

BlackRock[®]

BlackRock North American Income Trust plc

Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 October 2020





Financial highlights

145.50p¹

Ordinary share price

-17.9%^{2,3}

158.06p

NAV per ordinary share

-8.9%^{2,3}

£126.4m

Net assets

8.00p

Total dividends per share

5.5%³

Yield

6.65p

Revenue earnings per ordinary share

+11.6%

Percentage comparisons are year-on-year against 31 October 2019.

¹ Mid-market.

² Performance figures are calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested.

³ Alternative Performance Measure. See Glossary on pages 112 to 114.

Why BlackRock North American Income Trust plc?

Investment objective

The Company's objective is to provide an attractive and growing level of income return with capital appreciation over the long term, predominantly through investment in a diversified portfolio of primarily large-cap U.S. quoted equities.

Reasons to invest



Quality

A U.S. large-cap portfolio of high quality companies provides participation in upward trending markets alongside a keen focus on capital resiliency. Targeting companies with clean balance sheets and sustainable cash flows at reasonable valuations provides the scope to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns over the long term.



Income

The Company offers an attractive income stream of quarterly dividends. While the majority of income is sourced from dividends, the covered call option strategy and use of distributable reserves allows the Company to ensure consistent income generation. While capital appreciation is an important component of long-term total return, income can help to serve as a buffer when volatility occurs.



Dividend growth

The Company has delivered a sound performance through diverse market environments by focusing on companies that not just pay an attractive dividend but grow their dividends over time. Growing dividend payments imposes a degree of capital discipline on company management teams and can help compound equity returns over the long term.



Lower volatility

The portfolio seeks to provide investors with capital resilience. By aiming to lose less when broad equity returns falter, shareholders can be better prepared to meet long-term financial goals.



Expertise

The Company is managed by BlackRock's US Income & Value team, which is responsible for the management of one of the longest tenured equity income franchises in the investment industry.



Closed-end structure

Investment trusts have an independent board of directors elected to protect shareholders' interests and enhance shareholder value. The closed-end structure means the Company does not have to sell assets to meet redemptions and can also retain a proportion of its income to help smooth dividend payments. It can also invest for the long term in a more diverse portfolio of assets.



A member of the Association of Investment Companies

Further details about the Company, including the latest annual and half yearly financial reports, fact sheets and stock exchange announcements, are available on the website at www.blackrock.com/uk/brna

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Performance record

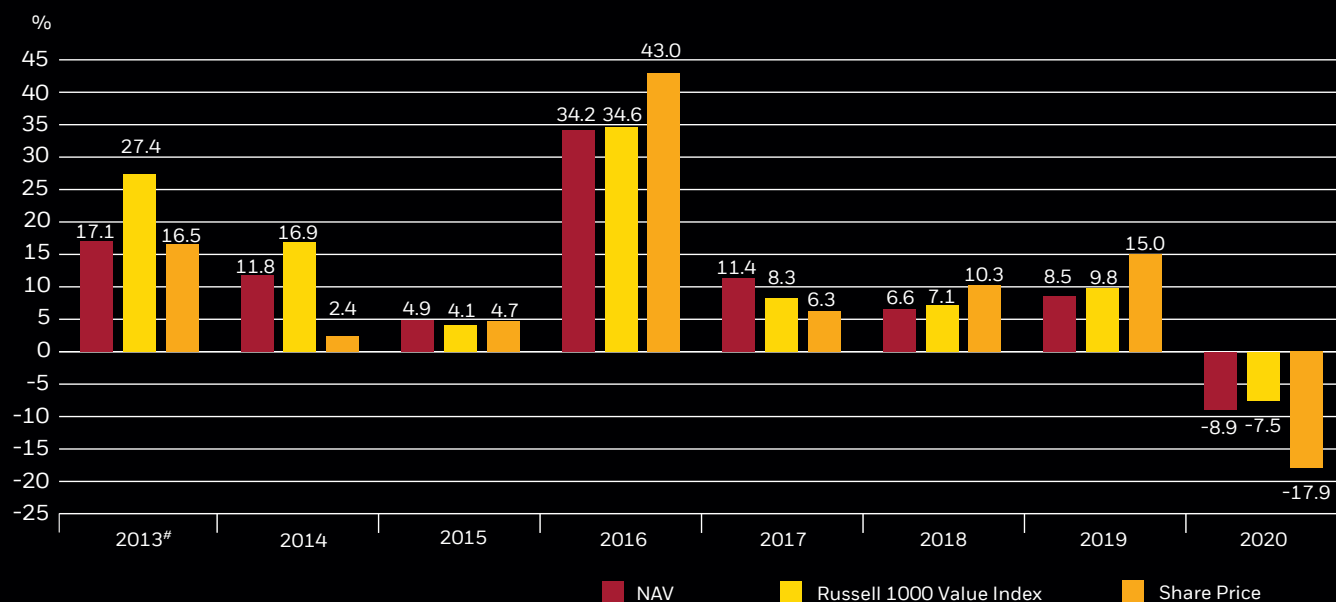
	As at 31 October 2020	As at 31 October 2019
Net assets (£'000) ¹	126,410	142,786
Net asset value per ordinary share (pence)	158.06	182.13
Ordinary share price (mid-market) (pence)	145.50	186.50
(Discount)/premium to cum income net asset value ²	(7.9%)	2.4%
Russell 1000 Value Index	1215.24	1313.68
Performance		
Net asset value per share (with dividends reinvested) ²	(8.9%)	+8.5%
Russell 1000 Value Index (with dividends reinvested)	(7.5%)	+9.8%
Ordinary share price (with dividends reinvested) ²	(17.9%)	+15.0%

¹ The change in net assets reflects market movements, shares issued/bought back and dividends paid during the year.

² Alternative Performance Measures, see Glossary on pages 112 to 114.

	Year ended 31 October 2020	Year ended 31 October 2019	Change %
Revenue			
Net revenue profit after taxation (£'000)	5,367	4,338	+23.7
Revenue earnings per ordinary share (pence)	6.65	5.96	+11.6
Interim dividends (pence)			
1st interim	2.00	2.00	+0.0
2nd interim	2.00	2.00	+0.0
3rd interim	2.00	2.00	+0.0
4th interim	2.00	2.00	+0.0
Total dividends paid/payable	8.00	8.00	+0.0

Annual performance since launch on 24 October 2012 to 31 October 2020



[#]Since launch on 24 October 2012 to 31 October 2013.

Sources: BlackRock and Datastream.

Performance figures have been calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested.

Chairman's statement

Dear Shareholder



Simon Miller
Chairman

Overview

Despite a promising start to the Company's financial year, with all-time highs in global equities reached in February 2020, the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic has since clearly had an enormous impact on the global economy. The initial lockdown measures severely curtailed economic activity in most countries and, although economies slowly restarted over the summer, sharply rising infection rates prompted further restrictions in many countries over the autumn. In addition, concerns over renewed U.S.-China trade tensions, the risk of fading fiscal stimulus and the increasingly divisive election campaign weighed on U.S. equities as we approached our October year-end.

Throughout the COVID-19 outbreak the Board has had to adjust its mode of operation and, although it has continued to meet regularly, since March all scheduled meetings have been held by video conference. The Board has also worked closely with its Manager to ensure that the Company's operations have not been adversely impacted, that BlackRock and key service providers have established business continuity plans, and a good level of service has and will be maintained.

Performance

Over the year to 31 October 2020, the Company's net asset value per share (NAV) returned -8.9%¹ and the share price -17.9%¹. This compares with a fall of -7.5%¹ in the Russell 1000 Value Index. Value stocks in general lagged the broader U.S. indices, as technology stocks soared. Our underperformance of the Russell 1000 Value Index in the year was a reflection of stock selection and a negative contribution from option writing.

At the close of business on 1 February 2021, the Company's NAV had increased by 12.2% (with dividends reinvested) since the year end.

Revenue earnings and dividends

The Company's revenue earnings per share (EPS), based on the weighted average number of shares in issue for the year, amounted to 6.65p (2019: 5.96p), an increase of 11.6%. Based on the final number of shares in issue at the year end, the EPS was 6.71p, an increase of 21.3% versus the previous year. Four quarterly interim dividends of 2.00p per share were paid on 29 April 2020, 3 July 2020, 1 October 2020 and 4 January 2021. This is in line with the payments made in the previous financial year.

¹ All percentages calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested.

There is a strong case that value stocks should now be well placed to outperform growth stocks as the economic picture brightens.

Your Board considers that it remains appropriate to continue with the current dividend policy for the new financial year. The dividend paid represents a yield of 5.5% on the share price at the year end. The Board continues to believe that this dividend policy provides an attractive option for current and prospective shareholders who wish to achieve exposure to the U.S. equity market whilst at the same time receiving a competitive dividend.

Share issues and discount control

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company's shares had traded at a premium to the underlying NAV. From the beginning of November 2019 to the end of January 2020 the Company reissued 2,805,000 shares from treasury at an average price of 189.84p per share and an average premium to the estimated NAV of 1.5% for a total gross consideration of £5,325,000.

As the COVID-19 pandemic took hold and market conditions deteriorated in March 2020, the Company's share price fell and the shares began trading at a discount. Consequently, 1,230,000 shares were purchased at an average price of 155.45p per share for a total consideration (including expenses) of £1,912,000. Subsequent to the year end and up to the date of this report, a further 190,000 shares have been purchased for a total consideration of £294,000. All shares purchased have been placed in treasury.

The Board will continue to use its authorities to issue and buy back shares when it considers it is in shareholders' interests to do so. Resolutions to renew the authorities to issue and buy back shares will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ESG and social responsibility

As a Board we are conscious that Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria have come to the forefront for a growing number of investors in the investment decision-making process. However, for your Company, they are a component of the investment process rather than the sole driver of decision making. Our Portfolio Managers do not look to exclude entire sectors from the portfolio on ESG grounds but engage with investee companies to encourage best practice within the sectors in which they operate. Your Board believes that it is important that our Company's investee companies operate in a responsible and sustainable way having regard to the interests of all their stakeholders, as this will most likely lead to higher relative valuations and better returns for shareholders.

Our Manager, BlackRock, takes a rigorous approach to corporate governance, with the BlackRock Investment Stewardship team responsible for protecting and enhancing the value of clients' assets through engagement with companies to encourage business and management practices that support sustainable financial performance over the long term. Further information on ESG and Socially Responsible Investment can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 43 and 44 and in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 62.

Outlook

World equities appear to be on a firmer footing. There is increased optimism with the uncertainty of the U.S. election now over and with the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. The current economic recovery in the U.S. could be faster than the one after the global financial crisis, as the upbeat

news on the vaccine gives greater confidence that the economic re-start can accelerate further in 2021. There is a strong case that value stocks should now be well placed to outperform growth stocks as the economic picture brightens. The Portfolio Managers consider well capitalised companies with strong management teams and good cash generation are well placed in the current environment.

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM of the Company will be held at the offices of BlackRock at 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL on Tuesday, 23 March 2021 at 12 noon. Details of the business of the meeting are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 50 to 53.

At the time of writing, various guidances have been issued by the UK, Scottish and Welsh governments, respectively, regarding measures to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 in the UK. These measures are, and will continue to be, subject to periodic amendment and currently impose rules on social distancing and limitations on, among other things, public gatherings.

Accordingly, in view of this guidance, the Board is changing the format of the AGM this year to follow the minimum legal requirements for an AGM. Only the formal business set out in the Notice will be considered, with no live presentation by the Portfolio Managers. A presentation from the Portfolio Managers will be made available on the Company's website following the conclusion of the AGM. In line with this guidance, shareholders are strongly discouraged from attending the meeting and indeed entry will be refused if current UK Government guidance is unchanged. Shareholders are encouraged to check the Company's website at www.blackrock.com/uk/brna

for updates to the AGM arrangements as changes may well be required to comply with new guidance and/or government measures.

The Board of course welcomes questions from shareholders and, given the format and prevailing circumstances, I would ask that shareholders submit any questions they may have to the Board in advance of the AGM. The Board or the Investment Manager will respond to all questions received. Shareholders may submit questions to the Board before 23 March 2021 by email at: cosec@blackrock.com.

Notwithstanding these difficult circumstances, the Board looks forward to offering opportunities for shareholders to meet the Portfolio Managers at some safer stage in the future.

Simon Miller
Chairman
5 February 2021



Investment manager's report



Tony DeSpirito



Franco Tapia



David Zhao

Market overview

For the year ended 31 October 2020, U.S. large cap stocks, as represented by the S&P 500[®] Index, advanced by 9.7% in US dollar terms. In sterling terms, they appreciated by 9.7% for the performance period. Value stocks, as represented by the Russell 1000 Value Index, fell by 7.5% in sterling terms, illustrating the extreme divergence between 'growth' and 'value' stocks last year. The S&P 500[®] Index rallied strongly in the fourth quarter of 2019, as risk appetite was boosted by expectations for a U.S. and China trade deal, solid economic growth and easy monetary policy. U.S. stock prices continued to climb higher through early February 2020 following encouraging earnings results, better business sentiment and the first phase of a U.S.-China trade deal. U.S. equity markets reached a peak on 19 February 2020 before beginning a sharp correction as COVID-19 began to spread globally. The pandemic prompted countries to adopt varying degrees of social distancing, self-quarantine and lockdown measures. The global economy shrank at a historically high rate as non-essential businesses were forced to close in many countries. Concern over the human and economic toll also fuelled measures from governments and central bankers across the globe. This combination brought the longest enduring U.S. bull market to an abrupt end.

A combination of aggressive monetary and fiscal policy measures helped to stabilise U.S. financial markets in the final two weeks of March 2020. The Federal Reserve cut its benchmark interest rate twice to a current range of 0.00% - 0.25% for overnight bank lending and declared an unlimited balance sheet expansion for the foreseeable future. These steps helped to improve market liquidity across credit markets. An unprecedented U.S.\$2 trillion stimulus package, roughly 10% of annual U.S. gross domestic product, to support individuals and businesses hardest hit by lockdown measures boosted sentiment. These coordinated policy efforts

◀ Once again our overweight to information technology and software in particular was a significant contributor to relative performance. Cognizant, our largest holding in the sector, provides IT, consulting and outsourcing solutions for clients in twenty different industries. Its Shared Investigator Platform software is used in vaccine discovery by over 100,000 scientists in 84 countries, including in the acceleration of COVID-19 therapies through virtual clinical trial processes.

PHOTO COURTESY OF COGNIZANT

helped U.S. stocks to rebound swiftly from their March lows.

A decline in U.S. COVID-19 cases in April and May, subsequent easing of lockdown measures and improving economic data in the second and third quarters also boosted investor sentiment. These factors culminated in an extended U.S. stock market rally from April 2020 through August 2020. Market leadership was carried by high growth companies which tapped into secular growth trends supercharged by the pandemic, including trends towards e-commerce, digitisation and enterprise spending on cloud infrastructure. Finally, U.S. stocks retraced lower in September and October as investors weighed the upcoming U.S. election cycle, stalled negotiations for a new fiscal stimulus package and ongoing COVID-19 uncertainties. Overall levels of economic activity continued to normalise higher through the end of the reporting period, while investors took a 'wait and see' approach to the upcoming election results and potential readouts on COVID-19 vaccine trials.

