



BlackRock ESG Integration Statement

Effective Date: July 2018

Revised: June 2024

This document describes how BlackRock assesses risks arising from environmental, social, and/or governance factors (“ESG”) when managing client portfolios. BlackRock’s process for identifying and managing such risks is similar to how we manage other types of risks, in that we incorporate them in our firmwide processes to help us deliver the best risk-adjusted returns for client portfolios, within the scope of mandates they give us. This document is meant to provide transparency and disclosure with stakeholders and describes our approach to managing ESG risk across BlackRock products, recognizing that the relevance and financial materiality of such risks varies across those products.

Introduction

BlackRock's role as a fiduciary to our clients is to help them navigate investment risks and opportunities. The money we manage is not our own – it belongs to our clients, many of whom make their own asset allocation and portfolio construction decisions.

BlackRock considers many investment risks in our processes. In order to seek the best risk-adjusted returns for our clients, we manage material risks and opportunities that could impact portfolios, including financially material Environmental, Social and/or Governance (ESG) data or information¹, where available.

As a fiduciary, our approach to investing is grounded in three principles:

- We start by understanding the client's investment objectives and provide choice to meet their needs;
- We seek the best risk-adjusted returns within the scope of the mandate the client gives us;
- And we underpin our work with research, data, and analytics.

This document focuses on the second of those principles and details BlackRock's approaches to integrating financially material E, S and/or G data or information into our firmwide processes, and outlines the foundation, ownership, and oversight mechanisms which underpin our approach. At BlackRock we define **ESG integration to be the practice of incorporating financially material E, S and/or G data or information into our firmwide processes with the objective of enhancing risk-adjusted returns of our clients' portfolios.**

This document applies across BlackRock's investment divisions and investment teams² and is reviewed at least annually to reflect changes within our business. Building on the firm's strengths across risk management and our Aladdin® technology capabilities, we are committed to applying industry best practice across our investment approach to sustainability and ESG integration in service of our clients³.

¹ Any data or information around E, S and/or G issues that could impact a company's ability to perform over time. Companies may self-identify ESG issues as financially material to their business models through external or financial reporting. A portfolio manager may identify ESG issues as financially material to the investment process because they impact company risk, opportunity, performance, volatility, etc. Examples of environmental issues include, but are not limited to, water use, land use, waste management and climate risk. Examples of social issues include, but are not limited to, human capital management, impacts on the communities in which a company operates, customer loyalty and relationships with regulators. Governance issues are anything related to the core means by which boards can oversee the creation of durable, long-term financial value.

² This applies to investment processes where BlackRock exercises significant discretion in the selection and weighting of individual investments.

³ BlackRock's Aladdin® platform is a financial technology platform designed for institutional use only and is not intended for end investor use.

BlackRock's Approach to Material ESG Integration

BlackRock's clients have a wide range of perspectives on a variety of issues and investment themes. Given the wide range of unique and varied investment objectives sought by our clients, BlackRock's investment teams have a range of approaches to considering financially material E, S, and/or G factors. As with other investment risks and opportunities, the relevance of E, S and/or G considerations may vary by issuer, sector, product, mandate, and time horizon. Depending on the investment approach, this financially material E, S and/or G data or information may help inform due diligence, portfolio or index construction, and/or monitoring processes of our portfolios, as well as our approach to risk management.

BlackRock's ESG integration framework is built upon our history as a firm founded on the principle of thorough and thoughtful risk management. Aladdin, our core risk management and investment technology platform, allows investors to leverage financially material E, S and/or G data or information as well as the combined experience of our investment teams to effectively identify investment opportunities and investment risks. Our heritage in risk management combined with the strength of the Aladdin platform enables BlackRock's approach to ESG integration.

We structure our approach around three main pillars: **investment processes, data & analytics and transparency** and we support them by equipping our employees with investment relevant E, S and/or G data, tools, and education.

Investment Processes

As with all components of the investment process, ESG integration, to the extent applicable, is the responsibility of the investment teams.

The process for assessing and managing financially material E, S and/or G risks in our active funds and advisory strategies⁴, where applicable, is consistent with our approach to managing other risk criteria and includes the following: i) each strategy has a description of how financially material E, S and/or G data or information fits into its investment process, ii) portfolio managers are accountable for managing exposure to financially material E, S and/or G risks, and iii) investment teams are able to provide evidence of how they consider financially material E, S and/or G data or information in their investment processes.

In index portfolios, our responsibility is to track a predetermined benchmark index. Index portfolios will reflect the characteristics of the index providers' methodology. For our European domiciled funds, as required by regulation, BlackRock assesses financially material E, S and/or G risks: i) as part of the process for selecting an index for the portfolio and ii) when engaging with third-party index providers to provide input on the design of their benchmark indexes.

Data and Analytics

We are continuously expanding access to high quality data and information sources through Aladdin for public market securities. BlackRock's investment teams have access to a range of third-party data sets and internal materiality-focused ratings across core Aladdin tools, allowing investors to identify appropriate data or information for their unique investment process.

⁴This applies to investment processes where BlackRock exercises significant discretion in the selection and weighting of individual investments.

The Aladdin platform also offers a set of analytic tools, including Aladdin Climate, which amongst other analytics, provides investors with scenario analysis capabilities to help identify financially material investment risks and opportunities associated with the physical impacts of a changing climate and the uncertain transition to a low-carbon world.

In private markets, which inherently have less availability and standardization of financially material E, S and/or G metrics relative to public markets, we continue to progress multiple efforts to better collect, aggregate, evaluate and measure financially material E, S and/or G data or information from private companies and third parties.

Transparency

Where relevant we disclose financially material E, S and/or G-related investment and risk management practices in fund documentation and on product pages, and disclose our firm's approach through industry relevant reporting frameworks.

Oversight and Governance

BlackRock employs a three-lines of defense approach to managing material investment risks in client portfolios. BlackRock's investment teams and business management are the primary risk owners, or first line of defense. BlackRock's risk management function, the Risk and Quantitative Analysis (RQA) group is responsible for BlackRock's Investment and Enterprise risk management frameworks and serves as a key part of the second line of defense along with BlackRock Legal and Compliance. RQA evaluates investment risks, including financially material E, S and/or G risks as part of regular investment risk management processes and, where applicable, during regular reviews with portfolio managers. This helps to ensure that such risks are understood, deliberate, and consistent with client objectives. RQA also has a dedicated Sustainability Risk group that partners with risk managers and businesses to oversee sustainability risk across the platform.

The third line of defense, BlackRock's Internal Audit function, operates as an assurance function. The mandate of Internal Audit is to objectively assess the adequacy and effectiveness of BlackRock's internal control environment to improve risk management, control, and governance processes.

The Investment Sub-Committee of BlackRock's Global Executive Committee (GEC) oversees firm wide investment processes, including ESG integration. Members of the Sub-Committee include the firm's President, Head of Portfolio Management and Chief Risk Officer as well as global heads or sponsors of all of BlackRock's major investment platforms. The RQA Sustainability Risk team reports on ESG integration to the GEC Investment Sub-Committee at least annually.