units		S1 Income[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	4.8730	2.6180	1.2613	0.5915	1.8232	1.0073	1.3112	0.2678
Equalisation†	–	2.2550	–	0.6698	–	0.8159	–	1.0434
Distribution paid 31.1.2026	**4.8730**	**4.8730**	**1.2613**	**1.2613**	**1.8232**	**1.8232**	**1.3112**	**1.3112**
Distribution paid 31.1.2025	**4.1047**	**4.1047**	**1.1169**	**1.1169**	**1.5349**	**1.5349**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	S1 Accumulation[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.3592	1.3592
Equalisation†	–	0.0000
Distribution paid 31.1.2026	**1.3592**	**1.3592**
Distribution paid 31.1.2025	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

DISTRIBUTION TABLES continued

Second Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 June 2025

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 June 2025 to 31 August 2025

	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
Gross revenue	1.2137	0.2628	4.4708	2.2979	1.8172	0.6546	1.3045	0.7166
Equalisation†	–	0.9509	–	2.1729	–	1.1626	–	0.5879
Distribution paid 31.10.2025	**1.2137**	**1.2137**	**4.4708**	**4.4708**	**1.8172**	**1.8172**	**1.3045**	**1.3045**
Distribution paid 31.10.2024	**1.0468**	**1.0468**	**3.6745**	**3.6745**	**1.4780**	**1.4780**	**1.1194**	**1.1194**

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units		S1 Income[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	4.7926	2.4689	1.2569	0.7063	1.7929	0.9189	1.3060	0.2629
Equalisation†	–	2.3237	–	0.5506	–	0.8740	–	1.0431
Distribution paid 31.10.2025	**4.7926**	**4.7926**	**1.2569**	**1.2569**	**1.7929**	**1.7929**	**1.3060**	**1.3060**
Distribution paid 31.10.2024	**3.9193**	**3.9193**	**1.0781**	**1.0781**	**1.4654**	**1.4654**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	S1 Accumulation[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.3360	1.3360
Equalisation†	–	0.0000
Distribution paid 31.10.2025	**1.3360**	**1.3360**
Distribution paid 31.10.2024	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

DISTRIBUTION TABLES continued

First Interim Distribution in Pence per Unit

Group 1 – Units purchased prior to 1 March 2025

Group 2 – Units purchased 1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025

	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
Gross revenue	1.2775	0.3693	4.6423	2.2738	1.8819	0.6344	1.3713	0.6507
Equalisation†	–	0.9082	–	2.3685	–	1.2475	–	0.7206
Distribution paid 31.7.2025	**1.2775**	**1.2775**	**4.6423**	**4.6423**	**1.8819**	**1.8819**	**1.3713**	**1.3713**
Distribution paid 31.7.2024	**1.1403**	**1.1403**	**3.9560**	**3.9560**	**1.5871**	**1.5871**	**1.2179**	**1.2179**

	D Accumulation Units		S Income Units		S Accumulation Units		S1 Income[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	4.9699	2.0749	1.3211	0.6202	1.8590	0.9386	1.3719	0.6278
Equalisation†	–	2.8950	–	0.7009	–	0.9204	–	0.7441
Distribution paid 31.7.2025	**4.9699**	**4.9699**	**1.3211**	**1.3211**	**1.8590**	**1.8590**	**1.3719**	**1.3719**
Distribution paid 31.7.2024	**4.2141**	**4.2141**	**1.1728**	**1.1728**	**1.5755**	**1.5755**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	S1 Accumulation[1] Units	
	Group 1	Group 2
Gross revenue	1.3844	1.3844
Equalisation†	–	0.0000
Distribution paid 31.7.2025	**1.3844**	**1.3844**
Distribution paid 31.7.2024	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

† Equalisation occurs to reflect the pro rata payment of distributions based on the time period over which shares have been owned by an investor. 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.

[1] Unit class launched on 20 December 2024.

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

for the financial year ended 28 February 2026

	Notes	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Income					
Net capital gains	5		22,102		8,718
Revenue	6	43,797		52,676	
Expenses	7	(3,960)		(5,350)	
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(369)		(3,293)	
Net revenue before taxation		39,468		44,033	
Taxation	9	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation			39,468		44,033
Total return before distributions			61,570		52,751
Distributions	10		(43,428)		(48,897)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			**18,142**		**3,854**

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2026

	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	£000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		928,102		1,094,035
Amounts receivable on issue of units	139,870		230,345	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(387,854)		(430,720)	
		(247,984)		(200,375)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		18,142		3,854
Retained distribution on accumulation units		28,164		30,571
Unclaimed distributions over 6 years old		8		17
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		**726,432**		**928,102**

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

BALANCE SHEET

as at 28 February 2026

	Notes	28.2.2026 £000's	28.2.2025 £000's
Assets:			
Fixed assets			
– Investment assets		709,490	877,667
Current assets			
– Debtors	11	15,770	21,555
– Cash and bank balances	12	11,518	40,551
– Cash collateral posted		9,474	9,389
Total assets		**746,252**	**949,162**
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		(7,868)	(11,551)
Creditors			
– Amounts due to futures clearing houses and brokers		(2,675)	(1,601)
– Distributions payable		(2,976)	(3,354)
– Other creditors	13	(6,301)	(4,554)
Total liabilities		**(19,820)**	**(21,060)**
Net assets attributable to unitholders		**726,432**	**928,102**