Portfolio overview

The primary detractor from relative performance was stock selection

and allocation decisions in utilities. Stock selection in the electric utilities industry accounted for the majority of underperformance within the sector, although underweight exposure to the industry proved costly as well. In financials, an overweight exposure and stock selection among banks weighed on relative returns. Stock selection in the pharmaceuticals and health care equipment and supplies industries within health care proved detrimental, although our overweight exposure to the sector was beneficial. Lastly, stock selection and allocation decisions in consumer staples, industrials, materials and energy hampered relative performance.

The largest positive contributor to relative performance was allocation decisions in information technology. Within the sector, an overweight exposure to software and stock selection in technology hardware, storage and peripherals and IT services accounted for the majority of relative outperformance. A lack of exposure to real estate, most notably equity real estate investment trusts (REITs), also benefited relative performance during the year. Further, stock selection and allocation decisions in consumer discretionary boosted relative returns. Most notably, selection decisions in

the household durables industry and a combination of overweight exposure and stock selection in multi-line retail positively impacted relative performance. Lastly, an elevated cash balance, which we have maintained as our preferred method of defensive exposure, contributed to relative performance during the year.

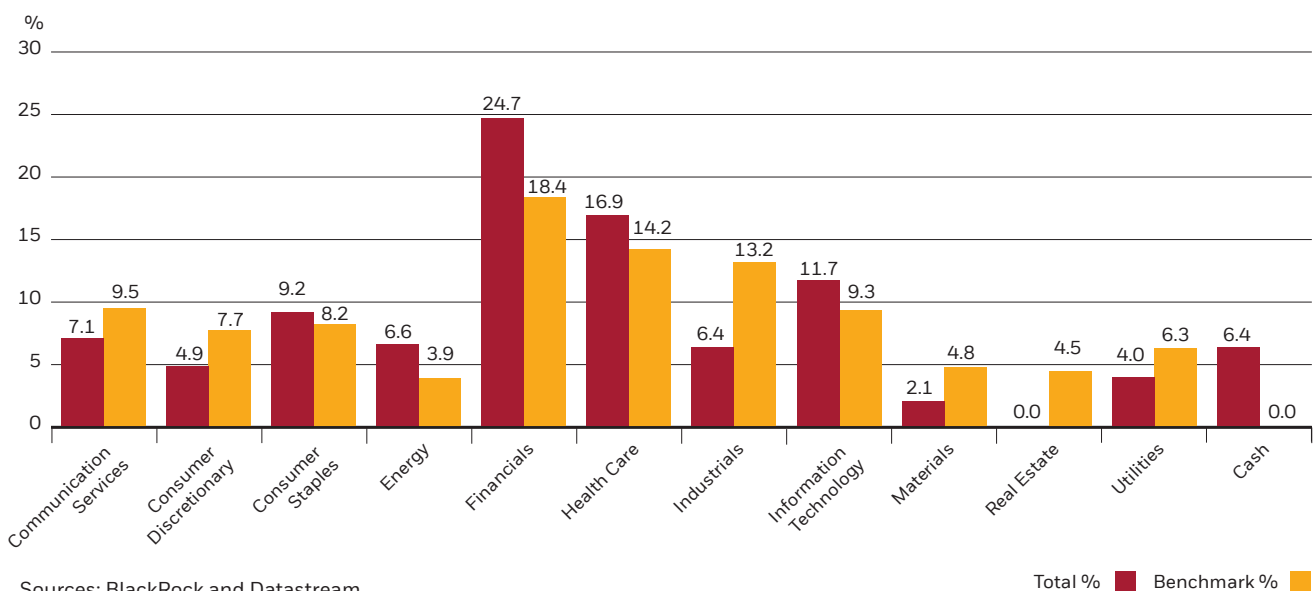
Writing covered call options benefited the portfolio amid dramatically declining U.S. stock prices during February and March of 2020. However, in aggregate, the covered call options detracted from absolute performance for the year. As designed, the Company's option overwrite component enhanced the portfolio's income during the year.

Below is a comprehensive overview of our allocations (in pound sterling) at the end of the year.

Financials: 6.3% overweight (24.7% of the portfolio)

Financials represent the Company's largest sector allocation and we remain particularly bullish on the U.S. banks, insurers and insurance brokers. We believe the U.S. banks are safer and sounder investments today than before the financial crisis. They have stronger balance sheets (i.e. higher

Distribution of investments as at 31 October 2020





↑ In the Consumer Discretionary sector, we believe companies such as General Motors offer exposure to underappreciated franchises at discounted valuations.

PHOTO COURTESY OF GENERAL MOTORS

capital levels), revamped company cost structures, and disciplined loan underwriting has contributed to benign credit trends. Bank valuations are compelling relative to other cyclical sectors (i.e. industrials) and potential tailwinds from investor-friendly capital return policies also bode well for investors, in our view. A low interest rate environment is harmful to net interest income, but with lower exposure to regional banks, the Company is relatively less exposed to changes in interest rates. In regard to insurers and insurance brokers, we like these companies for their attractive valuations and relatively stable business models.

Energy: 2.7% overweight (6.6% of the portfolio)

The portfolio maintains an overweight to the energy sector. We are overweight to quality in the sector and three points of focus for the investment team pertain to balance sheet, asset quality and capital allocation decisions. Strong balance sheets are critical to managing a business in the energy sector through commodity cycles. In terms of asset

quality, companies with low operating costs per barrel of oil produced (i.e. operate with the lowest possible breakeven oil price) are much more attractive to us in this environment. Lastly, we target companies with positive free cash flow generation that have a clear asset allocation strategy. We tend to avoid companies that 'chase growth' by overinvesting during stronger commodity price environments. In summary, we believe companies with strong balance sheets and cash flows, production growth visibility, operating specialisation and pricing power at the industry level remain most desirable from an investment perspective.

Health Care: 2.7% overweight (16.9% of the portfolio)

Secular growth opportunities in health care are a by-product of demographic trends. Older populations spend more on health care than younger populations. In the United States, a combination of greater demand for health care services and rising costs drive a need for increased efficiency within the health care ecosystem. We

believe innovation and strong cost control can work hand-in-hand to address this need and companies that can contribute in this regard may be poised to benefit.

On the innovation front, there is a need for newer and more effective medicines and therapies. The Food and Drug Administration has made this a priority by increasing the volume and speed of drug approvals, which bodes well for pharmaceutical manufacturers that can deliver new drugs to the market. From an investment standpoint, we prefer pharmaceutical companies with a proven ability to generate high research and development productivity versus those that focus on one or two key drugs and rely upon raising their prices to drive growth.

From a cost perspective, health maintenance organisations (HMOs) have an economic incentive to drive down costs as they provide health insurance coverage to constituents. The HMOs have demonstrated a strong ability to manage costs by leveraging their scale and technology to drive

We advocate for a barbell approach to portfolio construction. This stance can align portfolios with sectors tapping into secular growth trends while also targeting high alpha opportunities in cyclical value sectors that have been temporarily hurt by COVID-19.

efficiencies. Governments, in turn, are increasingly outsourcing to HMOs as a way to lower costs and balance their budgets. We prefer HMOs with diversified business units, exposure to faster-growing areas of government including Medicare and Medicaid and opportunities to enhance their profitability through controlling costs.

Information Technology: 2.4% overweight (11.7% of the portfolio)

In the information technology (IT) sector, buzzwords such as ‘artificial intelligence’, ‘big data’ and ‘disruption’ are increasingly utilised to describe growth opportunities and the overall operating environment. Of course, a portion of IT still incubates companies similar to the nascent, high-flying and cash-poor innovators that ushered the U.S. equity market into the sharp rise and eventual tumble that is known as the dot-com bubble. However, the fundamental identity of the typical technology company is also changing. An increasing number of constituents in the IT sector are what we refer to as ‘industrial tech’. These firms are competitively insulated from disruptors, well-positioned to take advantage of long-term secular tailwinds and exhibit growth in earnings and free cash flow. A swelling number of companies in the sector have also adopted dividend payments to shareholders as a viable use of cash, rejecting the notion that IT firms can only add value to investors via their growth potential. We believe this trend is poised to continue, as many mature IT companies are flush with cash and shareholders are increasingly willing to reward management teams for return of capital.

Consumer Staples: 1.0% overweight (9.2% of the portfolio)

The consumer staples sector is a common destination for the conservative equity income investor. Historically, many of these companies have offered investors recognisable brands, diverse revenue streams, exposure to growing end markets and the ability to garner pricing power. These characteristics, in turn, have translated into strong and often stable free cash flow and growing dividends

for shareholders. In recent years some of these secular advantages have become challenged, in our view, due to changing consumer preferences, greater end market competition from local brands and disruption from the rapid adoption of online shopping. These challenges, combined with higher than historical valuations, have facilitated our more neutral stance in the sector. However, over the last year, the portfolio management team has increased exposure to the sector through niche opportunities, some of which are poised to benefit from a ‘return to normal’ post-pandemic. Notably, we prefer ownership of companies with underappreciated growth profiles (i.e. buy growth), sticky customer bases and the ability to cut costs and/or improve profit margins.

Utilities: 2.3% underweight (4.0% of the portfolio)

Strong investor demand for equity income in recent years has resulted in elevated valuations for many high dividend yielding stocks, including utilities companies. Despite rich valuations at the sector level, we are finding pockets of opportunity in U.S. regulated utilities. These companies add a level of stability and defensiveness to the portfolio through their durable dividend profiles and healthy earnings growth potential. 2020 has provided the portfolio management team with a unique opportunity in the sector, as utilities have underperformed the broader market year-to-date in an environment where the opposite is expected. Thus, we have increased our exposure over the last year given attractive valuations.

Communication Services: 2.4% underweight (7.1% of the portfolio)

We are underweight to communication services and our allocation remains concentrated in diversified telecommunication bellwether Verizon Communications (4.0% of the portfolio) and media provider Comcast (2.4% of the portfolio). Our stock-specific exposure in the sector is to companies that offer healthy dividend yields and opportunity for steady, longer-term growth.



↑ Retailers such as TJX Companies provide us with exposure to businesses that can compound earnings and are less susceptible to disruptive forces.

PHOTO COURTESY OF TJX COMPANIES

Consumer Discretionary: 2.8% underweight (4.9% of the portfolio)

We continue to maintain a degree of caution in consumer discretionary as investors are sensitive to disruption and how new business models and technology can displace incumbent operators. We believe these disruptive forces are best avoided through identifying stock-specific investment opportunities that are (1) trading at discounted valuations or (2) somewhat insulated from these disruptive pressures. For example, we believe companies such as General Motors (autos) (2.0% of the portfolio) and Newell Brands (household durables) (0.7% of the portfolio) offer investors exposure to underappreciated franchises at discounted valuations. Further, retailers such as Ross Stores (discount department stores) (1.0% of the portfolio), TJX Companies (discount retailers) (0.6% of the portfolio), and Lowe's Companies (home improvement) (0.8% of the portfolio) provide us with exposure to companies that can compound earnings and are more immune to disruptive forces.

Materials: 2.7% underweight (2.1% of the portfolio)

Broadly speaking, we have found more attractive opportunities from which to source our portfolio's cyclical exposure. Our exposure to the materials sector consists of three chemicals stocks – Corteva (0.7% of the portfolio), DuPont de Nemours (0.9% of the portfolio) and PPG Industries (0.8% of the portfolio). Longer-term secular trends in global population growth can potentially benefit well-positioned companies in the agricultural chemical space.

Real Estate: 4.5% underweight (0.0% of the portfolio)

The real estate sector is our largest underweight position in the strategy. We maintain a 0% weighting in the space due to our view that valuations are unattractive at current levels.

Industrials: 6.8% underweight (6.4% of the portfolio)

We are underweight to the industrials sector. Our selection is driven by relative valuations, which we view as expensive, in many cases, versus other cyclical segments of the U.S. equity market. While we continue to

maintain exposure to the industrial conglomerates and aerospace & defence industries, the portfolio's exposure in the sector is comprised of select bottom-up opportunities as opposed to large scale themes.

Positioning and outlook

We believe the long-term opportunity in U.S. stocks remains compelling. The U.S. offers us exposure to best-in-class businesses that are positioned to benefit from durable megatrends and investments in R&D and technology. In the short term, our views are more balanced. A look at the macro regime and valuations all point to trade-offs investors must weigh in the months ahead. For the reasons we lay out overleaf, we advocate for a barbell approach to portfolio construction. This stance can align portfolios with sectors tapping into secular growth trends while also targeting high alpha opportunities in cyclical value sectors that have been temporarily hurt by COVID-19.

Macro Regime: The COVID-19 pandemic, through mass social distancing and the transition to

working from home, has supercharged secular growth trends towards e-commerce, digitisation and enterprise spending on cloud infrastructure. A narrow subset of U.S. stocks has reaped the lion's share of financial gains from this sudden shift. Many of these high growth companies have also benefited from a world characterised by lower nominal growth, lower interest rates and low inflation. First, a scarcity of growth has increased demand, and valuation multiples, for stocks that can potentially deliver high growth to investors. A collapse in interest rates has also pushed valuations higher, to the benefit of longer duration growth companies. A case in point, in financial models the net present value of future cash flows increases when the cost of debt financing (i.e. the discount rate) decreases. Finally, low inflation gives policymakers flexibility to keep the current macro regime intact (i.e. lower interest rates for longer). These factors have culminated in vastly different year-to-date investment returns across sectors, industries and investment styles. The bifurcation between COVID-19 winners and losers has also resulted in wide valuation spreads, which suggests there are ample stock-picking opportunities for investors.

