

**BLACKROCK FUNDS V**  
BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund  
(the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated February 8, 2019**  
**to the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information of the Fund,**  
**each dated August 10, 2018, as supplemented to date**

On February 7, 2019, the Board of Trustees of BlackRock Funds V (the “Trust”), on behalf of the Fund, a series of the Trust, approved a proposal to close the Fund to new and subsequent investments and thereafter to liquidate the Fund. Accordingly, effective 4:00 P.M. (Eastern time) on March 11, 2019, the Fund will no longer accept orders from new investors or existing shareholders to purchase Fund shares. On or about March 15, 2019 (the “Liquidation Date”), shareholders of the Fund as of the Liquidation Date will receive, as a liquidating distribution, an amount equal to their proportionate interest in the net assets of the Fund, after the Fund has paid or provided for all of its charges, taxes, expenses, and liabilities. The Fund will then be terminated as a series of the Trust. Shareholders may redeem their Fund shares or exchange their shares into shares of another mutual fund advised by BlackRock Advisors, LLC or its affiliates at any time prior to the Liquidation Date. In preparation for the Liquidation, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and principal investment strategies.

Shareholders should consult their personal tax advisers concerning their tax situation and the impact of the Fund’s liquidation on their tax situation.

**Shareholders should retain this Supplement for future reference.**

PR2SAI-EMLCB-0219SUP

**BLACKROCK FUNDS V**

BlackRock Core Bond Portfolio  
BlackRock Credit Strategies Income Fund  
BlackRock Emerging Markets Bond Fund  
BlackRock Emerging Markets Flexible Dynamic Bond Portfolio  
BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund  
BlackRock Floating Rate Income Portfolio  
BlackRock GNMA Portfolio  
BlackRock High Yield Bond Portfolio  
BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Portfolio  
BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio  
BlackRock Strategic Income Opportunities Portfolio  
BlackRock U.S. Government Bond Portfolio

(each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”)

**Supplement dated September 17, 2018  
to the Summary Prospectuses, the Prospectuses and the Statement of Additional Information of each Fund,  
each dated August 10, 2018, as supplemented to date**

On September 17, 2018 (the “Closing Date”), each Fund acquired the assets, subject to the liabilities, of the corresponding series of BlackRock Funds II (each, a “Predecessor Fund”) set forth in the table below through a tax-free reorganization (each, a “Reorganization”):

<b>Fund, each a series of BlackRock Funds V</b>	<b>Corresponding Predecessor Fund, each a series of BlackRock Funds II</b>
BlackRock Core Bond Portfolio	BlackRock Core Bond Portfolio
BlackRock Credit Strategies Income Fund	BlackRock Credit Strategies Income Fund
BlackRock Emerging Markets Bond Fund	BlackRock Emerging Markets Bond Fund
BlackRock Emerging Markets Flexible Dynamic Bond Portfolio	BlackRock Emerging Markets Flexible Dynamic Bond Portfolio
BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund	BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund
BlackRock Floating Rate Income Portfolio	BlackRock Floating Rate Income Portfolio
BlackRock GNMA Portfolio	BlackRock GNMA Portfolio
BlackRock High Yield Bond Portfolio	BlackRock High Yield Bond Portfolio
BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Portfolio	BlackRock Inflation Protected Bond Portfolio
BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio	BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
BlackRock Strategic Income Opportunities Portfolio	BlackRock Strategic Income Opportunities Portfolio
BlackRock U.S. Government Bond Portfolio	BlackRock U.S. Government Bond Portfolio

As a result of each Reorganization, shareholders of the applicable Predecessor Fund received shares of the corresponding Fund of the same class and with the same aggregate net asset value as their shares held in the Predecessor Fund as of the Closing Date. Each Predecessor Fund is the accounting survivor of its Reorganization, which means the corresponding Fund adopted the performance and financial history of such Predecessor Fund as of the Closing Date.