On behalf of the Directors

A Hoctor-Duncan
Director
29 May 2026

A Lewis
Director
29 May 2026

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

PORTFOLIO STATEMENT

as at 28 February 2026

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
BONDS – 93.43%; 28.2.2025 93.84%			
UK STERLING – 78.46%; 28.2.2025 76.65%			
UK Sterling Denominated Corporate Bonds – 64.16%; 28.2.2025 62.19%			
£7,000,000	Aegon, Ltd. 6.125% 15/12/2031	7,475	1.03
£10,500,000	Alphabet, Inc. 6.125% 13/2/2126	10,783	1.48
£6,100,000	Anglian Water Osprey Financing PLC 2% 31/7/2028Ø	5,698	0.78
£3,260,000	Anglian Water Osprey Financing PLC 6.375% 18/8/2033	3,283	0.45
£3,630,000	Anglian Water Osprey Financing PLC 6.75% 27/8/2031	3,781	0.52
£8,695,000	Anglian Water Services Financing PLC 5.375% 10/11/2033	8,706	1.20
£3,000,000	Anglian Water Services Financing PLC 5.875% 20/6/2031	3,126	0.43
£1,633,333	Arqiva Financing PLC 4.882% 31/12/2032	1,578	0.22
£11,650,000	Aviva PLC 4.375% 12/9/2049Ø	11,463	1.58
£14,000,000	Aviva PLC 6.875% 27/11/2053	15,085	2.08
£8,900,000	Banco Santander SA 5.375% 17/1/2031	9,260	1.27
£5,500,000	Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel SA 5.25% 10/9/2031	5,668	0.78
£4,500,000	Barclays Bank PLC 6.125% Perpetual 19/4/2027	4,463	0.61
£9,800,000	Barclays PLC 7.09% 6/11/2029	10,427	1.44
£8,600,000	BNP Paribas SA 5.75% 13/6/2032	8,950	1.23
£16,600,000	BPCE SA 5.25% 16/4/2029	16,832	2.32
£8,500,000	Centrica PLC 6.5% 21/5/2055	8,808	1.21
£22,100,000	Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 4.625% 23/5/2029	22,218	3.06
£3,000,000	Credit Agricole SA 6% 22/10/2035	3,112	0.43
£12,185,000	DWR Cymru Financing UK PLC 2.375% 31/3/2034Ø	9,504	1.31
£13,570,000	E.ON International Finance BV 6.375% 7/6/2032Ø	14,766	2.03
£19,800,000	Electricite de France SA 5.875% Perpetual 22/1/2029	19,973	2.75
£5,250,000	Electricite de France SA 6.125% 2/6/2034	5,512	0.76
£5,315,000	Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC 6.184% 29/8/2031Ø	5,514	0.76
£1,628,496	Great Rolling Stock Co. 6.875% 27/7/2035Ø	1,761	0.24
£7,740,000	Heathrow Funding, Ltd. 2.625% 16/3/2028	7,445	1.02
£8,845,000	Heathrow Funding, Ltd. 6% 5/3/2032	9,205	1.27
£8,325,000	HSBC Holdings PLC 6.8% 14/9/2031	9,042	1.24
£2,875,000	HSBC Holdings PLC 8.201% 16/11/2034	3,181	0.44
£9,500,000	Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 8.505% 20/9/2032Ø	11,215	1.54
£4,700,000	Legal & General Group PLC 3.75% 26/11/2049	4,501	0.62
£1,500,000	Legal & General Group PLC 4.5% 1/11/2050	1,456	0.20
£22,640,000	Legal & General Group PLC 5.125% 14/11/2048	22,784	3.14
£3,450,000	Lloyds Banking Group PLC 7.5% Perpetual 27/6/2030Ø	3,610	0.50
£395,193	Mitchells & Butlers Finance PLC 5.574% 15/12/2030	402	0.06
£10,400,207	Mitchells & Butlers Finance PLC 6.013% 15/12/2028	10,534	1.45
£2,155,000	Nationwide Building Society 7.875% Perpetual 20/12/2031Ø	2,286	0.31
£1,520,000	Nationwide Building Society 7.875% Perpetual 20/12/2031	1,612	0.22
£4,000,000	NatWest Group PLC 7.416% 6/6/2033	4,215	0.58
£6,595,000	New York Life Global Funding 4.75% 15/12/2032Ø	6,658	0.92
£5,000,000	Northern Gas Networks Finance PLC 6.125% 2/6/2033	5,325	0.73
£5,400,000	Northumbrian Water Finance PLC 5.375% 22/7/2032Ø	5,486	0.75
£5,000,000	Pension Insurance Corp. PLC 5.625% 20/9/2030	5,066	0.70

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

PORTFOLIO STATEMENT continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
£13,000,000	Quadgas Finance PLC 3.375% 17/9/2029[Ø]	12,352	1.70
£11,800,000	Scottish Widows, Ltd. 7% 16/6/2043	12,416	1.71
£3,500,000	Societe Generale SA 5.75% 22/1/2032	3,624	0.50
£6,795,000	Southern Gas Networks PLC 1.25% 2/12/2031	5,632	0.78
£5,200,000	SW Finance I PLC 7.75% 31/10/2031	5,589	0.77
£8,650,000	Swedbank AB 7.272% 15/11/2032	9,053	1.25
£22,515,834	Tesco Property Finance 1 PLC 7.6227% 13/7/2039	25,773	3.55
£20,500,000	Time Warner Cable LLC 5.75% 2/6/2031	20,897	2.88
£4,200,000	United Utilities Water Finance PLC 2.625% 12/2/2031	3,835	0.53
£3,585,000	Verizon Communications, Inc. 5.7427% 15/8/2056	3,572	0.49
£7,300,000	Wessex Water Services Finance PLC 6.125% 19/9/2034	7,560	1.04
£10,700,000	Yorkshire Water Finance PLC 6% 22/7/2033	11,051	1.52
£8,555,000	Yorkshire Water Finance PLC 6.6011% 17/4/2031	9,111	1.25
£3,850,000	Zurich Finance Ireland Designated Activity Co. 5.125% 23/11/2052	3,851	0.53
		466,085	**64.16**
UK Sterling Denominated Government Bonds – 14.30%; 28.2.2025 14.46%			
£58,485,000	United Kingdom Gilt 1.75% 22/1/2049[Ø]	32,734	4.51
£22,180,000	United Kingdom Gilt 4.25% 31/7/2034[Ø]	22,308	3.07
£7,705,000	United Kingdom Gilt 4.25% 7/9/2039[Ø]	7,432	1.02
£40,460,000	United Kingdom Gilt 4.5% 7/9/2034	41,440	5.70
		103,914	**14.30**
EURO – 11.99%; 28.2.2025 17.19%			
Euro Denominated Corporate Bonds – 11.99%; 28.2.2025 17.19%			
€4,000,000	Banco Santander SA 6% Perpetual 2/1/2031	3,653	0.50
€5,000,000	Barclays PLC 4.973% 31/5/2036	4,629	0.64
€15,500,000	BAT International Finance PLC 4.125% 12/4/2032	14,085	1.94
€4,100,000	Bayer AG 7% 25/9/2083	3,983	0.55
€9,600,000	BPCE SA 2.125% 13/10/2046	7,588	1.04
€6,500,000	Enel SpA 1.375% Perpetual 8/6/2027[Ø]	5,554	0.76
€4,350,000	Enel SpA 4.125% Perpetual 14/10/2031	3,820	0.53
€2,635,000	Eni SpA 4.125% Perpetual 19/1/2032	2,302	0.32
€7,700,000	EP Infrastructure AS 4.125% 27/2/2033	6,767	0.93
€7,900,000	Iberdrola Finanzas SA 4.875% Perpetual 25/4/2028	7,155	0.98
€16,850,000	Imperial Brands Finance PLC 3.875% 12/2/2034[Ø]	14,797	2.04
€16,200,000	TotalEnergies SE 2.125% Perpetual 25/7/2032	12,758	1.76
€1,100,000	WinStar Communications, Inc. 12.75% 15/4/2010[1]	–	0.00
		87,091	**11.99**
US DOLLAR – 2.98%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
US Dollar Denominated Corporate Bonds – 2.98%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
$17,720,000	Beignet Investor LLC 6.581% 30/5/2049	13,998	1.93
$8,800,000	Time Warner Cable Enterprises LLC 8.375% 15/7/2033	7,653	1.05
		21,651	**2.98**
EQUITIES – 0.00%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
UK STERLING – 0.00%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
UK Sterling Denominated Equities – 0.00%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
£27,280	47210 Limited Red Pref Gb 0% [1]	**–**	**0.00**
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES – 3.69%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
Fixed Income Funds – 1.86%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
8,750,000	BlackRock Investment Funds - BlackRock Sustainable Sterling Strategic Bond Fund†	**13,500**	**1.86**
Short-term Money Market Funds – 1.83%; 28.2.2025 0.00%			
112,266	BlackRock ICS Sterling Liquid Environmentally Aware Fund†	**13,293**	**1.83**