Valuations: A glance at traditional valuation metrics, such as the price/earnings (P/E) ratio, suggests U.S. stocks are richly priced versus history. However, U.S. stocks appear to be cheaply valued versus bonds in a low interest rate world, as measured by the equity risk premium. Further, as businesses are increasingly asset-light today, a company's value is less determined by its tangible assets and more determined by its cash flows. This can make traditional valuation metrics less relevant. So, are stocks expensively valued or cheap today? We argue stock valuations can be both high and attractive, with the caveat that high valuations offer less of a buffer versus downside risks. With interest rates at historic lows and poised to stay there

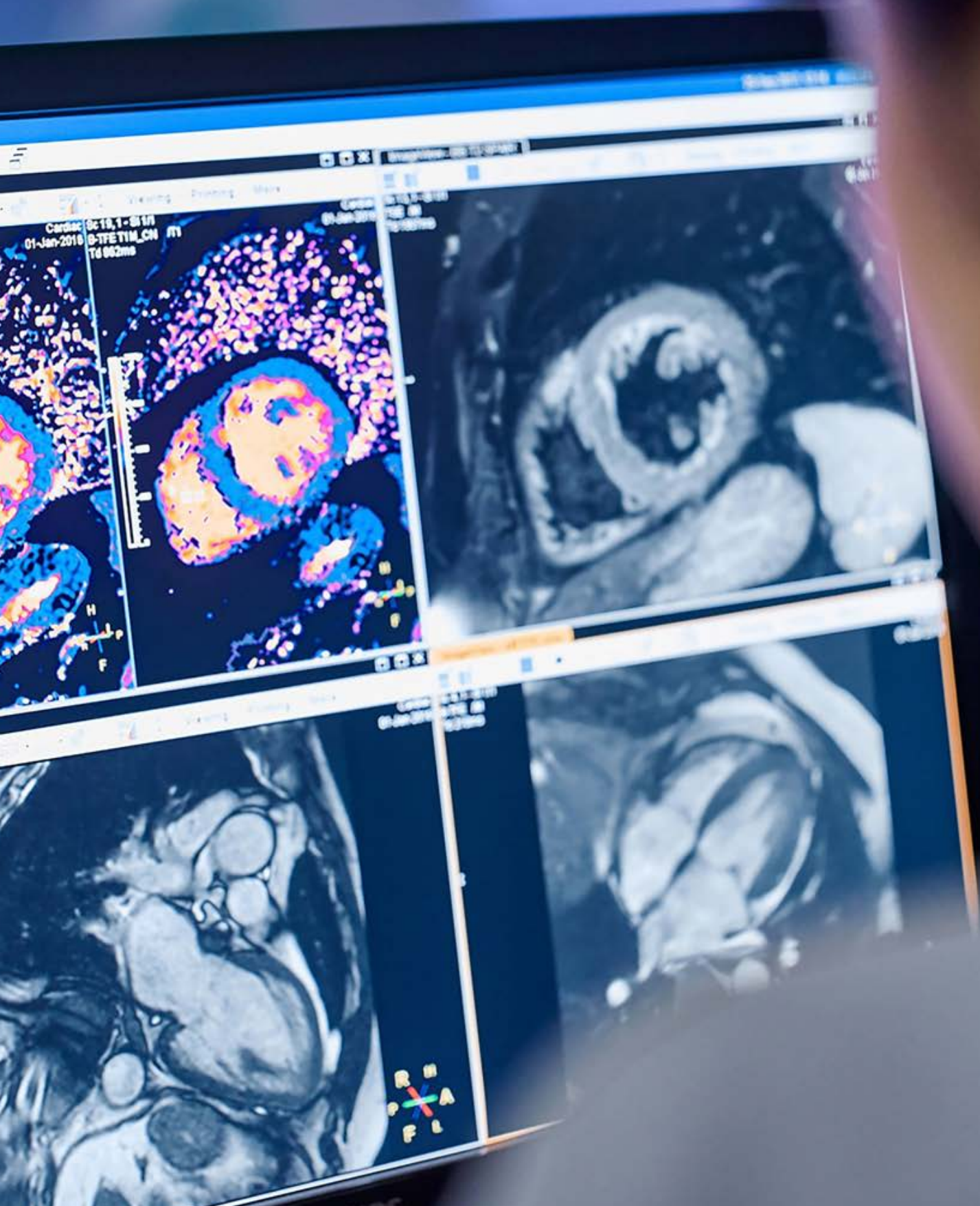
for some time, equities are a relative bargain and can be a compelling option for growth, value and income seekers.

As always, the strategy invests primarily in dividend paying companies and seeks to deliver capital appreciation and current income over time.

Tony DeSpirito, Franco Tapia and David Zhao

BlackRock Investment Management LLC

5 February 2021



Portfolio



Our overweight to the health care sector proved beneficial over the period. The portfolio maintains exposure to pharmaceutical manufacturers, health maintenance organisations and technological innovators.

PHOTO COURTESY OF KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS



Ten largest investments

1 ▶ **Verizon Communications** (2019: 1st) **Communication Services**

Market value: £4,797,000

Share of investments: 4.0% (2019: 4.5%)

One of the largest providers of wireline and wireless communications in the U.S., where 48 million access lines represent approximately one-third of market share. The company's wireless customer base is very sizable and continues to grow. The company remains in a strong financial position and exhibits a sustainable dividend yield above 4%. Going forward, we expect continued expansion in wireless, long distance and high-speed services to drive company growth.

2 ▲ **Bank of America** (2019: 5th) **Financials**

Market value: £3,783,000

Share of investments: 3.2% (2019: 3.0%)

One of the largest financial institutions in the U.S. with lending operations in the consumer, small-business and corporate markets, in addition to asset management and investment banking divisions. Bank of America has delivered consistent results over the last year, with particular strength within their consumer bank division.

3 ▲ **Citigroup** (2019: 4th) **Financials**

Market value: £3,354,000

Share of investments: 2.8% (2019: 3.6%)

A U.S. based money center bank with a global footprint. We believe the group is attractively valued on both a price-to-earnings and book value basis, has self-help opportunities within its consumer banking segment and offers the potential for dividend growth.

Ten largest investments

continued

4 ▲ Cognizant Technology Solutions (2019: 14th)

Information Technology

Market value: £2,960,000

Share of investments: 2.5% (2019: 1.9%)

After a period of share loss and earnings guide-downs, we do not believe Cognizant is structurally impaired and we see attractive turnaround opportunities under a new CEO. While there are certainly execution risks and near-term uncertainties, these are likely already priced in with the stock trading at a historical low valuation relative to the market and peers.

5 ▲ Anthem (2019: 11th)

Health Care

Market value: £2,928,000

Share of investments: 2.5% (2019: 2.0%)

A leading company in a high quality, stable U.S. managed care space whose relatively new CEO is taking initiatives to leverage the company's market position and accelerate top and bottom line growth. These initiatives include insourcing their Pharmacy Benefits Manager, expanding their Medicare offerings and leveraging their brand to offer ancillary products (dental benefits, administrative services only arrangements, etc.).

6 ▲ American International (2019: 12th)

Financials

Market value: £2,913,000

Share of investments: 2.4% (2019: 2.0%)

American International has been a challenged company in recent years due to significant insurance reserve charges, poor prior management and a bad property and casualty insurance business. Management has spent the past three years fixing these issues by expanding margins, fixing the reserves, lowering expenses and managing catastrophe losses. Despite all this, the stock trades close to 10-year lows. Now management plans to IPO its life insurance business, which could also be very value additive.

7 ▲ Comcast (2019: 10th)

Communication Services

Market value: £2,896,000

Share of investments: 2.4% (2019: 2.0%)

An American media conglomerate that provides video streaming, television programming, high-speed internet, cable television and communication services to its worldwide customer base. The company is a steady compounder, driven by a strong competitive position and structural growth in broadband internet. In our view, market fears around cord-cutting and capital allocation are overdone, providing an attractive opportunity.

8 ▲ Samsung Electronics (2019: 18th)

Information Technology

Market value: £2,883,000

Share of investments: 2.4% (2019: 1.8%)

Samsung Electronics is returning to its roots as a component manufacturing powerhouse by aggressively pushing its technical lead in key emerging technologies: Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) displays and 3D NAND (the next generation flash storage technology). We believe that a combination of consistent earnings growth and increasing capital return will drive a re-rating of the company's shares.

9 ▼ Wells Fargo (2019: 3rd)

Financials

Market value: £2,750,000

Share of investments: 2.3% (2019: 3.9%)

A U.S. bank which operates in three segments including community banking, wholesale banking and wealth & investment management. Wells Fargo has a strong deposit franchise and we are encouraged by the company's history of strong investment returns and prudent credit risk management. In our view, shares of the company are underappreciated today in an environment characterised by low credit losses and ample access to liquidity.

10 ▼ Medtronic (2019: 6th)

Health Care

Market value: £2,731,000

Share of investments: 2.3% (2019: 2.7%)

The company trades at a deep discount to its medical technology peers despite offering better growth. The company is transforming into a pure-play health care company that, in our view, deserves a higher multiple. Medtronic is also meaningfully under-earning, with current margins that are well below management's targets and those of its peers, indicating upside to profitability.

Market value amounts include the liability for written covered call options.

All percentages reflect the value of the holding as a percentage of total investments.

Percentages in brackets represent the value of the holding as at 31 October 2019.

Together, the ten largest investments represent 26.8% of the Company's portfolio (31 October 2019: 30.5%).

Investments

as at 31 October 2020

Company	Country	Sector	Securities	Market value £'000	% of total portfolio
Verizon Communications	United States	Communication Services	Ordinary shares Options	4,799 (2)	} 4.0
Bank of America	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	3,794 (11)	
Citigroup	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares	3,354	2.8
Cognizant Technology Solutions	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	2,980 (20)	} 2.5
Anthem	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares	2,928	
American International	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	2,952 (39)	} 2.4
Comcast	United States	Communication Services	Ordinary shares Options	2,898 (2)	
Samsung Electronics	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	2,892 (9)	} 2.4
Wells Fargo	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares	2,750	
Medtronic	Ireland	Health Care	Ordinary shares Options	2,736 (5)	} 2.3
Altria	United States	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	2,714 (13)	
Unilever	Netherlands	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	2,692 (2)	} 2.3
Sanofi	France	Health Care	Ordinary shares	2,681	
Koninklijke Philips	Netherlands	Health Care	Ordinary shares	2,519	2.1
Arthur J. Gallagher & Co	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	2,514 (3)	} 2.1
General Motors	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares	2,332	
BAE Systems	United Kingdom	Industrials	Ordinary shares	2,293	1.9
Raymond James	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	2,217 (13)	} 1.8
Berkshire Hathaway	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	2,194 (1)	
Public Service Enterprise Group	United States	Utilities	Ordinary shares Options	2,022 (17)	} 1.7
Williams	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	2,014 (15)	
Constellation Brands	United States	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	1,975 (1)	} 1.7
Schwab (Charles)	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,995 (28)	
Coca-Cola	United States	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	1,915 (3)	} 1.6
Visa	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	1,895 (1)	
Marathon Petroleum	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares	1,785	1.5
CVS Health	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares	1,722	1.4
UnitedHealth Group	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares Options	1,713 (8)	} 1.4
AstraZeneca	United Kingdom	Health Care	Ordinary shares Options	1,672 *_	
Bayer	Germany	Health Care	Ordinary shares	1,658	1.4
JPMorgan Chase	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,626 (8)	} 1.4
General Electric	United States	Industrials	Ordinary shares Options	1,592 (23)	

Investments

continued

Company	Country	Sector	Securities	Market value £'000	% of total portfolio
Morgan Stanley	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,559 (5) }	1.3
Siemens	Germany	Industrials	Ordinary shares	1,544	1.3
Motorola Solutions	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	1,547 (5) }	1.3
MetLife	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,537 (6) }	1.3
Microsoft	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	1,515 (1) }	1.3
Henkel	Germany	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	1,396 (3) }	1.2
Alcon	Switzerland	Health Care	Ordinary shares Options	1,348 (2) }	1.1
Fox Corp	United States	Communication Services	Ordinary shares Options	1,325 (8) }	1.1
Cisco Systems	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	1,239 (6) }	1.0
Union Pacific	United States	Industrials	Ordinary shares Options	1,232 * _ }	1.0
Edison International	United States	Utilities	Ordinary shares Options	1,215 (13) }	1.0
Ross Stores	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares Options	1,183 (4) }	1.0
Pioneer Natural	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares	1,177	1.0
Fidelity National	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,053 (3) }	0.9
McKesson	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares	1,044	0.9
CME	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,042 (1) }	0.9
American Express	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	1,019 * _ }	0.9
DuPont De Nemours	United States	Materials	Ordinary shares Options	1,018 (3) }	0.9
Equitable Holdings	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares	998	0.8
Lowe's Companies	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares Options	995 (2) }	0.8
NXP Semiconductors	Netherlands	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	995 (7) }	0.8
Equinor ASA	Norway	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	975 * _ }	0.8
PPG Industries	United States	Materials	Ordinary shares	928	0.8
Zimmer Biomet	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares	866	0.7
Ferguson	United Kingdom	Industrials	Ordinary shares Options	844 (4) }	0.7
ConocoPhillips	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	830 (4) }	0.7
Allstate	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares Options	825 (1) }	0.7
NiSource	United States	Utilities	Ordinary shares Options	821 (2) }	0.7
Newell Brands	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares Options	824 (7) }	0.7
Corteva	United States	Materials	Ordinary shares Options	811 (8) }	0.7
Nestlé	Switzerland	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	782 (1) }	0.7

Company	Country	Sector	Securities	Market value £'000	% of total portfolio
PPL	United States	Utilities	Ordinary shares Options	777 (3) }	0.6
TJX Companies	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares Options	681 (2) }	0.6
Applied Materials	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	645 (5) }	0.5
CDK Global	United States	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	623 (4) }	0.5
Kinder Morgan	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	602 (1) }	0.5
BP	United Kingdom	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	556 * _ }	0.5
Open Text	Canada	Information Technology	Ordinary shares Options	539 (1) }	0.5
Humana	United States	Health Care	Ordinary shares Options	538 (1) }	0.5
FedEx	United States	Industrials	Ordinary shares Options	451 (1) }	0.4
Dollar General	United States	Consumer Discretionary	Ordinary shares Options	427 (1) }	0.4
Oneok	United States	Energy	Ordinary shares Options	415 (4) }	0.3
Exelon	United States	Utilities	Ordinary shares Options	389 (1) }	0.3
Danone	France	Consumer Staples	Ordinary shares Options	282 * _ }	0.2
Siemens Energy	Germany	Industrials	Ordinary shares Options	143 (4) }	0.1
First American	United States	Financials	Ordinary shares	56	-
Portfolio				119,086	100.0
Comprising:					
Equity investments				119,434	100.3
Derivative financial instruments – written options				(348)	(0.3)
				119,086	100.0

* Market value less than £1,000.

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated. The number of holdings as at 31 October 2020 was 78 (31 October 2019: 89). The total number of individual open options as at 31 October 2020 was 171 (31 October 2019: 224).

The negative valuation of £348,000 in respect of options held represents the notional cost of repurchasing the contracts at market prices as at 31 October 2020 (31 October 2019: £482,000).

At 31 October 2020, the Company did not hold any equity interests comprising more than 3% of any company's share capital.

BANK OF AMERICA





Governance



Financials remain our largest sector allocation and overweight. We believe U.S. banks are sounder investments today than before the financial crisis, with stronger balance sheets, more favourable cost structures and disciplined underwriting.

PHOTO COURTESY OF BANK OF AMERICA

Governance structure

Responsibility for good governance lies with the Board. The governance framework of the Company reflects the fact that as an investment company the Company has no employees. The Directors are all non-executive and the investment management and administration functions are outsourced to the Manager and other external service providers.

Five non-executive Directors (NEDs), all independent of the Manager

Chairman: Simon Miller

Objectives:

- To determine the Company's strategy including investment policy and investment guidelines;
- To provide leadership within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed and the Company's assets to be safeguarded;
- To challenge constructively and scrutinise performance of all outsourced activities; and
- To determine the Company's remuneration policy.

The Board

5 scheduled meetings per annum

Membership: Christopher Casey, Andrew Irvine, Alice Ryder and Melanie Roberts

Chairman: Christopher Casey

Key objectives:

- To oversee financial reporting;
- To consider the adequacy of the control environment and review the Company's risk register;
- To review the reporting process of the auditors and form an opinion on the effectiveness of the external audit process;
- To review the provisions relating to whistleblowing and fraud;
- To ensure that the provisions of the investment management agreement follow industry practice, remain competitive and are in the best interests of shareholders;
- To review the performance of the Manager and Investment Manager; and
- To review other service providers.

Audit and Management Engagement Committee

3 scheduled meetings per annum

Membership: Andrew Irvine, Christopher Casey, Alice Ryder and Melanie Roberts

Chairman: Andrew Irvine

Key objectives:

- To review regularly the Board's structure and composition;
- To be responsible for the Board's succession planning; and
- To make recommendations for any new appointments.

Nomination Committee

1 scheduled meeting per annum

Directors' biographies



Simon Miller

Chairman

Appointed 7 September 2012

Simon Miller is chairman of Hampden & Co and a senior independent director of STV Group plc. He has recently retired as chairman of Brewin Dolphin Holdings PLC and was previously chairman of JPMorgan Global Convertibles Income Fund Limited, Artemis Alpha Trust plc, JPMorgan Elect plc and Amati VCT plc.