**Shareholders should retain this Supplement for future reference.**

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

BLACKROCK®

BlackRock Funds V | Institutional Shares

▶ BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund

Institutional: BECIX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus (including amendments and supplements) and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information and shareholder report, online at <http://www.blackrock.com/prospectus>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 441-7762 or by sending an e-mail request to [prospectus.request@blackrock.com](mailto:prospectus.request@blackrock.com), or from your financial professional. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated August 10, 2018, as amended and supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

*This Summary Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.*

*The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Summary Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.*

**Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee**

# Summary Prospectus

## Key Facts About BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund

### Investment Objective

The BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund (the “Fund”) seeks total return.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

<b>Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)</b>	<b>Institutional Shares</b>
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	<b>Institutional Shares</b>
Management Fee <sup>1,2</sup>	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses <sup>3,4</sup>	0.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>3,4</sup>	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>4</sup>	1.39%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements <sup>1,5</sup>	(0.60)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements <sup>1,5</sup>	0.79%

<sup>1</sup> As described in the “Management of the Fund” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 30, BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and exchange-traded funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through April 30, 2020. The contractual agreement may be terminated upon 90 days’ notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of BlackRock Funds V (the “Trust”) or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Management Fee is based on the management fee rate of the Predecessor Fund (defined below).

<sup>3</sup> Other Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year which are based on the expenses of the Predecessor Fund for its most recent fiscal year. Other Expenses are estimated based on the other expenses of the Predecessor Fund for its most recent fiscal year restated to reflect current fees.

<sup>4</sup> The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Predecessor Fund’s most recent annual report, which does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses or the restatement of Other Expenses of the Predecessor Fund to reflect current fees.

<sup>5</sup> As described in the “Management of the Fund” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 30, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to 0.78% of average daily net assets through April 30, 2020. The Fund may have to repay some of these waivers and/or reimbursements to BlackRock in the two years following such waivers and/or reimbursements. The contractual agreement may be terminated upon 90 days’ notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of the Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

### Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
Institutional Shares	\$81	\$381	\$703	\$1,617

### Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance.

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, but it is expected that BlackRock Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund, a series of BlackRock Funds II (the “Predecessor Fund”), will be reorganized into the Fund.

During the fiscal period from July 27, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the Predecessor Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 10% (not annualized) of the average value of its portfolio.

## ***Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund***

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The Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of fixed-income securities of issuers located in or tied economically to emerging market countries that may be denominated in any currency (on a hedged or un-hedged basis) and derivatives with similar economic characteristics. Fixed-income securities are debt obligations such as bonds and debentures, corporate debt obligations, debt obligations of governments and their political subdivisions, asset-backed securities, various mortgage-backed securities (both residential and commercial), other floating or variable rate obligations and zero coupon debt securities. The Fund may invest in fixed-income securities of any maturity. BlackRock considers an emerging market country to include any country that is: 1) generally recognized to be an emerging market country by the international financial community, including the World Bank; 2) classified by the United Nations as a developing country; or 3) included in the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in emerging market bonds that are denominated in the currency of an emerging market country and derivatives with similar economic characteristics. Emerging market bonds are fixed-income securities which are issued or guaranteed by governments of emerging market countries, agencies, authorities or political subdivisions of such governments and/or companies located in or tied economically to an emerging market. Fund management considers an issuer to be located in or tied economically to an emerging market if (1) the issuer is organized under the laws of or maintains its principal place of business in an emerging market country, (2) the issuer's securities are traded principally in an emerging market country, or (3) the issuer, during its most recent fiscal year, derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made or services performed in an emerging market country or has at least 50% of its assets in an emerging market country. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of issuers of one country. The 80% policy noted above is a non-fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The full spectrum of available investments, including high yield or junk securities (including distressed securities), securities of small cap issuers and derivatives, may be utilized in satisfying the Fund's 80% policy. It is possible that up to 100% of the Fund's assets may be invested in high yield or junk securities. High yield securities are debt securities which are rated lower than investment grade (below the fourth highest rating category of the major rating agencies or determined by Fund management to be of similar quality). These securities generally pay more interest than higher rated securities. It is possible that many of the countries in which the Fund invests will have sovereign ratings that are below investment grade or will be unrated.

The Fund will gain exposure to foreign currencies by investing in bonds of emerging market issuers denominated in local currencies. The Fund may also gain exposure to currencies through the use of cash and derivatives. The Fund may also buy when-issued securities and participate in delayed delivery transactions.

The management team may, when consistent with the Fund's investment objective, buy or sell options or futures, or enter into credit default swaps and interest rate or foreign currency transactions, including swaps (collectively commonly known as derivatives). The Fund typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. The Fund may also use derivatives to seek to enhance returns, in which case their use would involve leveraging risk. The Fund may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as reverse repurchase agreements or dollar rolls, which involve a sale by the Fund of a mortgage-backed or other security concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase a similar security at a later date at an agreed-upon price).