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

PORTFOLIO STATEMENT continued

Holding or Nominal Value	Investment	Underlying Exposure – Derivatives £000's	Market Value £000's	% of Total Net Assets
DERIVATIVES – (0.54%); 28.2.2025 (0.52%)				
Credit Default Swaps – (0.50%); 28.2.2025 (0.80%)				
37,715,000	Goldman Sachs (iTraxx) 5% 20/12/2030	**36,763**	**(3,637)**	**(0.50)**
Forward Currency Contracts – (0.39%); 28.2.2025 0.31%				
€17,940,000	Euro vs UK Sterling	15,756	110	0.02
£202,938,438	UK Sterling vs Euro	205,120	(2,182)	(0.30)
£46,336,364	UK Sterling vs US Dollar	47,183	(847)	(0.12)
US$4,902,000	US Dollar vs UK Sterling	3,646	60	0.01
		271,705	**(2,859)**	**(0.39)**
Futures – 0.22%; 28.2.2025 0.05%				
(654)	Euro-Bobl March 2026	67,462	(495)	(0.07)
(155)	Euro-Bund March 2026	17,727	(292)	(0.04)
114	Euro-Buxl March 2026	11,399	209	0.03
1,846	Long Gilt June 2026	172,933	2,400	0.33
(34)	US 10 Year Note (CBT) June 2026	2,878	(13)	0.00
(200)	US 10 Year Ultra June 2026	17,366	(177)	(0.03)
(75)	US 5 Year Note (CBT) June 2026	6,144	(20)	0.00
		295,909	**1,612**	**0.22**
Inflation Swaps – 0.00%; 28.2.2025 0.00%				
42,986,000	Goldman Sachs (US Dollar) 2.3877% vs Variable 14/1/2031	**32,088**	**11**	**0.00**
Interest Rate Swaps – 0.13%; 28.2.2025 (0.08%)				
(15,300,000)	Goldman Sachs (Euro) 2.5% vs Variable 29/5/2054	12,354	1,166	0.16
(4,200,000)	Goldman Sachs (UK Sterling) 4.327% vs Variable 18/2/2076	4,271	(48)	(0.01)
(1,800,000)	Goldman Sachs (UK Sterling) 4.3354% vs Variable 17/2/2076	1,833	(24)	0.00
(3,630,000)	Goldman Sachs (UK Sterling) 4.45% vs Variable 10/2/2076	3,783	(133)	(0.02)
		22,241	**961**	**0.13**
Portfolio of investments			**701,622**	**96.58**
Net other assets			24,810	3.42
Total net assets			**726,432**	**100.00**

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

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 counterparties for the forward currency contracts are Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Bank of New York Mellon International, BNP Paribas Arbitrage SNC, HSBC Bank Plc, J.P. Morgan Securities Plc, Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc, Société Générale SA, Standard Chartered Bank and State Street Global Advisors Limited.

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

Ø All or a portion of this investment represents a security on loan, see note 3.4.3 for further details.

‡ Managed by a related party.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice ("SORP") issued by the Investment Management Association (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014 and amended in June 2017 and in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland).

The financial statements for the Fund are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment assets and investment liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

The principal accounting policies and notes are set out below, all of which are applied for the financial year ended 28 February 2026.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Fund and the currency of the primary economic environment which the Fund operates in.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated. Amounts which are less than £500 have been rounded down to zero.

1.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised, measured and disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 as applied by the SORP for the Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds. In accordance with the SORP, investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Total Return.

1.2.1 Classification and measurement:

The Fund classifies its investments in debt instruments, liquidity instruments and derivatives as investment assets or investment liabilities at fair value from inception. All other investment assets and investment liabilities including cash, receivables and payables are classified at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.2.2 Recognition and derecognition:

The Fund recognises an investment asset or an investment liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the day the trade takes place.

For instruments held long, realised gains and losses on disposals represent the difference between the initial carrying amount and disposal amount. For instruments held short, they represent the difference between the proceeds received and the opening value.

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.2. Financial instruments continued

1.2.2. Recognition and derecognition: continued

For derivative contracts, they represent the cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding those on collateral or margin accounts for such instruments). Investment assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the risks and rewards of ownership have all been substantially transferred. Investment liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

1.2.3 Fair value estimation:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The estimation of fair value, after initial recognition, is determined as follows:

- Investments in debt instruments and exchange traded derivatives which are quoted, listed, traded or dealt on a market or exchange are valued based on quoted market prices which, for the purposes of the financial statements is in line with the valuation methodology prescribed in the Fund's Prospectus.
- Investments in centrally cleared and over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, investee collective investment schemes ("CIS"), are valued using valuation techniques. Investment in dual priced CIS are valued at quoted bid prices.

Investments in liquidity instruments are valued at amortised cost, this method is deemed equivalent to the fair value, given the short-term nature of such investments.

In the case of an investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt 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 (appointed for such purpose by the Directors in consultation with the Investment Manager and approved for the purpose by the Trustee), and such fair value shall be determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments such as OTC derivatives include those detailed in valuation of financial instruments note, and those used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on Fund-specific inputs.

1.2.4 Financial derivative and other specific instruments

1.2.4.1 Futures contracts

A futures contract is a contract, traded on an exchange, to buy or sell a certain underlying instrument at a certain date in the future, at a specified price.

Initial margin deposits are made to relevant brokers upon entering into futures contracts and are included in margin cash.

1.2.4.2 Forward currency contracts

A forward currency contract is an agreement, in the OTC market, between two parties to buy or sell a certain underlying currency at a certain date in the future, at a specified price.

1.2.4.3 Swaps

A swap is an individually negotiated agreement, in the OTC market, between two parties to swap one stream of payments for another. They may be entered into as a bilateral contract ("OTC swaps") or

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.2. Financial instruments continued

1.2.4. Financial derivative and other specific instruments continued

1.2.4.3. Swaps continued

centrally cleared ("centrally cleared swaps"). Upon entering into a centrally cleared swap, the Fund is required to deposit initial margin with the broker in the form of cash of an amount that varies depending on the size and risk profile of the underlying swap contract.

1.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The Directors believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Fund's financial statements, therefore, present the Fund's financial position and its results fairly. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed below.

1.3.1 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

1.3.1.1 Fair value of OTC derivative financial instruments

OTC financial derivative instruments are valued using valuation techniques, as detailed in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements. Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed and compared to the price provided by an independent pricing service provider, where available.

1.3.1.2 Fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market

The fair value of such instruments not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Fund using reputable pricing sources or indicative prices from bond/debt market makers. The Fund would exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding.