Attendance record:

Board: 5/5



Christopher Casey (FCA)

Audit and Management Engagement
Committee Chairman

Appointed 7 September 2012

Christopher Casey was previously a partner of KPMG LLP and its predecessor firms from 1992, having joined Peat Marwick & Mitchell in 1977. He is chairman of TR European Growth Trust plc and a director of CQS Natural Resources Growth and Income plc, Mobius Investment Trust plc and Life Settlement Assets plc.

Attendance record:

Board: 5/5

Audit and Management Engagement
Committee: 3/3

Nomination Committee: 1/1

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company. The terms of their appointment are detailed in a letter sent to them when they join the Board. These letters are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company and will be available at the Annual General Meeting.

Directors' biographies

continued



Andrew Irvine

Nomination Committee Chairman
Appointed 7 September 2012

Andrew Irvine is a past chairman of Jones Lang LaSalle Scotland and has over 35 years' experience in the field of property development and investment. He is chairman of Fidelity Special Values plc and was previously chairman of Montanaro European Smaller Companies plc. He is past chairman of Celtic Rugby and the British and Irish Lions Limited and a past president of the Scottish Rugby Union.

Attendance record:

Board: 5/5
Audit and Management Engagement Committee: 3/3
Nomination Committee: 1/1



Alice Ryder

Senior Independent Director
Appointed 12 June 2013

Alice Ryder is a partner of Stanhope Capital LLP and has more than 28 years' investment experience, comprising the last fourteen years as an investment consultant in the charity sector and as a fund manager from 1985 to 2002. She is responsible for advising substantial charity and not for profit clients at Stanhope Consulting, a division of Stanhope Capital LLP. She is also a director of JPMorgan Smaller Companies Investment Trust plc.

Attendance record:

Board: 5/5
Audit and Management Engagement Committee: 3/3
Nomination Committee: 1/1



Melanie Roberts

Appointed 1 October 2019

Melanie Roberts is a partner at Sarasin & Partners LLP. She has 25 years of investment experience and joined Sarasin & Partners in 2011 where she is primarily responsible for the management of charity and pension fund portfolios. Prior to joining Sarasin & Partners, she spent 16 years at Newton Investment Management as a fund manager of charity, private client and pension fund portfolios.

Attendance record:

Board: 5/5

Audit and Management Engagement
Committee: 3/3

Nomination Committee: 1/1

Strategic report

The Directors present the Strategic Report of the Company for the year ended 31 October 2020. The aim of the Strategic Report is to provide shareholders with the information to assess how the Directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company for the collective benefit of shareholders.

The Chairman's Statement together with the Investment Manager's Report form part of this Strategic Report. The Strategic Report was approved by the Board at its meeting on 5 February 2021.

Principal activity

The Company carries on business as an investment trust and its principal activity is portfolio investment. Investment trusts are pooled investment vehicles which allow exposure to a diversified range of assets through a single investment, thus spreading investment risk.

Objective

The Company's objective is to provide an attractive and growing level of income return with capital appreciation over the long term, predominantly through investment in a diversified portfolio of primarily large-cap U.S. quoted equities with a focus on companies that pay and grow their dividends. The Company may invest through an active options overlay strategy utilising predominantly covered call options and may also hold other securities from time-to-time including, inter alia, convertible securities, fixed interest securities, preference shares, non-convertible preferred stock and depositary receipts. The Company may also invest in listed large-cap equities quoted on exchanges outside the U.S., subject to the restrictions set out below, and in securities denominated in US dollars and non-US dollar currencies.

Strategy, business model and investment policy

Strategy

The Company invests in accordance with the objective given above. The Board is collectively responsible to shareholders for the long-term success of the Company and is its governing body. There is a clear division of responsibility between the Board and BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (the Manager), the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM). Matters reserved for the Board include setting the Company's strategy, including its investment objective and policy, setting limits on gearing, capital structure, governance, and appointing and monitoring of performance of service providers, including the Manager.

Business model

The Company's business model follows that of an externally managed investment trust. Therefore, the Company does not have any employees and outsources its activities to third-party service providers including the Manager who is the principal service provider. The management of the

investment portfolio and the administration of the Company have been contractually delegated to the Manager who in turn (with the permission of the Company) has delegated certain investment management and other ancillary services to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (the Investment Manager or BIM (UK)). The Manager, operating under guidelines determined by the Board, has direct responsibility for the decisions relating to the day-to-day running of the Company and is accountable to the Board for the investment, financial and operating performance of the Company.

The Company delegates fund accounting services to the Investment Manager, which in turn sub-delegates these services to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (BNYM) and also sub-delegates registration services to the Registrar, Computershare Investor Services PLC. Other service providers include the Depositary (also BNYM). Details of the contractual terms with the Manager and the Depositary and more details of sub-delegation arrangements in place governing custody services are set out in the Directors' Report.

Investment policy

To achieve the Company's investment objective, the Investment Manager adopts a stock specific approach in managing the Company's portfolio, selecting investments that it believes will both increase in value over the long term and provide income. The Company does not invest in companies which are not listed, quoted or traded at the time of investment, although it may have exposure to such companies where, following investment, the relevant securities cease to be listed, quoted or traded. Typically, it is expected that the investment portfolio will comprise of between 80 and 120 securities (excluding its active options overlay strategy). As at 31 October 2020, there were 78 holdings in the Company's portfolio.

The Company may invest through derivatives for efficient portfolio management and may, for investment purposes, employ an active options overlay strategy utilising predominantly covered call options. Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and options for investment purposes is based on the same principles of risk spreading and diversification that apply to the Company's direct investments. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company does not enter into physical or synthetic short positions or write any uncovered options.

Portfolio risk is mitigated by investing in a diversified spread of investments. In particular, the Company observes the following investment restrictions: no single investment (including for the avoidance of doubt, any single derivative instrument) will, at the time of investment, account for more than 10% of the gross assets; no more than 20% of the gross assets, at the time of investment, will be invested in securities issued outside of the U.S.*; no more than 35% of the gross assets, at the time of investment, will be exposed to any one

sector; and no more than 20% of the Company's portfolio will be under option at any given time. (*Securities issued by certain companies organised outside the United States may not be deemed to be foreign securities (but rather deemed to be U.S. securities) if: (i) the company's principal operations are conducted from the U.S.; (ii) the company's equity securities trade principally on a U.S. stock exchange; (iii) the company does a substantial amount of business in the U.S.; or (iv) the issuer of securities is included in the Company's primary U.S. benchmark index.)

The Company's foreign currency investments are not hedged to sterling as a matter of general policy. However, the investment team may employ currency hedging, either back to sterling or between currencies (i.e. cross-hedging of portfolio investments).

In order to comply with the current Listing Rules, the Company also complies with the following investment restrictions (which do not form part of the Company's investment policy): the Company will not conduct any trading activity which is significant in the context of its group as a whole; and the Company will not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds, whether managed by the Manager or not, except that this restriction shall not apply to investments in listed closed-ended investment funds which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their gross assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

The Company may borrow up to 20% of its net assets (calculated at the time of draw down), although the Board intends only to utilise borrowings representing up to 10% of net assets at the time of draw down. Borrowings may be used

for investment purposes. The Company has entered into a multi-currency overdraft facility with its Custodian (BNYM) for this purpose. The Company may enter into interest rate hedging arrangements.

Information regarding the Company's investment exposures is contained within the schedule of investments on pages 21 to 23. Further information regarding investment risk and activity throughout the year can be found in the Investment Manager's Report.

No material change will be made to the investment policy without the approval of shareholders by ordinary resolution.

Environmental impact

The direct impact of the Company's activities is minimal as it has no employees, premises, physical assets or operations either as a producer or a provider of goods or services. Neither does it have customers. Its indirect impact occurs through the investments that it makes and this is mitigated through BlackRock's environmental, social and governance policies.

Investment philosophy and process

An overview of the Investment Manager's investment philosophy and process is set out below. The Investment Manager seeks to offer a stable foundation for investors to protect and grow their assets through disciplined application of value investment principles. The Investment Manager believes a portfolio of attractively valued, quality companies with histories of dividend growth can potentially deliver strong risk-adjusted returns over the long term.

Philosophy and Core Beliefs

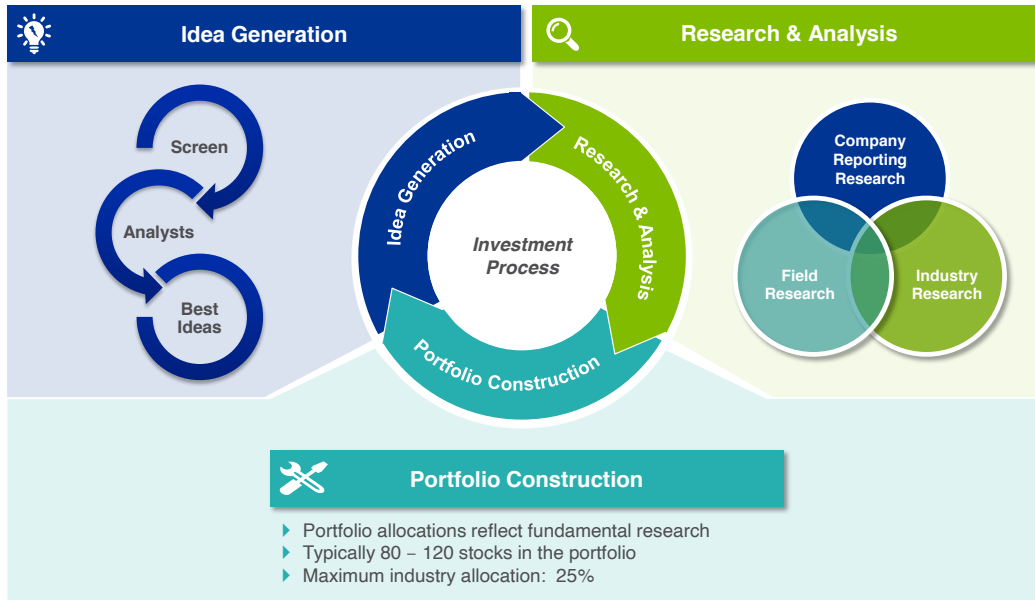


The Investment Manager's investment process has three main elements including idea generation, investment research and portfolio construction. The investment process is continuous and forms a virtuous circle that ensures the best investment ideas are reflected in the portfolio at all times.

Strategic report

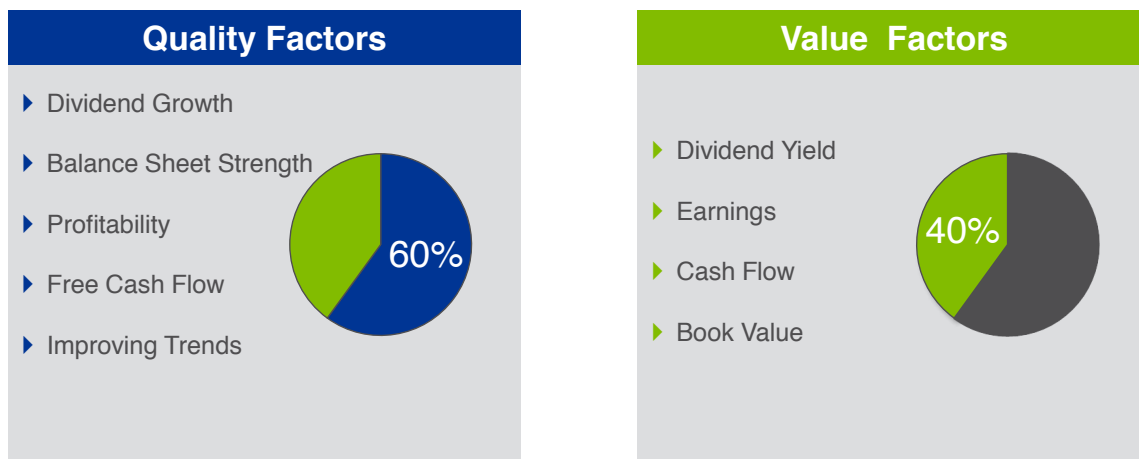
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Investment Process



The Investment Manager derives new investment ideas from the bottom-up fundamental research generated by its research analysts and from its quantitative screens. The Investment Manager’s research analysts derive investment ideas from their existing knowledge of industry and company trends and developments. The Investment Manager’s quantitative screens utilise both quality and value factors with the goal of highlighting potentially attractive opportunities that the analysts may have otherwise missed. The Investment Manager’s Directors of Research collaborate with the research analysts to prioritise research ideas and ensure research best practices. A summary of the research screen is shown below.

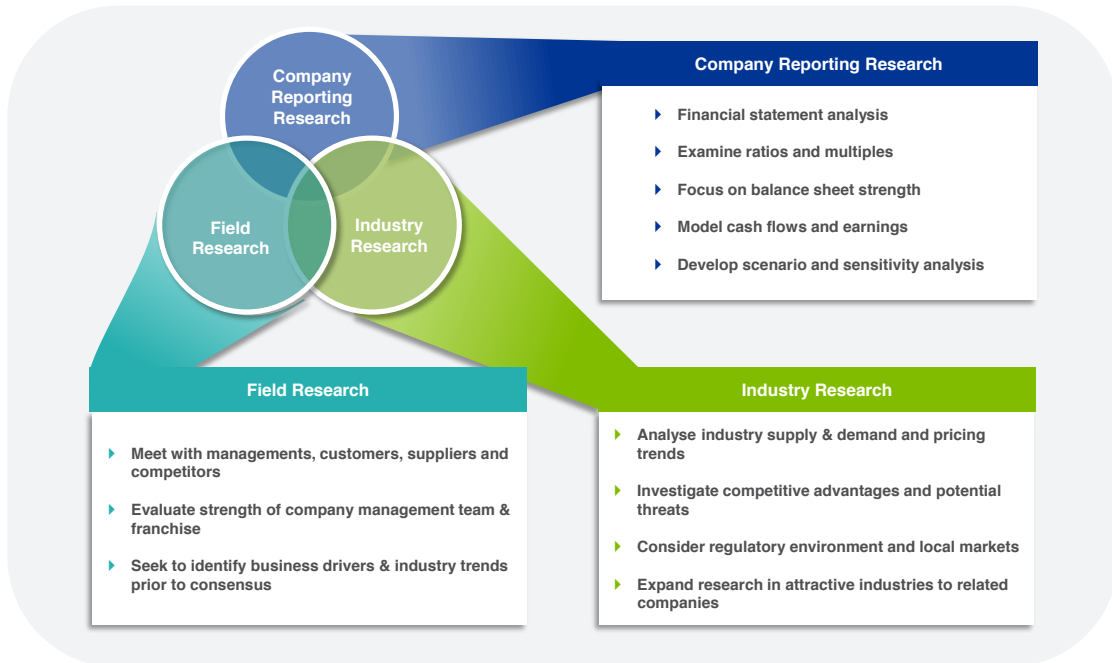
Investment Process: Research Screen



All buy and sell decisions are based on fundamental research

The Investment Manager’s research analyst team conducts fundamental research. This research includes traditional financial statement analysis, meetings with company managements, discussions with industry experts and collaboration with investors across BlackRock. The Investment Manager’s bottom-up fundamental research process is outlined in the following chart:

Investment Process

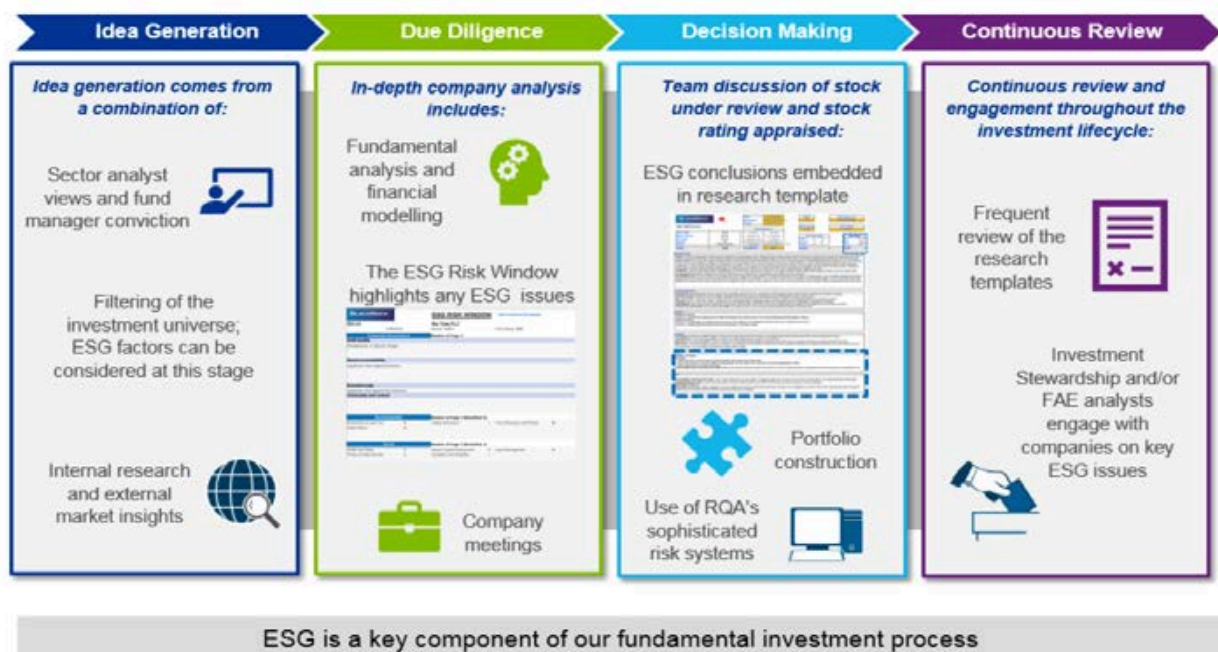


Final investment decisions result from the Investment Manager's bottom-up, company specific research. Portfolio allocations are a reflection of the investment opportunities the Investment Manager is identifying in the current environment.

Investment Research: Environmental, social and governance (ESG)

ESG is not the overriding consideration for investment decisions which are primarily based on an assessment of a stock's future performance prospects. However, ESG factors can be very useful and relevant indicators for investment purposes and can help the Portfolio Managers with their decision making through identifying potentially negative events or corporate behaviour. The Portfolio Managers work closely with BlackRock's Investment Stewardship team to assess the governance quality of companies and investigate any potential issues, risks or opportunities. The Portfolio Managers use ESG information when conducting research and due diligence on new investments and again when monitoring investments in the portfolio. Below is a summary of the Fundamental Active Equity Investment Process.

BlackRock Fundamental Active Equity Investment Process



Strategic report

continued

The Portfolio Managers assess a variety of economic and financial indicators, including ESG issues, to make investment decisions that align with clients' objectives. To facilitate this analysis, they review information in their research templates using a tool (the Fundamental Active Equity Risk Window) which supplements investment decisions by identifying potential ESG risks associated with a given company. Further research and engagement with companies helps to assess each risk. Combining this additional insight with the Portfolio Managers' in-depth fundamental approach broadens the total set of information available for use in decision-making processes and positions the investment team to evaluate ESG issues and the impact they could potentially have on an investment.

Performance

Over the year ended 31 October 2020, the Company's net asset value returned -8.9% compared with a return of -7.5% in the Russell 1000 Value Index. The ordinary share price returned -17.9% (all percentages are calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested). The Investment Manager's Report includes a review of the main developments during the year, together with information on investment activity within the Company's portfolio.

Results and dividends

The results for the Company are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The total return for the year, after taxation, was a loss of £13,315,000 (2019: a profit of £10,370,000) of which the revenue return amounted to a profit of £5,367,000 (2019: a profit of £4,338,000) and the capital return amounted to a loss of £18,682,000 (2019: a profit of £6,032,000).

The Company pays dividends quarterly. Four quarterly interim dividends of 2.00p per share were paid on 29 April 2020, 3 July 2020, 1 October 2020 and 4 January 2021. Total dividends of 8.00p per share were paid or declared in the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 8.00p).

Future prospects

The Board's main focus is to provide an attractive and growing level of income return with capital appreciation over the long term and the future of the Company is dependent upon the success of the investment strategy. The outlook for the Company in the next twelve months is discussed in both the Chairman's Statement and in the Investment Manager's Report.

Social, community and human rights issues

As an investment trust with no employees, the Company has no direct social or community responsibilities or impact on the environment. However, the Company believes that it is in shareholders' interests to consider human rights issues and environmental, social and governance factors when selecting and retaining investments. Details of the Company's policy on socially responsible investment are set out on page 62.

Modern Slavery Act

As an investment vehicle the Company does not provide goods or services in the normal course of business and does not have customers. Accordingly, the Directors consider that the Company is not required to make any slavery or human trafficking statement under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. In any event, the Board considers the Company's supply chains, dealing predominantly with professional advisers and service providers in the financial services industry, to be low risk in relation to this matter.

Directors, gender representation and employees

The Directors of the Company on 31 October 2020 are set out in the Directors' Biographies on pages 27 to 29. The Board consists of three male Directors and two female Directors. The Company does not have any executive employees.

Key performance indicators

At each Board meeting, the Directors consider a number of performance measures to assess the Company's success in achieving its objectives. The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to measure the progress and performance of the Company over time and which are comparable to other investment trusts are set out below. As indicated in the footnote to the table, some of these KPIs fall within the definition of 'Alternative Performance Measures' under guidance issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and additional information explaining how these are calculated is set out in the Glossary on pages 112 to 114.

Additionally, the Board regularly reviews the performance of the portfolio, as well as the net asset value and share price of the Company and compares this against various companies and indices. The Board also reviews the performance of the portfolio against the Russell 1000 Value Index. Information on the Company's performance is given in the Chairman's Statement.

	Year ended 31 October 2020	Year ended 31 October 2019
Net asset value per ordinary share	158.06p	182.13p
Ordinary share price (mid-market)	145.50p	186.50p
Net asset value total return ¹	-8.9%	8.5%
Benchmark index ²	-7.5%	9.8%
Share price total return ¹	-17.9%	15.0%
Dividends per share	8.00p	8.00p
(Discount)/premium to cum income net asset value ³	(7.9%)	2.4%
Revenue return per share	6.65p	5.96p
Ongoing charges ⁴	1.06%	1.09%

¹ This measures the Company's share price and NAV total return, which assumes dividends paid by the Company have been reinvested.

² Russell 1000 Value Index, total return basis.

³ This is the difference between the share price and the NAV per share with debt at par. It is an indicator of the need for shares to be bought back or, in the event of a premium to NAV per share, issued.

⁴ Ongoing charges represent the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, direct transaction costs, custody transaction charges, VAT recovered, taxation and certain non-recurring items as a % of average daily net assets.

Principal risks

The Company is exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties. As required by the 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code (the UK Code), the Board has put in place a robust ongoing process to identify, assess and monitor the principal risks and emerging risks facing the Company.

A core element of this process is the Company's risk register which identifies the risks facing the Company and assesses the likelihood and potential impact of each risk and the quality of controls operating to mitigate it. A residual risk rating is then calculated for each risk based on the outcome of the assessment.

The risk register, its method of preparation and the operation of key controls in BlackRock's and third-party service providers' systems of internal control, are reviewed on a regular basis by the Audit and Management Engagement Committee. In order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of BlackRock's and other third-party service providers' risk management processes and how these apply to the Company's business, BlackRock's internal audit department provides an annual presentation to the Audit Committee chairmen of the BlackRock investment trusts setting out the results of testing performed in relation to BlackRock's internal control processes. The Audit and Management Engagement Committee also periodically receives and reviews internal control reports from BlackRock and the Company's service providers.

The Board has undertaken a robust assessment of both the principal and emerging risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. The COVID-19 pandemic has given rise to unprecedented challenges for businesses across the globe and the Board has taken into consideration the risks posed to the Company by the crisis and incorporated these into the Company's risk register. The threat of climate change has also reinforced the importance of more sustainable practices and environmental responsibility. Emerging risks are considered by the Board as they come into view and are incorporated into the existing review of the Company's risk register. Additionally, the Manager considers emerging risks in numerous forums and the Risk and Quantitative Analysis team produces an annual risk survey. Any material risks of relevance to the Company identified through the annual risk survey will be communicated to the Board.

The Board will continue to assess these risks on an ongoing basis. In relation to the UK Code, the Board is confident that the procedures that the Company has put in place are sufficient to ensure that the necessary monitoring of risks and controls has been carried out throughout the reporting period.

Strategic report

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The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company during the financial year, together with the potential effects, controls and mitigating factors are set out in the following table.

Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
<p>Counterparty</p> <p>The potential loss that the Company could incur if a counterparty is unable (or unwilling) to perform on its commitments.</p>	<p>Due diligence is undertaken before contracts are entered into and exposures are diversified across a number of counterparties.</p> <p>The Depository is liable for restitution for the loss of financial instruments held in custody unless able to demonstrate the loss was a result of an event beyond its reasonable control.</p>
<p>Investment performance</p> <p>Returns achieved are reliant primarily upon the performance of the portfolio.</p> <p>The Board is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deciding the investment strategy to fulfil the Company's objective; and monitoring the performance of the Investment Manager and the implementation of the investment strategy. <p>An inappropriate investment policy may lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> underperformance compared to the benchmark index; a reduction or permanent loss of capital; and dissatisfied shareholders and reputational damage. 	<p>To manage this risk the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regularly reviews the Company's investment mandate and long-term strategy; has set investment restrictions and guidelines which the Investment Manager monitors and regularly reports on; receives from the Investment Manager a regular explanation of stock selection decisions, portfolio exposure, gearing and any changes in gearing and the rationale for the composition of the investment portfolio; monitors and maintains an adequate spread of investments in order to minimise the risks associated with particular countries or factors specific to particular sectors, based on the diversification requirements inherent in the investment policy; receives and reviews regular reports showing an analysis of the Company's performance against the Russell 1000 Value Index and other similar indices; and has been assured that the Investment Manager has training and development programmes in place for its employees and its recruitment and remuneration packages are developed in order to retain key staff.
<p>Legal & Regulatory Compliance</p> <p>The Company has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust, subject to continuing to meet the relevant eligibility conditions, and operates as an investment trust in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. As such, the Company is exempt from capital gains tax on the profits realised from the sale of its investments.</p> <p>Any breach of the relevant eligibility conditions could lead to the Company losing investment trust status and being subject to corporation tax on capital gains realised within the Company's portfolio. In such event, the investment returns of the Company may be adversely affected.</p> <p>Any serious breach could result in the Company and/or the Directors being fined or the subject of criminal proceedings or the suspension of the Company's shares which would in turn lead to a breach of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.</p> <p>Amongst other relevant laws, the Company is required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive, the UK Listing Rules, Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules and the Market Abuse Regulation.</p>	<p>The Investment Manager monitors investment movements, the level of forecast income and expenditure and the amount of proposed dividends to ensure that the provisions of Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not breached. The results are reported to the Board at each meeting.</p> <p>Compliance with the accounting rules affecting investment trusts is also carefully and regularly monitored.</p> <p>The Company Secretary, Manager and the Company's professional advisers provide regular reports to the Board in respect of compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. The Board and Manager also monitor changes in government policy and legislation which may have an impact on the Company.</p>

Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
<p>Market</p> <p>Market risk arises from volatility in the prices of the Company's investments. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through realising investments in the face of negative market movements.</p> <p>Changes in general economic and market conditions, such as currency exchange rates, interest rates, rates of inflation, industry conditions, tax laws, political events and trends, including the impact of the UK leaving the European Union, can also substantially and adversely affect the securities and, as a consequence, the Company's prospects and share price.</p> <p>Market risk includes the potential impact of events which are outside the Company's control, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change.</p>	<p>The Board considers the diversification of the portfolio, asset allocation, stock selection and levels of gearing on a regular basis and has set investment restrictions and guidelines which are monitored and reported on by the Investment Manager.</p> <p>The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Investment Manager.</p> <p>The Board also recognises the benefits of a closed-end fund structure in extremely volatile markets such as those experienced with the COVID-19 pandemic. Unlike open-ended counterparts, closed-end funds are not obliged to sell-down portfolio holdings at low valuations to meet liquidity requirements for redemptions. During times of elevated volatility and market stress, the ability of a closed-end fund structure to remain invested for the long term enables the Portfolio Managers to adhere to disciplined fundamental analysis from a bottom-up perspective and be ready to respond to dislocations in the market as opportunities present themselves.</p> <p>The Portfolio Managers spend time understanding the ESG risks and opportunities facing investee companies and conduct research and due diligence on new investments and when monitoring investments in the portfolio.</p>
<p>Operational</p> <p>In common with most other investment trust companies, the Company has no employees. The Company therefore relies on the services provided by third parties and is dependent on the control systems of the Manager, the Depositary, Custodian and Fund Accountant, which maintains the Company's assets, dealing procedures and accounting records.</p> <p>The security of the Company's assets, dealing procedures, accounting records and adherence to regulatory and legal requirements depend on the effective operation of the systems of these other third-party service providers. There is a risk that a major disaster, such as floods, fire, a global pandemic, or terrorist activity, renders the Company's service providers unable to conduct business at normal operating effectiveness.</p> <p>Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's performance. Disruption to the accounting, payment systems or custody records (including cyber security risk) could prevent the accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position.</p>	<p>Due diligence is undertaken before contracts are entered into with third-party service providers. Thereafter, the performance of the provider is subject to regular review and reported to the Board.</p> <p>The Board reviews on a regular basis an assessment of the fraud risks that the Company could potentially be exposed to and also a summary of the controls put in place by the Manager, Depositary, Custodian, Fund Accountant and Registrar specifically to mitigate these risks.</p> <p>Most third-party service providers produce internal control reports to provide assurance regarding the effective operation of internal controls as reported on by their reporting accountants. These reports are provided to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee for review. The Committee would seek further representations from service providers if not satisfied with the effectiveness of their control environment.</p> <p>The Company's assets are subject to a strict liability regime and, in the event of a loss of assets, the Depositary must return assets of an identical type or the corresponding amount, unless able to demonstrate the loss was a result of an event beyond its reasonable control.</p> <p>The Board reviews the overall performance of the Manager, Investment Manager and all other third-party service providers on a regular basis and compliance with the Investment Management Agreement annually.</p> <p>The Board also considers the business continuity arrangements of the Company's key service providers on an ongoing basis and reviews these as part of its review of the Company's risk register. In respect of the unprecedented and emerging risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of the ability of service providers to function effectively, the Board has received reports from key service providers setting out the measures that they have put in place to address the crisis, in addition to their existing business continuity framework. Having considered these arrangements and reviewed service levels since the crisis has evolved, the Board is confident that a good level of service has and will be maintained.</p>
<p>Financial</p> <p>The Company's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which include market risk, counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk and the valuation of financial instruments.</p>	<p>Details of these risks are disclosed in note 14 to the Financial Statements, together with a summary of the policies for managing these risks.</p>