The Fund is a non-diversified portfolio under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies.

## ***Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund***

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Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund.

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

*Interest Rate Risk* — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming

a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management. To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities. These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

*Credit Risk* — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

*Extension Risk* — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

*Prepayment Risk* — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

■ **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

*Volatility Risk* — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

*Counterparty Risk* — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

*Market and Liquidity Risk* — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

*Valuation Risk* — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

*Hedging Risk* — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

*Tax Risk* — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

*Regulatory Risk* — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and nondeliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter ("OTC") swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through 2020. In addition, regulations adopted by prudential regulators that will begin to take effect in 2019 will require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The

implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

- **Distressed Securities Risk** — Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** — Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.
- **Foreign Securities Risk** — Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These risks include:
  - The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.
  - Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.
  - The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.
  - The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investments in their capital markets or in certain industries.
  - Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.
  - Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.
  - The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries. These events may spread to other countries in Europe. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Fund's investments.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Junk Bonds Risk** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund.
- **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.
- **Liquidity Risk** — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active market. Liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be

magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

- **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.
- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk** — Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **Non-Diversification Risk** — The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, it may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely.
- **Risks of Concentrating in One Country** — Investing a significant portion of assets in one country makes the Fund more dependent upon the political and economic circumstances of that particular country than a mutual fund that is more widely diversified. The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets, at the time of purchase, in sovereign debt instruments of any one foreign government.
- **Sovereign Debt Risk** — Sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity’s debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price.
- **Zero Coupon Securities Risk** — While interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received income (“phantom income”) annually, notwithstanding that cash may not be received currently. The effect of owning instruments that do not make current interest payments is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount accretion during the life of the obligations. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at a fixed rate eliminates the risk of being unable to invest distributions at a rate as high as the implicit yield on the zero coupon bond, but at the same time eliminates the holder’s ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, some of these securities may be subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are comparable securities that pay interest currently. Longer term zero coupon bonds are more exposed to interest rate risk than shorter term zero coupon bonds. These investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but also require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of cash.

## **Performance Information**

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The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus. It is anticipated that on or about September 17, 2018, the Fund will acquire all of the assets, subject to the liabilities, of the Predecessor Fund through a tax-free reorganization (the “Reorganization”). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund will adopt the performance and financial history of the Predecessor Fund. The Reorganization is being consummated in connection with a potential reconfiguration of the existing fund complexes overseen by the boards of directors/trustees of the BlackRock-advised funds. The Fund has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies, portfolio management team and contractual arrangements, including the same contractual fees and expenses, as the Predecessor Fund. As a result, the performance of the Fund would have been substantially similar to that of the Predecessor Fund.

Because the Predecessor Fund commenced operations on July 27, 2017, there is no historical performance information shown. Performance information will be presented after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. Current performance information, including the Fund’s current net asset value, can be obtained by visiting [www.blackrock.com/funds](http://www.blackrock.com/funds) or can be obtained by phone at (800) 882-0052. The Fund compares its performance to that of the JP Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) Global Diversified Index.

## Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock"). The Fund's sub-adviser is BlackRock International Limited. Where applicable, the use of the term BlackRock also refers to the Fund's sub-adviser.

## Portfolio Managers

Name	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since*	Title
Sergio Trigo Paz	2017	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Laurent Develay	2017	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Michal Wozniak	2017	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

\* Includes management of the Predecessor Fund.

## Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. To purchase or sell shares you should contact your Financial Intermediary, or, if you hold your shares through the Fund, you should contact the Fund by phone at (800) 441-7762, by mail (c/o BlackRock Funds, P.O. Box 9819, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8019), or by the Internet at [www.blackrock.com](http://www.blackrock.com). The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases:

	Institutional Shares
<b>Minimum Initial Investment</b>	<p>There is no minimum initial investment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares.</li><li>• Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform.</li></ul> <p>\$2 million for individuals and "Institutional Investors," which include, but are not limited to, endowments, foundations, family offices, local, city, and state governmental institutions, corporations and insurance company separate accounts who may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares.</p> <p>\$1,000 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund.</li><li>• Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company's broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons.</li></ul>
<b>Minimum Additional Investment</b>	No subsequent minimum.

## Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

## Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial professional or visit your Financial Intermediary's website for more information.