1.3.1.3 Fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs

The fair value of such instruments is determined using valuation techniques including inputs not based on market data and where significant entity determined adjustments or assumptions are applied, as detailed in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements. Details of the valuation technique and the unobservable inputs used in the valuation of financial instruments are set out in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements.

1.4 Revenue

- Bank interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.4. Revenue continued

- 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.
- Revenue from fixed interest securities is recognised on an effective interest rate basis.
- Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund.
- Any reported revenue from an offshore fund with reporting status from His Majesty's Revenue & Customs ("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.
- 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.
- Returns from bond futures are streamed into revenue and capital components.
- 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. Amounts recognised as revenue form part of the distribution. Any tax treatment will follow the accounting treatment of the principal amount.
- 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.

1.5 Other accounting policies

- All expenses, except those relating to the purchase and sale of investments are charged against revenue. All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.
- 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. Additionally, the Fund incurs withholding taxes imposed by certain foreign countries on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of the related withholding taxation, which is shown as a tax expense in the statement of total return.
- 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

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.5. Other accounting policies continued

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, Contracts for Differences, 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 and single priced CIS have been valued at bid values and market values, respectively, also defined as fair value, which is usually the latest available price at the Funds 12 noon valuation point on the last business day of the accounting period.
- 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.
- Where appropriate, certain permitted financial instruments such as derivatives are used for efficient portfolio management. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses derived therefrom are included in 'Revenue' in the statement of total return. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in 'Net capital gains' in the statement of total return.
- Cash and bank balances consist of deposits held on call with banks and cash held with clearing brokers and counterparties. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.
- 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.

2. Distribution policies

- Special dividends and share buy backs recognised as revenue form part of the distribution.
- Returns from bond futures recognised as revenue from long positions form part of the distribution. Amounts recognised as revenue from short positions reduce the amounts available for distribution.
- All of the net revenue available for distribution at the final accounting period end will be distributed to unitholders as a dividend with the balance attributable to accumulation unitholders retained within the Fund. In order to conduct a controlled dividend flow to unitholders, interim distributions may be made at the Manager's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable revenue available for the period. Should expenses and taxation together exceed revenue, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be met from capital.
- The Fund has satisfied the qualifying investments tests as specified in S468L ICTA 1988 at all times throughout the distribution period. As such, any revenue available for distribution will be paid as an interest distribution.
- Some or all the expenses are reimbursed by capital for distribution purposes. The amount reimbursed may vary between accounting periods. In determining the amount available for distribution to Income shares, fees that are offset against capital increase the amount available for distribution.

3. Risk management policies

Introduction and overview

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.

3.1 Risk management framework

The Directors have delegated the day-to-day administration of the investment programme to the Investment Manager. The Investment Committee of the Manager reviews the performance of the Entity's Fund annually and receives any material developments on the Fund performance and risk profile on a quarterly basis.

The Manager is responsible for 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, including climate-related risk. The RQA Group tracks the actual risk management practices being deployed by the Fund. 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 by 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:

3. Risk management policies continued

3.2 Market risk

Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by currency, interest rate and price 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 their investment in debt instruments, equity instruments and derivatives.

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

The VaR calculations are based on an adjusted historical simulation model with a confidence level of 99%, a holding period of one day and a historical observation period of not less than one year (250 days). A VaR number is defined at a specified probability and a specified time horizon. A 99% one day VaR means that the expectation is that 99% of the time over a one-day period the Fund will lose no more than this number in percentage terms. Therefore, higher VaR numbers indicate higher risk. The one-day VaR has a multi-year year look back period which encompasses market volatility caused by political, social and economic events which feed into the model. Significant market disruptions, such as those caused by pandemics, natural or environmental disasters, war, acts of terrorism, or other events, may adversely affect the Fund's VaR.

It is noted that the use of 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 2026 and 28 February 2025 based on a 99% confidence level was 0.57% and 0.83% respectively.

3.2.1 Market risk arising from 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.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Fund may invest in financial instruments denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. Consequently, the Fund is exposed, directly and/or indirectly, to risks that the exchange rate of its functional currency relative to other currencies may change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the value of the portion of the Fund's assets which are denominated in currencies other than its own currency.

The Fund's investment in the underlying CISs is denominated in the same currency as the functional currency of the Fund. Therefore, the Fund was not directly exposed to foreign currency risk as at 28 February 2026 and 28 February 2025.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.2. Market risk continued

3.2.1. Market risk arising from foreign currency risk continued

The Fund has indirect exposure to foreign currency risk through its investment into CISs, as the CISs may invest in financial instruments denominated in currencies other than their functional currency.

The details of the open forward currency contracts in place to hedge foreign currency risk at the financial year end date are disclosed in the portfolio statement.

Management of foreign currency risk

The Fund may engage in foreign currency hedging to minimise the effect of currency movements between the currencies of the investments held by the Fund and the Fund's functional currency.

The Investment Manager monitors foreign currency risk exposure against pre-determined tolerances and determines when a currency hedge should be reset and the gain or loss arising from such hedge reinvested or settled, while taking into consideration the frequency and associated transaction and reinvestment costs of resetting the currency hedge.

3.2.2 Market risk arising from price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of 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, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, recessions, climate change or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and market prices of its investments.

Exposure to price risk

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

Management of price risk

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 NAV of the Fund is minimised.

There is a risk that the valuation of the Fund may not fairly reflect the value of the investments held at a specific time due to events outside the control of the Directors, which could result in significant losses or inaccurate pricing for the Fund. To mitigate this risk the Directors may temporarily suspend the determination of the NAV of any Fund until a fair or reasonable valuation of the investments held can be determined.

The price risk inherent in the CIS holdings is monitored by the Investment Manager, at the CIS level, by understanding the investment objectives of the underlying fund's as well as their internal control policies and regular risk and performance reporting. The investments into other CIS include any investments into related party funds. Such CIS are subject to the same control procedures the Investment Manager employs for each Fund.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.2. Market risk continued

3.2.3 Market risk arising from 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.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk through its cash and cash equivalent holdings including margin cash held with brokers, use of credit facilities, and through its investments in interest bearing financial instruments which are disclosed in the portfolio statement.

The Fund also has indirect exposure to interest rate risk through its investments into CIS, and interest rate financial derivative instruments ("FDIs"), whereby the value of an underlying asset may fluctuate as a result of a change in interest rates.

Management of interest rate risk

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

3.3 Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Fund's principal liquidity risks arise from the ability of investors to effect redemption requests and the liquidity of the underlying investments the Fund has 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, excluding any duties and charges where applicable. 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 may invest in CIS which can impose notice periods or other restrictions on redemptions, and this may increase the liquidity risk of the Fund. The Fund is also exposed to liquidity risk associated with daily margin calls on FDIs.

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is minimised by holding sufficient liquid investments which can be readily realised to meet liquidity demands. Asset disposals may also be required to meet redemption requests. However, timely sale of trading positions can be impaired by many factors including trading volume and increased price volatility. As a result, the Fund may experience difficulties in disposing of assets to satisfy liquidity demands.