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continued

Principal Risk	Mitigation/Control
Marketing <p>Marketing efforts are inadequate or do not comply with relevant regulatory requirements. There is a failure to communicate adequately with shareholders or reach out to potential new shareholders resulting in reduced demand for the Company's shares and a widening of the discount.</p>	<p>The Board reviews marketing strategy and initiatives and the Manager is required to provide regular updates on progress. BlackRock has a dedicated investment trust sales team visiting both existing and potential clients on a regular basis. Data on client meetings and issues raised are provided to the Board on a regular basis.</p> <p>All investment trust marketing documents are subject to appropriate review and authorisation.</p>
<p>In the view of the Board, there have not been any changes to the fundamental nature of these risks and these principal risks and uncertainties are equally applicable for the current financial year.</p> Viability statement <p>In accordance with provision 31 of the 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a longer period than the twelve months referred to by the 'Going Concern' guidelines.</p> <p>The Board is cognisant of the uncertainty surrounding the potential duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, its impact on the global economy and the prospects for many of the Company's portfolio holdings. Notwithstanding this crisis, and given the factors stated below, the Board expects the Company to continue for the foreseeable future and has therefore conducted this review for a period of three years. This is generally the investment holding period investors consider while investing in the North American sector. The Company also undertakes a continuation vote every three years. The next continuation vote will take place at the Annual General Meeting in 2022.</p> <p>In its assessment of the viability of the Company, the Directors have noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the Company invests in highly liquid, large listed companies so its assets are readily realisable;the Company has limited gearing and no concerns around facilities, headroom or covenants;the Company's forecasts for revenues, expenses and liabilities are relatively stable and it has largely fixed overheads which comprise a small percentage of net assets (1.06%); andthe business model should remain attractive for much longer than three years, unless there is significant economic or regulatory change. <p>The Directors have also reviewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the impact of a significant fall in U.S equity markets on the value of the Company's investment portfolio, factoring in the impact of the recent volatility related to the COVID-19 pandemic;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the ongoing relevance of the Company's investment objective, business model and investment policy in the current environment; andthe level of demand for the Company's shares. <p>The Board has also considered a number of other factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">portfolio liquidity in light of the COVID-19 pandemic on global market liquidity. As at 1 February 2021, 100% of the portfolio was estimated as being capable of being liquidated within one day;the Company's revenue and expense forecasts in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and its anticipated impact on dividend income and market valuations. The Board is confident that the Company's business model remains viable and that there are sufficient resources to meet all liabilities as they fall due for the period under review;the Company's borrowing facility and considers that the Company continues to meet its financial covenants in respect of this facility;the principal risks and uncertainties as set out above and is confident that the Company has appropriate controls and processes in place to manage these and to maintain its operating model, even given the challenges posed by COVID-19;the operational resilience of the Company and its key service providers and their ability to continue to provide a good level of service for the foreseeable future;the effectiveness of business continuity plans in place for the Company and key service providers; andthe level of income generated by the Company and future income forecasts. <p>Based on the results of their analysis, the Directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment.</p>

Section 172 statement: Promoting the success of the Company

New regulations (The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018) require directors of large companies to explain more fully how they have discharged their duties under section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 in promoting the success of their companies for the benefit of members as a whole. This includes the likely consequences of their decisions in the longer term and how they have taken wider stakeholders' needs into account.

The enhanced disclosure that follows covers how the Board has engaged with and understands the views of stakeholders and how stakeholders' needs have been taken into account, the outcome of this engagement and the impact that it has had on the Board's decisions. The Board considers the main stakeholders in the Company to be the Manager, Investment Manager and the shareholders. In addition to this, the Board considers investee companies and key service providers of the Company to be stakeholders; the latter comprise the Company's Custodian, Depositary, Registrar and Broker.

Stakeholders

Shareholders	Manager and Investment Manager	Other key service providers	Investee companies
Continued shareholder support and engagement are critical to the continued existence of the Company and the successful delivery of its long-term strategy. The Board is focused on fostering good working relationships with shareholders and on understanding the views of shareholders in order to incorporate them into the Board's strategy and objectives in delivering an attractive and growing level of capital appreciation over the long term.	The Board's main working relationship is with the Manager, who is responsible for the Company's portfolio management (including asset allocation, stock and sector selection) and risk management, as well as ancillary functions such as administration, secretarial, accounting and marketing services. The Manager has sub-delegated portfolio management to the Investment Manager. Successful management of shareholders' assets by the Investment Manager is critical for the Company to successfully deliver its investment strategy and meet its objective. The Company is also reliant on the Manager as AIFM to provide support in meeting relevant regulatory obligations under the AIFMD and other relevant legislation.	In order for the Company to function as an investment trust with a listing on the premium segment of the official list of the Financial Conduct Authority and trade on the London Stock Exchange's (LSE) main market for listed securities, the Board relies on a diverse range of advisors for support in meeting relevant obligations and safeguarding the Company's assets. For this reason, the Board consider the Company's Custodian, Depositary, Registrar and Broker to be stakeholders. The Board maintains regular contact with its key external service providers and receives regular reporting from them through the Board and Committee meetings, as well as outside of the regular meeting cycle.	Portfolio holdings are ultimately shareholders' assets and the Board recognise the importance of good stewardship and communication with investee companies in meeting the Company's investment objective and strategy. The Board monitors the Manager's stewardship arrangements and receives regular feedback from the Manager in respect of meetings with the management.

Areas of Engagement	Issue	Engagement	Impact
Investment mandate and objective	The Board has responsibility to shareholders to ensure that the Company's portfolio of assets is invested in line with the stated investment objective and in a way that ensures an appropriate balance between spread of risk and portfolio returns.	The Board worked closely with the Investment Manager throughout the year in further developing investment strategy and underlying policies, not simply for the purpose of achieving the Company's investment objective but in the interests of shareholders and future investors. The Company is not currently geared. However, the possibility of gearing remains under active consideration by the Board with the Investment Manager based on the market outlook.	The Company's objective is to provide an attractive and growing level of income return with capital appreciation over the long term. The Board has maintained or increased dividends since the Company's launch and remains committed to delivering long-term total return performance on shareholder capital. Growth should reflect both the Investment Manager's investment performance and the issuance of shares when sufficient demand exists to do this without diluting the value of existing shareholder capital.

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Areas of Engagement	Issue	Engagement	Impact
Shareholders	Continued shareholder support and engagement are critical to the continued existence of the Company and the successful delivery of its long-term strategy.	<p>The Board is committed to maintaining open channels of communication and to engage with shareholders. The Company welcomes and encourages attendance and participation from shareholders at its Annual General Meetings. Shareholders will have the opportunity to meet the Directors and Investment Manager and to address questions to them directly. The Investment Manager will also provide a presentation on the Company's performance and the outlook.</p> <p>The Annual Report and Half Yearly Financial Report are available on the BlackRock website and are also circulated to shareholders. In addition, regular updates on performance, monthly factsheets, the daily NAV and other information are also published on the Manager's website at blackrock.com/uk/brna.</p> <p>Unlike trading companies, one-to-one shareholder meetings normally take the form of a meeting with the Investment Manager as opposed to members of the Board. The Company's willingness to enter into discussions with institutional shareholders is also demonstrated by the programmes of institutional presentations by the Investment Manager. If shareholders wish to raise issues or concerns with the Board, they are welcome to do so at any time. The Chairman is available to meet directly with shareholders periodically to understand their views on governance and the Company's performance where they wish to do so. He may be contacted via the Company Secretary whose details are given on page 109.</p>	<p>The Board values any feedback and questions from shareholders ahead of and during Annual General Meetings in order to gain an understanding of their views and will take action when and as appropriate. Feedback and questions will also help the Company evolve its reporting, aiming to make reports more transparent and understandable.</p> <p>Feedback from all substantive meetings between the Investment Manager and shareholders will be shared with the Board. The Directors will also receive updates from the Company's Broker on any feedback from shareholders, as well as share trading activity, share price performance and an update from the Investment Manager.</p> <p>Portfolio holdings are ultimately shareholders' assets and the Board recognise the importance of good stewardship and communication with investee companies in meeting the Company's investment objective and strategy. The Board monitors the Manager's stewardship arrangements and receives regular feedback from the Investment Manager in respect of meetings with the management of portfolio companies.</p>

Areas of Engagement	Issue	Engagement	Impact
Responsible investing	<p>More than ever, the importance of good governance and consideration of sustainable investment are key factors in making investment decisions. Climate change is becoming a defining factor in companies' long-term prospects across the investment spectrum, with significant and lasting implications for economic growth and prosperity.</p>	<p>The Board believes that responsible investment and sustainability are important to the longer-term delivery of the Company's success. The Board works closely with the Investment Manager to regularly review the Company's performance, investment strategy and underlying policies and to understand how Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations are integrated into the investment process. In conjunction with the BlackRock Stewardship team, the portfolio management team engage with companies on a wide range of issues and is committed to voting against management to the extent that they have not demonstrated sufficient progress or disclosed business plans for mitigating climate risk and environmental impacts.</p> <p>A summary of BlackRock's approach to ESG and sustainability is set out on pages 43 and 44. The Investment Manager's engagement and voting policy is detailed on page 47 and on the BlackRock website.</p>	<p>The Investment Manager believes there is likely to be a positive correlation between strong ESG practices and investment performance over time.</p>
Discount management	<p>The Board recognises that it is in the long-term interests of shareholders that shares do not trade at a significant discount (or premium) to their prevailing NAV. The Board believes this may be achieved by the use of share buy back powers.</p>	<p>The Board monitors the Company's share rating on an ongoing basis and receives regular updates from the Manager and the Company's Broker regarding the level of discount. The Board believes that the best way of maintaining the share rating at an optimal level over the long term is to create demand for the shares in the secondary market. To this end, the Investment Manager is devoting considerable effort to broadening the awareness of the Company, particularly to wealth managers and to the wider retail market.</p> <p>In addition, the Board has worked closely with the Manager to develop the Company's marketing strategy, with the aim of ensuring effective communication with existing shareholders and to attract new shareholders to the Company in order to improve liquidity in the Company's shares and to sustain the share rating of the Company.</p>	<p>The Board continues to monitor the Company's discount to NAV and will look to buy back shares if it is deemed to be in the interests of shareholders as a whole.</p> <p>The Company's average discount for the year to 31 October 2020 was 3.3% and the discount at 1 February 2021 stood at 5.6%.</p>

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Areas of Engagement	Issue	Engagement	Impact
Service levels of third-party providers	<p>The Board acknowledges the importance of ensuring that the Company's principal suppliers are providing a suitable level of service, including the Manager in respect of investment performance and delivering on the Company's investment mandate; the Custodian and Depositary in respect of their duties towards safeguarding the Company's assets; the Registrar in its maintenance of the Company's share register and dealing with investor queries; and the Company's Broker in respect of the provision of advice and acting as a market maker for the Company's shares.</p>	<p>The Manager reports to the Board on the Company's performance on a regular basis. The Board carries out a robust annual evaluation of the Manager's performance, their commitment and available resources.</p> <p>The Board performs an annual review of the service levels of all third-party service providers and concludes on their suitability to continue in their role. The Board receives regular updates from the AIFM, Depositary, Registrar and Broker on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>In light of the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic to the operation of businesses across the globe, the Board has worked closely with the Manager to gain comfort that relevant business continuity plans are operating effectively for all of the Company's key service providers.</p>	<p>All performance evaluations were performed on a timely basis and the Board concluded that all key third-party service providers, including the Manager, were operating effectively and providing a good level of service. The Board has received updates in respect of business continuity planning from the Company's Manager, Custodian, Depositary, Fund Accountant, Registrar and Printer and is confident that arrangements are in place to ensure a good level of service will continue to be provided despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
Board composition	<p>The Board is committed to ensuring that its own composition brings an appropriate balance of knowledge, experience and skills, and that it is compliant with best corporate governance practice under the UK Code, including guidance on tenure and the composition of the Board's committees.</p>	<p>All Directors are subject to a formal evaluation process on an annual basis (more details and the conclusions of the 2020 evaluation process are given on pages 60 and 61). All Directors stand for re-election by shareholders annually.</p> <p>Shareholders may attend the Annual General Meeting and raise any queries in respect of Board composition or individual Directors in person, or may contact the Company Secretary or the Chairman using the details provided on page 109 with any issues.</p>	<p>As at the date of this report, the Board was comprised of three men and two women. No Director has a tenure in excess of nine years.</p> <p>Details of each Directors' contribution to the success and promotion of the Company are set out in the Directors' Report on page 51 and details of Directors' biographies can be found on pages 27 to 29.</p> <p>The Directors are not aware of any issues that have been raised directly by shareholders in respect of Board composition in the year under review. However, the Board noted the votes against two resolutions at the 2020 AGM by one significant shareholder, more details of which are provided on page 63. Details of the proxy voting results in favour and against individual Directors' re-election at the 2020 Annual General Meeting are given on the Manager's website at www.blackrock.com/uk/brna.</p>

BlackRock's sustainability and ESG policies

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues can present both opportunities and threats to long-term investment performance. These ethical and sustainability issues cannot be ignored, and BlackRock is committed to applying the highest standards of ESG practice. Effective engagement with management is, in most cases, the most constructive way of driving meaningful change in the behaviour of investee company management. This is particularly true given the extent of its shareholder engagement (BlackRock held 3,040 engagements with 2,020 companies based in 54 markets for the year to 30 June 2020). As well as the influence afforded by its sheer scale, BlackRock is well placed as Manager to fulfil these requirements due to the integration of ESG into its investment processes, the emphasis it places on sustainability, its collaborative approach in its investment stewardship activities and its position in the industry as one of the largest suppliers of sustainable investment products in the global market. More information on BlackRock's approach to sustainability is set out below.

Responsible ownership – BlackRock's approach

As a fiduciary to its clients, BlackRock has built its business to protect and grow the value of clients' assets. From BlackRock's perspective, business-relevant sustainability issues can contribute to a company's long-term financial performance and thus further incorporating these considerations into the investment research, portfolio construction and stewardship process can enhance long-term risk adjusted returns. By expanding access to data, insights and learning on material ESG risks and opportunities in investment processes across BlackRock's diverse platform, BlackRock believes that the investment process is greatly enhanced. The Company's Portfolio Managers work closely with BlackRock's Investment Stewardship team to assess the governance quality of companies and investigate any potential issues, risks or opportunities. The Portfolio Managers use ESG information when conducting research and due diligence on new investments and again when monitoring investments in the portfolio.

BlackRock's approach to sustainable investing

Considerations about sustainability have been at the centre of BlackRock's investment approach for many years and the firm offers more than 200 sustainable products and solutions. BlackRock believes that climate change is now a defining factor in companies' long-term prospects and that will have a significant and lasting impact on economic growth and prosperity. BlackRock believes that climate risk now equates to investment risk and this will drive a profound reassessment of risk and asset values as investors seek to

react to the impact of climate policy changes. This in turn is likely to drive a significant reallocation of capital away from traditional carbon intensive industries over the next decade.