The Fund's liquidity risk is managed 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 their cash obligations. If redemption requests from all holders of units in a Fund exceed more than 10% of the NAV of the Fund on any particular dealing

3. Risk management policies continued

3.3. Liquidity risk continued

day, the Directors shall be entitled, at their discretion, to refuse to redeem such excess numbers of units in issue from the Fund. The units which are not redeemed at any given dealing day shall be redeemed on each subsequent dealing day on a pro-rata basis in priority to any requests received thereafter.

The Fund entered into a credit facility with JPMorgan. This credit facility is available to the Fund for temporary funding purposes, including, without limitation, the funding of investor redemptions.

None of the assets of the Fund are subject to special liquidity arrangements.

3.4 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.

Exposure to counterparty credit risk

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

The Fund's exposure is limited to the contracts in which it currently has an investment asset position reduced by any collateral received from the counterparty, or to counterparties who have received collateral from the Fund. The carrying value of investment assets together with cash held with counterparties best represents the Fund's gross maximum exposure to counterparty credit risk at the reporting date, before including the effect of any ISDA Master Agreement or similar agreement, and netting, which would reduce the overall counterparty credit risk exposure. 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. Cash held as security by the counterparty to FDI contracts is subject to the credit risk of the counterparty.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery of securities, using approved brokers. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered low due to the short settlement period involved and the high credit quality of the brokers used.

Management of counterparty credit risk

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

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

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.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

There were no past due or impaired balances in relation to transactions with counterparties as at 28 February 2026 and 28 February 2025.

3.4.1 Financial derivative instruments ("FDI's")

The Fund's holdings in exchange traded, centrally cleared and OTC FDIs expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk.

3.4.1.1 Exchange traded and centrally cleared FDIs

The exposure is limited by trading contracts through a clearing house. The Fund's exposure to 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 contracts and centrally cleared swaps (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.

3.4.1.2 OTC FDIs

The risk in relation to OTC FDIs arises from the failure of the counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract as these FDI transactions are traded bilaterally except those cleared centrally. All OTC FDI transactions are entered into by the Fund under an ISDA Master Agreement or similar agreement. An ISDA Master Agreement is a bilateral agreement between the Fund and a counterparty that governs OTC FDI transactions 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 FDI transactions entered into by the Fund under the ISDA Master Agreement. All cash collateral received/posted by the Fund under the ISDA Master Agreement is transferred bilaterally under a title transfer arrangement.

The Fund is the legal owner of inbound collateral and can sell the assets and withhold the cash in the case of default. If the counterparty fulfils its obligations in relation to the investment, the Fund will return an equal amount of cash to the counterparty on maturity or sale of the investment. When the Fund return securities collateral to the counterparty, it must be of the same type, nominal value, description and amount as the securities that were transferred to the Fund. Trading in OTC FDIs which have not been collateralised give rise to counterparty 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 contract and any net unrealised gains or losses as disclosed in the relevant Fund's portfolio statement.

Forward currency contracts do not require variation margins and the counterparty credit risk is monitored through the BlackRock RQA Counterparty & Concentration Risk Team who monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparty.

Securities pledged as collateral have been annotated on the portfolio statement and separately disclosed on the balance sheet. Collateral received in the form of securities is not reflected on the balance sheet but is reflected in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

3.4.1. Financial derivative instruments ("FDI's") continued

3.4.1.2. OTC FDIs continued

The Fund has the right to reinvest cash collateral received. Cash collateral pledged by the Fund is separately identified on the balance sheet as cash collateral and is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Inbound cash collateral received by the Fund is reflected on the balance sheet as cash collateral payable. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty risk of rehypothecation of pledged collateral. The value of inbound cash collateral and cash collateral pledged is reflected on the balance sheet of the Fund.

The lowest credit rating of any one counterparty as at 28 February 2026 was BBB+ (28 February 2025: BBB+).

The following table details the number of counterparties the Funds are exposed to by OTC FDIs and the maximum exposure (which is calculated on a net basis) to any one counterparty.

28 February 2026

Counterparty	Credit Default Swaps £000's	Forwards £000's	Inflation Swaps £000's	Interest Rate Swaps £000's	Total Exposure £000's
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	–	(1)	–	–	**(1)**
Bank of New York Mellon International	–	(2)	–	–	**(2)**
BNP Paribas Arbitrage SNC	–	(2)	–	–	**(2)**
Goldman Sachs International	(3,637)	–	11	961	**(2,665)**
HSBC Bank Plc	–	61	–	–	**61**
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	–	(2,170)	–	–	**(2,170)**
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc	–	(802)	–	–	**(802)**
Société Générale SA	–	(3)	–	–	**(3)**
State Street Global Advisors Limited	–	60	–	–	**60**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

3.4.1. Financial derivative instruments ("FDI's") continued

3.4.1.2. OTC FDIs continued

28 February 2025

Counterparty	Credit Default Swaps £000's	Forwards £000's	Interest Rate Swaps £000's	Total Exposure £000's
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	–	338	–	**338**
Barclays Bank Plc	(18)	47	–	**29**
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	–	3	–	**3**
Goldman Sachs International	(7,368)	–	(706)	**(8,074)**
HSBC Bank Plc	–	80	–	**80**
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	–	11	–	**11**
Royal Bank of Scotland Plc	–	(12)	–	**(12)**
Société Générale SA	–	8	–	**8**
Standard Chartered Bank	–	3	–	**3**
State Street Global Advisors Limited	–	2,398	–	**2,398**
UBS AG	–	(6)	–	**(6)**

3.4.2 Trustee

The majority of the investments are held by the Trustee at the financial year end. Investments are segregated from the assets of the Trustee, with ownership rights remaining with the Fund. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Trustee may cause the Funds' rights with respect to its investments held by the Trustee to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk is the amount of long investments disclosed in the portfolio statement, plus any unsettled trades.

Substantially all of the cash of the Fund is held with the Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited in its account together with its own cash balances and with those cash balances that are held on behalf of other clients. The Fund's cash balances are separately identifiable within the records of the Custodian.

In respect of the cash held by the Custodian or other depositaries it appoints, the Fund will be exposed to counterparty credit risk of the Custodian or those depositaries. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Custodian or other depositaries, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of the Custodian or the depositaries.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

3.4.2. Trustee continued

Management of counterparty credit risk related to the Trustee and Custodian

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

The long-term credit rating of the parent company of the Trustee as at 28 February 2026 was A (28 February 2025: A). In order to further mitigate the Fund's counterparty credit risk exposure to the Trustee and Custodian, the Fund may enter into additional arrangements such as the placing of residual cash in a money market fund.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

3.4.3 Securities lending

The Fund's engagement in securities lending activities expose the Fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure of the Fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

All securities lending transactions entered into by the Fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Fund and the securities lending agent, BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, a related party to the Fund, and separately between the securities 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 securities lending agent.

The Fund engaged in securities lending activities during the financial year. The value of securities on loan and collateral held at the financial year end are shown below:

		28 February 2026		28 February 2025	
Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Value of securities on loan	Value of title transferred collateral received	Value of securities on loan	Value of title transferred collateral received
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Barclays Bank Plc	UK	5,423	5,659	6,722	6,986
Barclays Capital Securities Limited	UK	–	–	32,612	35,911
BNP Paribas Arbitrage SNC	France	17,957	19,564	25,536	26,478
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	1,023	1,081	899	1,079
Goldman Sachs International	UK	–	–	358	375
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	191	200	21,977	23,589
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc (Euroclear)	UK	3,017	3,137	–	–
Merrill Lynch International	UK	–	–	1,325	1,425
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc	UK	3,814	3,963	2,347	2,405
RBC Europe Limited (Euroclear)	UK	6,446	6,697	667	705
UBS AG	Switzerland	–	–	6,258	7,443
Zurcher Kantonalbank	Switzerland	48,709	53,187	16,330	18,025
Total		**86,580**	**93,488**	**115,031**	**124,421**

At 28 February 2026, collateral received from these borrowing counterparties comprised of 34.57% in debt securities and 65.43% in equity securities (28 February 2025: 45.83% in debt securities and 54.17% in equity securities).

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, each 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.

3. Risk management policies continued

3.4. Counterparty credit risk continued

3.4.3. Securities lending continued

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.

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.

3.4.4 Issuer credit risk related to debt instruments

Issuer credit risk is the default risk of one of the issuers of any debt instruments held by the Fund. Debt instruments involve credit risk to the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer's credit rating. Securities which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated. The Fund invests into sovereign debt and corporate debt which expose it to the default risk of the issuer with regards to interest or principal payments.

The following tables detail the credit rating profile of the debt instruments held by the Fund:

28 February 2026

Investment grade %	Non-investment grade %	Not rated %	Total %
86.18	7.25	–	93.43

28 February 2025

Investment grade %	Non-investment grade %	Not rated %	Total %
87.96	5.88	–	93.84

Management of counterparty credit risk related to debt securities

To manage this risk, the Investment Manager, where appropriate and consistent with the Fund's objectives, invests in a wide range of debt instruments. The ratings of debt instruments are continually monitored by the BlackRock Portfolio Management Group ("PMG") and for non-rated or securities with subordinated or lower credit ratings, additional specific procedures are employed to ensure the associated credit risk is acceptable to the Fund.

4. 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: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund can access at the measurement date.

4. Valuation of financial instruments continued

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or 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.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability. 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 Fund determined adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments and instruments for which there is no active market.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments classified as level 2 and/or level 3 include:

(i) for debt instruments, the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;

(ii) for investments which are a unit of participation in an investee CIS, and where available the independently audited NAV, on the valuation date of such unit of participation as calculated by the administrator of the investee CIS and in accordance with the requirements of the scheme of which the relevant investment is a unit of participation. The unaudited NAV of the underlying investee CIS is reflected gross of any redemption costs which may potentially arise upon redemption from the underlying CIS. The unaudited NAV of the underlying investee CIS may be subject to adjustments upon issuance of their respective independently audited financial statements and such adjustments may be material to the Fund's financial statements;

(iii) for defaulted equity instruments for which market data is unavailable;

(iv) for interest rate swaps, the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;

(v) for inflation swaps, the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. Certain zero coupon inflation swaps may be valued using a single quote from the swap counterparty, where the model and inputs are not market observable;

(vi) for foreign currency forwards, present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date;

(vii) for other financial instruments, discounted cash flow analysis.

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.

4. Valuation of financial instruments continued

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' inputs requires significant judgement. The Directors consider observable inputs to be 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 following tables provide 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
28 February 2026				
Investment assets	2,609	706,881	–[#]	709,490
Investment liabilities	(997)	(6,871)	–	(7,868)
Total	**1,612**	**700,010**	**–**	**701,622**
28 February 2025				
Investment assets	3,378	874,289	–[#]	877,667
Investment liabilities	(2,960)	(8,591)	–	(11,551)
Total	**418**	**865,698**	**–**	**866,116**

[#] Includes securities valued in consultation with the Manager. These securities were fair valued or suspended and are identified on the Fund's portfolio statement.

5. Net Capital Gains

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
The net capital gains comprise:		
Gains on non-derivative securities	24,592	12,754
Losses on derivative securities	(9,922)	(4,965)
Currency gains	7,431	931
Other reimbursements	1	–
Custodian transaction costs	(12)	(2)
Custodian transaction costs rebate	12	–
Net capital gains	**22,102**	**8,718**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

6. Revenue

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Interest from overseas fixed interest securities	17,691	24,971
Interest from UK bank deposits	103	–
Interest from UK fixed interest securities	21,843	23,335
Interest on balances held at futures clearing houses and brokers	528	1,133
Overseas dividends	–	966
Returns from bond futures	2,316	2,041
Revenue from short-term money market funds	1,225	–
Securities lending revenue	91	230
Total revenue	**43,797**	**52,676**

7. Expenses

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Payable to the Manager or associates of the Manager:		
– Annual Management charge	3,513	4,787
– Annual service charge	316	401
	3,829	5,188
Other expenses:		
– Audit fee	9	10
– Legal and other professional fees	4	6
– Safe custody fees	27	39
– Trustee's fees	91	107
	131	162
Total expenses	**3,960**	**5,350**

8. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Interest on bank overdrafts	–	47
Returns from short position bond futures	369	3,246
Total interest payable and similar charges	**369**	**3,293**

9. Taxation

9.1 Analysis of tax charge

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Corporation tax	–	–
Total tax charge [see note 9.2]	**–**	**–**

9.2 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 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
Net revenue before taxation	39,468	44,033
Corporation tax at 20% (28 February 2025: 20%)	7,894	8,807
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	2	–
Tax deductible interest distributions	(7,896)	(8,807)
Total tax charge [see note 9.1]	**–**	**–**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

10. Distributions

	For the year to 28.2.2026 £000's	For the year to 28.2.2025 £000's
First interim distribution	12,300	13,246
Second interim distribution	10,612	11,964
Third interim distribution	9,484	11,864
Final distribution	9,419	10,939
	41,815	48,013
Add: Amounts deducted on cancellation of units	2,625	2,315
Deduct: Amounts received on issue of units	(1,012)	(1,431)
Distributions	**43,428**	**48,897**
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	39,468	44,033
Less: Equalisation on conversions	–	(486)
Add: Management expenses reimbursed by capital	3,513	4,787
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	447	563
Distributions	**43,428**	**48,897**

Details of the interim and final distributions per unit are set out in the tables on page 29.