In January 2020, with this transition in mind, BlackRock announced that it would accelerate its sustainable investing efforts and make a number of enhancements to its investment management and risk processes, including the following:

- heightening scrutiny on sectors and issuers with a high ESG risk, such as thermal coal producers, due to the investment risk they present to client portfolios;
- putting ESG analysis at the heart of Aladdin (BlackRock's proprietary trading platform) and using proprietary tools to help analyse ESG risk; and
- placing oversight of ESG risk with BlackRock's Risk and Quantitative Analysis group (RQA), to ensure that ESG risk is given increased weighting as a risk factor and is analysed with the same weight given to traditional measures such as credit or liquidity risk.

Investment stewardship

BlackRock also places a strong emphasis on sustainability in its stewardship activities and has engaged with companies on sustainability-related questions for a number of years. This year BlackRock made an explicit ask that companies align their disclosures to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards. This includes each company's plan for operating under a scenario where the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to less than two degrees is fully realised, as expressed by the TCFD guidelines. To this end, BlackRock joined Climate Action 100+, a natural progression in its work to advance sustainable business practices aligned with TCFD. BlackRock has aligned its engagement and stewardship priorities to UN Sustainable Development Goals (including Gender Equality and Affordable and Clean Energy). BlackRock is committed to voting against management to the extent that they have not demonstrated sufficient progress on sustainability issues.

BlackRock is committed to transparency in terms of disclosure on its engagement with companies and voting rationales. Last year, BlackRock voted against or withheld votes from 5,130 directors at 2,809 different companies driven by concerns regarding director independence, executive compensation, insufficient progress on board diversity and overcommitted directors, reflecting its intensified focus on sustainability risks. More details about BlackRock's investment stewardship process can be found on BlackRock's website at www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment-stewardship. In terms of its own reporting, BlackRock believes

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that the SASB provides a clear set of standards for reporting sustainability information across a wide range of issues, from labour practices to data privacy to business ethics. For evaluating and reporting climate-related risks, as well as the related governance issues that are essential to managing them, the TCFD provides a valuable framework.

BlackRock recognise that reporting to these standards requires significant time, analysis and effort. BlackRock's own SASB-aligned disclosure is available on its website at www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/continuous-disclosure-and-important-information/blackrock-2019-sasb-disclosure.pdf and BlackRock has published a detailed TCFD-aligned report on its 2020 activities. More information on BlackRock's policies on Corporate Sustainability can be found on BlackRock's website at www.blackrock.com/corporate/sustainability.

By order of the Board

CAROLINE DRISCOLL

For and on behalf of
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Company Secretary
5 February 2021

Directors' report

The Directors present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 October 2020.

Status of the Company

The Company is domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company is a public company limited by shares and is also an investment company under section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and operates as such. It is not a close company and has no employees.

The Company has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) as an investment trust in accordance with sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, subject to the Company continuing to meet eligibility conditions. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has conducted its affairs in a manner which will satisfy the conditions for continued approval.

As an investment company that is managed and marketed in the United Kingdom, the Company is an Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) falling within the scope of, and subject to the requirements of, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive (AIFMD). The Company is governed by the provisions of the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (the Regulations) and is required to be authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and must comply with a number of obligations, including the appointment of an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) and a depositary to carry out certain functions. The AIFM must also comply with the Regulations in respect of leverage, outsourcing, conflicts of interest, risk management, valuation, remuneration and capital requirements and must also make additional disclosures to both shareholders and the FCA. Further details are set out on the Company's website at blackrock.com/uk/brna, the Regulatory Disclosures section on pages 110 and 111 and in the notes to the Financial Statements.

The Company's shares are eligible for inclusion in the stocks and shares component of an Individual Savings Account (ISA).

Facilitating retail investments

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that the shares issued by the Company can be recommended by independent financial advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the FCA's rules in relation to non-mainstream pooled investments and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream pooled investments because they are shares in an investment trust.

The Common Reporting Standard

Tax legislation under the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account

Information (the Common Reporting Standard) was introduced on 1 January 2016. The legislation requires investment trust companies to provide personal information to HMRC about investors who purchase shares in investment trusts. As an affected company, BlackRock North American Income Trust plc has to provide information annually to the local tax authority on the tax residencies of a number of non-UK based certification shareholders and corporate entities. The local tax authority to which the information is initially passed may in turn exchange the information with the tax authorities of another country or countries in which the shareholder may be tax resident, where those countries (or tax authorities in those countries) have entered into agreements to exchange financial account information.

All new shareholders, excluding those whose shares are held in CREST, entered on to the share register, will be sent a certification form for the purposes of collecting this information.

GDPR

Data protection rights were harmonised across the European Union following the implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on 25 May 2018. The Board has sought and received assurances from its third-party service providers that they have taken appropriate steps to ensure compliance with the regulation. The Company's 'Data Privacy Policy' can be found on the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com/uk/brna.

Shareholder Rights Directive II

The Shareholder Rights Directive II took effect from 10 June 2019 with some transitional provisions. It encourages long-term shareholder engagement and transparency between companies and shareholders. In substantive terms the changes are small for investment companies and the majority of requirements apply to the Company's remuneration policy and disclosure of processes, as well as related party transactions. There are also additional rules for AIFMs and proxy advisers.

Dividends

Details of dividends paid in respect of the year are set out in the Chairman's Statement.

Investment management and administration

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (BFM) was appointed as the Company's AIFM with effect from 2 July 2014, having been authorised as an AIFM by the FCA on 1 May 2014. The management contract is terminable by either party on six months' notice. Under the agreement, the Board continues to be independent from the AIFM. The agreement provides the appropriate balance between the Board's control over the Company, its investment policies and compliance with regulatory obligations.

Directors' report

continued

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (BIM (UK)) continues to act as the Company's Investment Manager under a delegation agreement with BFM. BIM (UK) also acted as the Secretary of the Company throughout the year. The Manager receives an investment management fee which is calculated based on 0.75% of net assets per annum. Where the Company invests in other investment or cash funds managed by BlackRock, any underlying fee charged is rebated. Further details in relation to the management fee are given in note 4 to the Financial Statements.

The Manager has delegated certain of its responsibilities and functions, including its discretionary management of the Company's portfolio, to the U.S. based equity income investments' team who are employed by BlackRock Investment Management LLC (BIM LLC), a limited liability company incorporated in Delaware which is regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

BFM, BIM (UK) and BIM LLC are subsidiaries of BlackRock, Inc. which is a publicly traded corporation on the New York Stock Exchange operating as an independent firm.

The Company contributes to a focused investment trust sales and marketing initiative operated by BIM (UK) on behalf of the investment trusts under its management. The Company's contribution to the consortium element of the initiative, which enables the trusts to achieve efficiencies by combining certain sales and marketing activities, represents a budget of up to 0.025% per annum of its net assets (£150.1 million) as at 31 December 2019 and this contribution is matched by BIM (UK). Total fees paid or payable for the year ended 31 October 2020 amounted to £46,000 (excluding VAT) (2019: £26,000). The purpose of the programme overall is to ensure effective communication with existing shareholders and to attract new shareholders to the Company. This has the benefit of improving liquidity in the Company's shares and helps sustain the stock market rating of the Company.

Appointment of the Manager

The Board considers the arrangements for the provision of investment management and other services to the Company on an ongoing basis and a formal review is conducted annually. As part of this review, the Board considered the quality and continuity of the personnel assigned to handle the Company's affairs, the investment process and the results achieved to date.

In line with the Company's objective, the Board places most importance on the Investment Manager's ability to deliver long-term performance. In the Board's view, this is best served by the Fundamental Equities division of BlackRock's Portfolio Management Group which is responsible for the discretionary management of the Company's portfolio and has successfully steered the U.S.\$16.5 billion Representative Account through bull and bear markets, outperforming its benchmark, the broad market and the Lipper peer group average to preserve and grow investors' capital over the longer term.

Additionally, the Board has noted that the Investment Manager continues the process of evolving and enhancing the Equity Dividend platform which commenced five years ago. During this time, the US Income & Value team has invested in both people and processes and is expected to do so moving forward. Over the last five years, the team supporting the Company has grown in size from five investment professionals to 20, including the three portfolio managers and 17 research analysts.

The US Income & Value team is well resourced and highly experienced in U.S. fundamental active equity and the Board has concluded that it is in shareholders' interests as a whole that BFM should continue as Manager of the Company. The continued appointment of BFM was approved on 29 September 2020.

The principal contents of the agreement with the Manager have been set out in the previous section. Having considered the terms of this agreement, and those of other investment trust companies, the Board considers that the terms of the agreement represent an appropriate balance between cost and incentivisation of the Manager.

Depository and Custodian

The Company is required under the AIFMD to appoint an AIFMD compliant depository. The Company has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (BNYM or the Depository) to perform this role.

The Depository's duties and responsibilities are outlined in the investment fund legislation (as defined in the FCA AIF Rulebook). The main role of the Depository under the AIFMD is to act as a central custodian with additional duties to monitor the operations of the Company, including monitoring cash flows and ensuring the Company's assets are valued appropriately in accordance with the relevant regulations and guidance. The Depository is also responsible for enquiring into the conduct of the AIFM in each annual accounting period. The Depository receives a fee payable at 0.0095% per annum of net assets. The Company has appointed the Depository in a tripartite agreement to which BFM as AIFM is also a signatory. The Depository is liable for the loss of the financial instruments held in custody.

Under the depository agreement, custody services in respect of the Company's assets have been delegated to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (BNYM). BNYM receives a custody fee payable by the Company at rates depending on the number of trades effected and the location of securities held. The depository agreement is subject to 90 days' notice of termination by any party.

Registrar

The Company has appointed Computershare Investor Services PLC as its Registrar (the Registrar). The principal duty of the Registrar is the maintenance of the register of shareholders (including registering transfers). It also

provides services in relation to any corporate actions, dividend administration, shareholder documentation, the Common Reporting Standard and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

The Registrar receives a fixed fee each year, plus disbursements and VAT for the maintenance of the register. Fees in respect of corporate actions and other services are negotiated on an arising basis.

Change of control

There are no agreements to which the Company is a party that might be affected by a change in control of the Company.

Exercise of voting rights in investee companies

The exercise of voting rights attached to the Company's portfolio has been delegated to the Investment Manager by BFM. BlackRock's approach to voting at shareholder meetings, engagement with companies and corporate governance is framed within an investment context. BlackRock believes that sound corporate governance practices by companies contribute to their long-term financial performance and thus to better risk-adjusted returns. BlackRock's proxy voting process is led by the BlackRock Investment Stewardship team, located in eight offices around the world. In addition to its own professional staff, the BlackRock Investment Stewardship team draws upon the expertise of BlackRock's portfolio managers, researchers and other internal and external resources globally.

BlackRock's global corporate governance and engagement principles are published on the website <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/fact-sheet/blk-responsible-investment-guidelines-emea.pdf>. The principles set out BlackRock's views on the overarching features of corporate governance that apply in all markets. For each region, BlackRock also publishes market-specific policies, which are updated every year to ensure they remain relevant. The voting guidelines are principles based and not prescriptive because BlackRock believes that each voting situation needs to be assessed on its merits. Voting decisions are taken to support the outcome that BlackRock believes (in its professional judgement) will best protect the economic interests of their clients.

During the year under review, the Investment Manager voted on 1,248 proposals at 84 general meetings on behalf of the Company. At these meetings the Investment Manager voted in favour of most resolutions, as should be expected when investing in well run companies, but voted against 98 (7.9%) resolutions, abstained on 2 (0.2%) and withheld 5 votes (0.4%). Most of the votes against were in respect of resolutions relating to Directors' remuneration arrangements, independence and time commitments, or to elect or remove directors, and to amend articles, which were deemed by the Investment Manager as not being in the best interests of shareholders.

Principal risks

The key risks faced by the Company are set out in the Strategic Report.

Going concern

As described in the viability statement in the Strategic Report, the Board is mindful of the uncertainty surrounding the potential duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global economy, the Company's assets and the potential for the level of revenue derived from the portfolio to reduce. The Portfolio Managers will continue to review the composition of the Company's portfolio and to be pro-active in taking investment decisions if necessary.

The Directors, having considered the nature and liquidity of the portfolio, the Company's investment objective and the Company's projected income and expenditure, are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and is financially sound. The Board believes that the Company and its key third-party service providers have in place appropriate business continuity plans and these services have continued to be supplied without interruption throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company has a portfolio of investments which are predominantly readily realisable and is able to meet all of its liabilities from its assets and income generated from these assets. Accounting revenue and expense forecasts are maintained and reported to the Board regularly and it is expected that the Company will be able to meet all its obligations. Borrowings under the overdraft facility shall at no time exceed 10% of the Company's net asset value and this covenant was complied with during the period. Based on the above, the Board is satisfied that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Ongoing charges for the year ended 31 October 2020 were approximately 1.06% of net assets.

A statement on the longer-term viability of the Company is considered in the viability statement on page 38.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as at 31 October 2020 and their biographies are set out on pages 27 to 29. Details of their interests in the shares of the Company are set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 56. All of the Directors held office throughout the year under review and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

Although the Company's Articles of Association require that one-third of Directors retire and seek re-election at intervals of no more than three years, the Board has resolved that all of the Directors should be subject to re-election on an annual basis. Accordingly, all of the Directors who held office throughout the year will offer themselves for re-election at the Annual General Meeting. The Board has considered the positions of the retiring Directors as part of the evaluation process and believes that it would be in the Company's best

Directors' report

continued

interests for the Directors to be proposed for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, given their material level of contribution and commitment to the role.

Having considered the Directors' performance within the annual Board performance evaluation process, further details of which are provided on pages 60 and 61, the Board believes that it continues to be effective and the Directors bring extensive knowledge and commercial experience and demonstrate a range of valuable business, financial and asset management skills. The Board therefore recommends that shareholders vote in favour of each Director's proposed re-election. More details in respect of the skills and experience each Director brings to the Board are set out on page 51.

There were no contracts subsisting during the year under review or up to the date of this report in which a Director of the Company is or was materially interested and which is or was significant in relation to the Company's business. None of the Directors is entitled to compensation for loss of office on the takeover of the Company. None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company.

Directors' indemnity

The Company has maintained appropriate Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover throughout the year. In addition to Directors' and Officers' liability insurance cover, the Company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of applicable UK legislation, a qualifying third-party indemnity for Directors in respect of costs incurred in the defence of any proceedings brought against them by third parties arising out of their positions as Directors, in which they are acquitted or judgement is given in their favour. The Company has entered into Deeds of Indemnity with Directors individually which are available for inspection at the Company's registered office and will also be available

for inspection at the Annual General Meeting. The indemnity has been in force during the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Conflicts of interest

The Board has put in place a framework in order for Directors to report conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest which it believes has worked effectively during the year. All Directors are required to notify the Company Secretary of any situations or potential situations where they consider that they have or may have a direct or indirect interest or duty that conflicted or possibly conflicted with the interests of the Company. The Board has considered that the framework worked effectively throughout the year under review. All such situations are reviewed by the Board and duly authorised. Directors are also made aware that there remains a continuing obligation to notify the Company Secretary of any new situation that may arise, or any change to a situation previously notified. It is the Board's intention to continue to review all notified situations on a regular basis.

Directors' remuneration report and policy

The Directors' Remuneration Report is set out on pages 54 to 58. An advisory ordinary resolution to approve this report will be put to shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting. The Company is also required to put the Director's Remuneration Policy to a binding shareholder vote every three years. The Company's Remuneration Policy was last put to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in 2020, therefore, an ordinary resolution to approve the policy will next be put to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in 2023.