11. Debtors

	28.2.2026 £000's	28.2.2025 £000's
Accrued revenue	14,029	19,347
Amounts receivable for issue of units	900	2,208
Expense rebate due from the Manager	12	–
Currency sales awaiting settlement	829	–
Total debtors	**15,770**	**21,555**

12. Cash and Bank Balances

	28.2.2026 £000's	28.2.2025 £000's
Amount held at futures clearing houses and brokers	4,506	9,248
Cash and bank balances	7,012	31,303
Total cash and bank balances	**11,518**	**40,551**

13. Other Creditors

	28.2.2026 £000's	28.2.2025 £000's
Accrued annual management charge	502	316
Accrued annual service charge	146	128
Accrued audit fee	10	9
Accrued safe custody fees	4	10
Accrued trustee's fee	13	36
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	4,144	3,847
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	–	204
Custodian transaction costs	2	4
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,480	–
Total other creditors	**6,301**	**4,554**

14. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

There were no significant capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at 28 February 2026 and 28 February 2025.

15. 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 to the Fund during the financial year ended 28 February 2026:

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

The ultimate holding company of the Manager, Registrar, Investment Manager and Securities Lending Agent is BlackRock Inc. a company incorporated in Delaware, USA.

15. Related Parties continued

The Directors as at 28 February 2026 are presented in the table below:

Director	Employee of the BlackRock Group	Director of BlackRock affiliates and/or other funds managed by BlackRock
G D Bamping (Resigned 19 December 2025)	No	Yes
D Edgar	Yes	Yes
T S Hale	Yes	Yes
A Hoctor-Duncan (Appointed 1 October 2025)	No	Yes
T Hodgson (Appointed 1 November 2025)	Yes	Yes
A M Lawrence (Resigned 30 April 2025)	Yes	Yes
A Lewis	No	Yes
S Sabin	Yes	Yes
M Seymour	Yes	Yes
M T Zemek (Resigned 31 December 2025)	No	Yes

The Directors who are also employees of the BlackRock Group are not entitled to receive Directors' fees. Director fees for the independent directors are paid by BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited.

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 10. Any amounts due to or from the Manager at the year end are disclosed in notes 11 and 13. Management fees and registration fees paid to the Manager are shown in note 7. The balances due at the year end in respect of these fees are shown in note 13.

Holdings in other funds managed by BlackRock

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

15. Related Parties continued

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.

Significant investors

As at 28 February 2026 and 28 February 2025, none of the unitholders are:

(i) funds managed by the BlackRock Group or are affiliates of BlackRock Inc. ("BlackRock Related Investors") or

(ii) 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 ("Significant Investors").

Securities lending

All revenue generated from securities lending activities during the financial year net of the securities lending agent's fee will be returned to the relevant Fund. If there is securities lending revenue generated, the securities lending agent will receive a fee of 37.5% of such securities lending revenue and will pay any third party operational and administrative costs associated with, and incurred in respect of, such activity, out of its fee. To the extent that the securities lending costs payable to third parties exceed the fee received by the securities lending agent, the securities lending agent will discharge any excess amounts out of its own assets.

Securities lending revenue earned by the Fund is disclosed in note 6.

Other reimbursements

During the financial year, the Fund received reimbursements from a BlackRock Group affiliated entity for penalties charged to the Fund by Central Securities Depositories for delays in security settlements. Such reimbursements received during the financial year by the Fund are disclosed within 'other reimbursements' in the Net capital gains note.

No provisions have been recognised by the Fund against amounts due from related parties at the financial year (28 February 2025: Nil).

No amounts have been written off during the financial year in respect of amounts due to or from related parties (28 February 2025: Nil).

No commitments secured or unsecured or guarantees have been entered into with related parties during the financial year (28 February 2025: Nil).

16. Credit Facility

The Fund entered into a credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan"), whereby JPMorgan, together with other syndicated lenders, made a portion of a USD 600 million credit facility available to the Fund. This portion of the USD 600 million credit facility will be allocated to the Fund based on the credit facility agreement dated 16 April 2026. 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.

16. Credit Facility continued

A loan commitment fee is charged on a daily basis in relation to this credit facility which is included in the Statement of Total Return under caption "Expenses". The loan commitment fee is charged at 0.10% per annum on the undrawn portion of the loan commitment.

No portion of the credit facility was used during the financial year ended 28 February 2026 (and during the financial year ended 28 February 2025).

17. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the financial year ended 28 February 2026

		Direct Transaction Costs			
Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Debt instruments	839,882	–	–	–	–
Collective investment schemes	13,192	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**853,074**	**–**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**853,074**				

		Direct Transaction Costs			
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Debt instruments	1,057,050	–	–	–	–
Total sales	**1,057,050**	**–**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**1,057,050**				
Derivative transaction costs		**36**		**–**	
Total transaction costs		**36**		**–**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.00%**		**0.00%**	

17. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

For the financial year ended 28 February 2025

		Direct Transaction Costs			
Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Debt instruments	923,656	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**923,656**	**–**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**923,656**				

		Direct Transaction Costs			
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value £000's	Commissions £000's	%	Taxes £000's	%
Debt instruments	1,127,455	–	–	–	–
Total sales	**1,127,455**	**–**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**1,127,455**				
Derivative transaction costs		**62**		**–**	
Total transaction costs		**62**		**–**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.01%**		**0.00%**	

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.

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 credit default swaps, forward currency contracts and futures 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

17. Portfolio Transaction Costs continued

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 0.35% (28 February 2025: 0.41%).

18. Units in Issue

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.

The movement in units in issue for the financial year ended 28 February 2026 is as follows:

	A Income Units	A Accumulation Units	X Accumulation Units
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,696,636	8,292,864	28,354,158
Issued during the year	76,281	262,298	4,102,047
Cancelled during the year	(281,743)	(1,161,981)	(3,842,460)
Converted during the year	(67,329)	(5,559)	–
Balance at the end of the year	**1,423,845**	**7,387,622**	**28,613,745**

	D Income Units	D Accumulation Units	S Income Units
Balance at the beginning of the year	57,235,761	42,526,700	85,641,055
Issued during the year	5,654,080	6,177,537	5,228,536
Cancelled during the year	(25,290,537)	(16,861,297)	(53,682,460)
Converted during the year	457,777	(13,072)	(114,629)
Balance at the end of the year	**38,057,081**	**31,829,868**	**37,072,502**

	S Accumulation Units	S1 Income Units	S1 Accumulation Units
Balance at the beginning of the year	289,785,908	166,003,923	34,585
Issued during the year	45,109,407	36,221,302	–
Cancelled during the year	(129,718,648)	(57,496,076)	–
Converted during the year	(34,767)	(180,228)	12,606
Balance at the end of the year	**205,141,900**	**144,548,921**	**47,191**

19. Subsequent Events

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year end, which, in the opinion of the Manager, may have had an impact on the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 28 February 2026.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited)

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 material issues. The remuneration disclosure is produced and owned by the MDCC and the ManCo's Board.

No material changes were made to the remuneration policy in 2025.

(a) MDCC

The MDCC's purposes include:

- providing oversight of:
    - BlackRock's executive compensation programmes;
    - BlackRock's employee benefit plans; and
    - such other compensation plans as may be established by BlackRock from time to time for which the MDCC is deemed as administrator;
- reviewing and discussing the compensation discussion and analysis included in the BlackRock, Inc. annual proxy statement with management and approving the MDCC's report for inclusion in the proxy statement;

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

- reviewing, assessing and making reports and recommendations to the BlackRock, Inc. Board of Directors (the 'BlackRock, Inc. Board') as appropriate on BlackRock's talent development and succession planning, with the emphasis on performance and succession at the highest management levels; and
- supporting the boards of the Company's EMEA regulated entities in meeting their remuneration-related obligations by overseeing the design and implementation of EMEA remuneration policy in accordance with applicable regulations.

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

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

The MDCC held 9 meetings during 2025. The MDCC charter is available on BlackRock, Inc.'s website (www.blackrock.com).

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

(b) The ManCo's Board

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

The responsibilities of the supervisory function include:

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

Decision-making process

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

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

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

Annual incentive awards are paid from a bonus pool.

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

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

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

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

Individuals are not involved in setting their own remuneration.

Control functions

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

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

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

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 good outcomes are delivered for retail customers and that client interests are not negatively impacted by remuneration awarded on a short-term, mid-term and/or long-term basis.

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

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

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

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

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REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[2] Organic Revenue Growth: Equal to net new base fees plus net new Aladdin revenue generated in the year (in dollars).

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

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

Identified Staff

"Identified Staff" comprises the following categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the ManCo or the funds it manages:

- Board members (Executive and Non-Executive Directors);
- Conducting officers;
- Members of Senior Management; and
- Individuals responsible for internal senior management, risk takers, control functions.

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

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

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

Quantitative Remuneration Disclosure

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

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

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BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

REPORT ON REMUNERATION (unaudited) continued

All individuals included in the aggregated figures disclosed are rewarded in line with BlackRock's remuneration policy for their responsibilities across the relevant BlackRock business area. As all individuals have a number of areas of responsibilities, only the portion of remuneration for those individuals' services attributable to the 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 2025 is USD 220.0 million. This figure is comprised of fixed remuneration of USD 104.7 million and variable remuneration of USD 115.2 million. There were a total of 4,182 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 2025, to its senior management was USD 13.2 million, and to other members of its staff whose actions potentially have a material impact on the risk profile of the ManCo or its funds was USD 7.5 million.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (unaudited)

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

The total value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Fund's NAV and total lendable assets, as at the Balance Sheet date, is 11.87% and 13.26% respectively. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets forming part of the Fund's securities lending programme. This excludes any assets held by the Fund that are not considered lendable due to any market, regulatory, investment or other restriction.

If there is securities lending revenue generated, the securities lending agent will receive a fee of 37.5% of such securities lending revenue and will pay any third party operational and administrative costs associated with, and incurred in respect of, such activity, out of its fee. Income earned during the year by the Fund from securities lending transactions is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The value of securities on loan and associated collateral analysed by counterparty, as at 28 February 2026, is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (unaudited) 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, as at 28 February 2026.

Currency	Cash collateral received £000's	Cash collateral posted £000's	Non-cash collateral received £000's	Non-cash collateral posted £000's
Securities lending transactions				
CAD	–	–	1,405	–
CHF	–	–	61	–
EUR	–	–	20,272	–
GBP	–	–	11,832	–
HKD	–	–	5,315	–
JPY	–	–	5,513	–
NOK	–	–	39	–
USD	–	–	49,051	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**93,488**	**–**
OTC FDIs				
GBP	–	9,474	–	–
	–	**9,474**	**–**	**–**
Total	**–**	**9,474**	**93,488**	**–**

All cash posted 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 cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (unaudited) continued

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received/posted by the Fund by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 28 February 2026.

	Maturity Tenor						
Collateral type and quality	1 - 7 days £000's	8 - 30 days £000's	31 - 90 days £000's	91 - 365 days £000's	More than 365 days £000's	Open transactions £000's	Total £000's
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	148	1,912	30,259	–	**32,319**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	59,675	**59,675**
ETFs							
Non-UCITS	–	–	–	–	–	1,494	**1,494**
Total	**–**	**–**	**148**	**1,912**	**30,259**	**61,169**	**93,488**

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.

As at 28 February 2026, all non-cash collateral received by the Fund in respect of securities lending transactions is held by the Fund's Trustee (or through its delegates), with the exception of the amounts disclosed in the following table which are held through a securities settlement system.

	Non-cash collateral received	
Custodian	Securities lending £000's	OTC FDIs £000's
Euroclear Bank SA/NAV	21,200	–

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (unaudited) continued

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 as at 28 February 2026.

Issuer	Value £000's	% of the Fund's NAV
United Kingdom Gilt	11,758	1.61
Republic of Germany	8,659	1.19
Spain Government Bond	7,070	0.97
French Republic Government Bond OAT	4,006	0.55
Amazon.com Inc	3,344	0.46
Cheniere Energy Inc	2,587	0.36
TJX Cos Inc/The	2,586	0.35
Exact Sciences Corp	2,582	0.35
Mastercard Inc	2,530	0.35
Capital One Financial Corp	2,486	0.34
Other issuers	45,880	6.29
Total	**93,488**	**12.82**

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.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

GLOBAL EXPOSURE (unaudited)

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 the Relative VaR methodology to measure the Fund's global exposure. For Relative VaR, the VaR of the Fund's portfolio will not exceed twice the VaR of the reference portfolio. Utilisation refers to the level of risk taken in this context. The tables below detail the highest, lowest and average utilisation of the VaR limit, expressed as a percentage of the respective relative VaR regulatory limit.

The exposures to FDIs at year end are marked on the portfolio statement.

The tables below detail the highest, lowest and average utilisation of the VaR limit, expressed as a percentage of the respective relative VaR regulatory limit.

28 February 2026

Reference Portfolio	Highest utilisation of the VaR limit	Lowest utilisation of the VaR limit	Average utilisation of the VaR limit
Bofa Merrill Lynch Sterling Corporate & Collateralised Index	66.33%	49.55%	61.44%

28 February 2025

Reference Portfolio	Highest utilisation of the VaR limit	Lowest utilisation of the VaR limit	Average utilisation of the VaR limit
Bofa Merrill Lynch Sterling Corporate & Collateralised Index	67.22%	56.37%	61.89%

BLACKROCK CORPORATE BOND FUND

LEVERAGE (unaudited)

The use of derivatives may expose the Fund to a higher degree of risk. In particular, derivative contracts can be highly volatile and the amount of initial margin is generally small relative to the size of the contract so that transactions may be leveraged in terms of market exposure. A relatively small market movement may have a potentially larger impact on derivatives than on standard bonds or equities. Leveraged derivative positions can therefore increase a fund's volatility.

The leverage is calculated on a gross exposure basis, by taking the sum of the notional values of the derivatives used by the Fund, without netting, and is expressed as a percentage of the NAV.

The average level of leverage employed by the Fund during the year was 82.05% (28 February 2025: 103.77%).

Want to know more?

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