Notifiable interests in the Company's voting rights

As at 31 October 2020, the following investors had declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights.

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary shares	% of issued share capital
Charles Stanley Group plc	8,311,731	10.4
Investec Wealth & Investment Ltd	7,274,362	9.1
Brewin Dolphin Limited	7,033,745	8.8
Rathbone Investment Management Limited	4,671,351	5.8
JM Finn & Co Limited	4,290,773	5.4
Tilney Smith & Williamson Limited	4,045,707	5.1

As at 25 January 2021, the following had declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights.

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary shares	% of issued share capital
Charles Stanley Group plc	8,144,599	10.2
Brewin Dolphin Limited	6,603,452	8.3
Investec Wealth & Investment Ltd	6,028,374	7.5
Rathbone Investment Management Limited	4,671,351	5.8
JM Finn & Co Limited	4,290,773	5.4
Tilney Smith & Williamson Limited	4,377,832	5.5

Share capital

Full details of the Company's issued share capital are given in note 12 to the Financial Statements. Details of the voting rights in the Company's shares as at the date of this report are also given in note 16 to the Notice of Annual General Meeting. The ordinary shares carry the right to receive dividends and have one voting right per ordinary share. There are no restrictions on the voting rights of the ordinary shares. There are no shares which carry specific rights with regard to the control of the Company.

Share repurchases

The Company has the authority to purchase ordinary shares in the market to be held in treasury or for cancellation and to issue new shares or sell shares from treasury for cash. During the year and up to the date of this report, the Company purchased 1,230,000 ordinary shares at an average discount of 5.6% for a total cost of £1,912,000 including expenses. The latest authority to repurchase shares was granted to Directors on 20 March 2020 and the Directors are proposing that their authority to buy back shares be renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Share issues

During the year, the Company reissued 2,805,000 shares from treasury at a premium to NAV for a total gross consideration of £5,325,000 at an average price of 189.84p per share and an average 1.5% premium to NAV.

The Directors are seeking to renew the authority to issue or sell shares out of treasury at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Any issuance will be at or above NAV.

Treasury shares

At the 2020 Annual General Meeting, the Company was authorised to repurchase ordinary shares into treasury for reissue or cancellation at a future date. No ordinary shares were repurchased during the year. The Company now holds 20,577,261 ordinary shares in treasury (20.5% of the Company's issued share capital).

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) statement: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption disclosure

This is a SECR statement¹ on the Company's annual energy consumption and GHG emissions for the financial year 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020 and the prior year, 2018/2019. The Company does not own, lease or operate any assets, and has no direct employees. Therefore, there are zero emissions associated or attributed to the entity (Table 1) and no underlying global energy consumption (Table 2). In addition, there are no energy efficiency action measures taken over the reporting year. This is the Company's first SECR statement.

The Company used the main requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (revised edition) as a basis to report on any GHG emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), which expresses multiple greenhouse gases in terms of carbon dioxide based on their global warming potential (including methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride). Emissions considered relate to activities for which the Company is responsible and included as applicable: combustion of any fuel and operation of its facilities; and annual emissions from the purchase of electricity, heat, steam or cooling by the Company for its own use.

¹ GHG emissions and energy consumption statement pursuant to the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the SECR Regulations).

Directors' report

continued

Table 1. 2019/20 BlackRock North American Income Trust plc GHG Emissions

GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e) ²	2019/20		2018/19	
	(Market-based)	(Location-based)	(Market-based)	(Location-based)
Scope 1 ³ – Combustion of fuels and fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases	0	0	0	0
Scope 2 ⁴ – Electricity, heat, steam, and cooling purchased for landlord shared services and own use	0	0	0	0
Scopes 1 + 2 – Mandatory carbon footprint disclosure	0	0	0	0
Scope 1+2 – Mandatory intensity ratio: emissions per total revenue (tCO₂e/\$100m)	0	0	0	0

Table 2: 2019/20 BlackRock North American Income Trust plc Energy Use

Consumption Source	Scope	2019/20		2018/19	
		Consumption Value	Unit	Consumption Value	Unit
Natural Gas	Scope 1	0	kWh	0	kWh
Diesel Fuel	Scope 1	0	kWh	0	kWh
Private Aviation (Jet Fuel)	Scope 1	0	kWh	0	kWh
Refrigerants	Scope 1	0	lbs	0	lbs
Electricity	Scope 2	0	kWh	0	kWh

BlackRock acts as Investment Manager to BlackRock North American Income Trust plc. Therefore, for full transparency, BlackRock's global Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 can be found in its 2020 Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) submission: <https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/1875>

² Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

³ Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from activities owned or controlled by an organisation.

⁴ Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions associated with an organisation's consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These emissions occur as a consequence of an organisation's activities at sources which the organisation does not own or control.

Articles of Association

Any amendments to the Articles of Association must be made by special resolution.

Annual General Meeting

The following information to be discussed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting is important and requires your immediate attention. If you are in any doubt about the action you should take, you should seek advice from your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser, authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended).

If you have sold or transferred all of your ordinary shares in the Company, you should pass this document, together with any other accompanying documents (but not the personalised Form of Proxy) as soon as possible to the purchaser or transferee, or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected, for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

The business of this year's Annual General Meeting consists of 14 resolutions. Resolutions 1 to 11 are proposed as ordinary resolutions and 12 to 14 are being proposed as special resolutions.

Resolution 1 – Approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements

This resolution seeks shareholder approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2020 and the auditors' report thereon.

Resolution 2 – Approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report

This resolution is an advisory vote on the Directors' Remuneration Report, excluding any content relating to the remuneration policy as set out on pages 57 and 58.

Resolution 3 – Approval of dividends

Resolution 3 seeks shareholder approval of the Company's dividend policy to continue to pay four quarterly dividends, which in the year under review have totalled 8.00p per share.

Resolutions 4 to 8 – Re-election of Directors

Resolutions 4 to 8 relate to the re-election of the Directors. The Board has undertaken a formal performance evaluation during the year and confirms that the performance of the Directors standing for re-election continues to be effective and that each Director demonstrates commitment to their role. The biographies of the Directors are set out on pages 27 to 29. The skills and experience each Director bring to the Board for the long-term sustainable success of the Company are set out below. All the Directors held office throughout the year under review and will stand for re-election by shareholders at the meeting in accordance with the requirements of the UK Code.

Resolution 4 relates to the re-election of Simon Miller who was appointed in September 2012. Mr Miller who acts as Chairman, brings leadership skills and much in-depth knowledge, expertise and experience to the Board having held a number of non-executive positions. He also has a wide range of experience in the financial services sector, including wealth management and investment management. He was called to the Bar and subsequently worked for Lazard Brothers and County NatWest.

Resolution 5 relates to the re-election of Christopher Casey who was appointed in September 2012. He qualified as a chartered accountant and brings this skill set to his role as Chairman of the Company's Audit and Management Engagement Committee. He was a partner at KPMG until 2010 and since then has carried out a number of non-executive board roles, including serving as a director on other investment trusts.

Resolution 6 relates to the re-election of Andrew Irvine who was appointed in September 2012. He is a past chairman of Jones Lang LaSalle Scotland and has over 35 years' experience in commercial property development and investment. He also has detailed knowledge of the investment trust industry and serves as chairman on another investment trust board.

Resolution 7 relates to the re-election of Alice Ryder who was appointed in June 2013. She is head of Stanhope Consulting where she is responsible for a number of substantial clients and a member of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment. She has more than 28 years' investment experience and holds another non-executive position on an investment trust board.

Resolution 8 relates to the re-election of Melanie Roberts who was appointed in October 2019. She joined Sarasin & Partners in 2011 having previously spent her fund management career at Newton Investment Management. She has over 20 years of investment experience and is now primarily responsible for the management of charity and pension fund portfolios.

Resolutions 9 and 10 – Re-appointment of the external auditors and auditors' remuneration

These resolutions relate to the re-appointment and remuneration of the Company's auditors. The Company, through its Audit and Management Engagement Committee, has considered the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and is satisfied that the auditors remain independent. Further information in relation to the assessment of the auditors' independence can be found on page 67.

Resolutions relating to the following items of special business will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Resolution 11 – Authority to allot shares

The Directors may only allot shares for cash if authorised to do so by shareholders in general meeting. This resolution seeks authority for the Directors to allot shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £79,784 which is equivalent to 7,978,404 ordinary shares of 1 pence each and represents 10% of the current issued ordinary share capital excluding treasury shares. The Directors will use this authority when it is in the best interests of the Company to issue shares for cash. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2022, unless renewed prior to that date at an earlier general meeting.

Resolution 12 – Authority to disapply pre-emption rights

By law, Directors require specific authority from shareholders before allotting new shares or selling shares out of treasury for cash without first offering them to existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

Resolution 12 empowers the Directors to allot new shares for cash or to sell shares held by the Company in treasury, otherwise than to existing shareholders on a pro rata basis, up to an aggregate nominal amount of £79,784 which is equivalent to 7,978,404 ordinary shares of 1 pence each and represents 10% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital, excluding treasury shares, at the date of this notice. Unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, this authority will expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2022.

Resolution 13 – Authority to buy back ordinary shares

The resolution to be proposed will seek to renew the authority granted to Directors enabling the Company to purchase its own shares. The Directors will only consider repurchasing shares in the market if they believe it to be in shareholders' interests and as a means of correcting any imbalance between supply and demand for the Company's shares.

Directors' report

continued

The Directors are seeking authority to purchase up to 11,959,628 shares (being 14.99% of the shares in issue, excluding treasury shares, at the date of this report or, if less, 14.99% of the ordinary shares in issue at 23 March 2021). This authority will expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2022, unless renewed at an earlier general meeting.

Resolution 14 – Amendments to the Articles of Association

The Board is proposing to make amendments to the Articles of Association (the Articles) to enable the Directors to determine the time and place of general meetings and the manner in which they are conducted (including the ability to hold hybrid meetings). The amendments are being sought in response to challenges posed by the government restrictions on social interactions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have made it impossible for shareholders to attend physical meetings. The key changes proposed to be introduced in the Articles, and their effect, are set out below. Further amendments are also being proposed to be made to the Articles to reflect recent changes to law and regulation (including changes to the UK Corporate Governance Code as described below) and to permit the Company to request information from shareholders to satisfy due diligence and reporting requirements under the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (US FATCA) or similar laws and thereby avoid adverse tax consequences which would otherwise arise under US FATCA or similar laws. In addition, the Company is seeking an amendment to the Articles to permit the Company to require the transfer of shares where the shareholder in question fails to comply with such request or may cause the Company issues under US FATCA or any similar laws.

(i) Electronic participation in General Meetings

The Board will have the ability to determine whether a general meeting shall be held as either a 'physical meeting' or as a 'hybrid meeting', with the latter involving both the physical attendance of members and participation by members via electronic means. It is the current expectation of the Directors that hybrid meetings would only be used where a solely physical meeting is impracticable or unworkable.

(ii) Postponement of general meetings and alternative arrangements for general meetings

The Board's existing ability to postpone the time at which a general meeting is to be held, or change the place of the general meeting, will be updated, including to allow changes to the electronic facility or facilities to be used, in the event that they decide it has become impracticable or undesirable to hold the meeting at the declared time and place or using the declared facility or facilities.

(iii) Power to adjourn

The chairman of a general meeting (with the consent of the meeting) will have the ability to adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place (or in the case of a meeting held at a principal meeting place and one or

more satellite meeting places, such other places) and/or from such electronic facility or facilities for the attendance and participation to such electronic facility or facilities as determined by the chair of the meeting (or, in default, the Board) in his or its absolute discretion. Further, the chairman of a general meeting will have the ability to interrupt or adjourn the meeting without the consent of the meeting if it appears to the chairman that the facilities at the principal meeting place or any satellite meeting place or an electronic facility or facilities or security at the general meeting have become inadequate or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of meeting.

(iv) Accommodation of members and security arrangements

The Board will have the ability to put in place security measures where considered appropriate in the circumstances, and to take such action, give such directions or put in place such arrangements as are considered appropriate to secure the safety of those attending the meeting and to promote the orderly conduct of the meeting in relation to both physical attendance and attendance by electronic facility.

(v) Method of voting

A resolution put to vote at a general meeting held partly by means of electronic facility or facilities shall be decided on a poll, which poll votes may be cast by such electronic means as the Board deems appropriate.

(vi) Information rights and forced transfers

The Board will have the ability, at any time, to serve notice on any member requiring that member to promptly provide the Company with any information, representations, certificates, waivers or forms relating to such member to enable the Company to satisfy its diligence and reporting requirements in relation to the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of 2010 and the requirements of similar laws which the Company may be subject from time to time.

(vii) Retirement at annual general meetings

In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code, all of the Directors shall retire from office at each annual general meeting of the Company except any Director appointed by the Board after the notice of that annual general meeting has been given and before the annual general meeting has been held.

This summary is intended only to highlight the principal amendments which are likely to be of interest to shareholders and there are additional consequential changes which will be required as a result of the principal amendments being made. It is not intended to be comprehensive and cannot be relied upon to identify amendments or issues which may be of interest to shareholders. The proposed new Articles (marked to show the proposed changes) will be available for inspection on the Company's website, <https://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/products/investment-trusts/>

our-range/blackrock-north-american-income-investment-trust/trust-information, from the date of this Report until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, and will also be available for inspection at the venue of the Annual General Meeting from fifteen minutes before and during the Annual General Meeting.

Recommendation

Your Board considers that the resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting are likely to promote the success of the Company and are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Directors unanimously recommend that shareholders vote in favour of each resolution, as they intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings.

Corporate governance

Full details are given in the Corporate Governance Statement. The Corporate Governance Statement forms part of this Directors' Report.

Audit information

As required by section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and resolutions proposing their reappointment and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration for the ensuing year will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' Report was approved by the Board at its meeting on 5 February 2021.

By order of the Board

CAROLINE DRISCOLL

For and on behalf of
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Company Secretary
5 February 2021

Directors' remuneration report

Introduction

The Board presents the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 October 2020 which has been prepared in accordance with sections 420-422 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Remuneration Report comprises a remuneration policy report and a remuneration policy implementation report. The remuneration policy report is subject to a triennial binding shareholder vote and was last approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 20 March 2020. The remuneration policy implementation report is subject to an annual advisory vote.

The law requires the Company's auditor to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The auditors' opinion is included in their report on pages 72 to 78.

Statement by the Chairman

A key element of the remuneration policy is that fees payable to Directors should be sufficient to attract and retain individuals with suitable knowledge and experience to promote the long-term success of the Company, whilst also reflecting the time commitment and responsibilities of the role. The basis for determining the level of any increase in Directors' remuneration and the Board's policy on remuneration is set out in the Directors' Remuneration Policy on pages 57 and 58.

Remuneration implementation report

A single figure for the total remuneration of each Director is set out in the table below for the year ended 31 October 2020.

Directors	2020 Fees	2019 Fees	2020 Taxable benefits ¹	2019 Taxable benefits ¹	2020 Total	2019 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Simon Miller (Chairman)	42,000	39,518	–	191	42,000	39,709
Christopher Casey (Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee)	35,000	32,932	–	1,645	35,000	34,577
Andrew Irvine	29,000	27,345	–	1,492	29,000	28,837
Alice Ryder	29,000	27,345	–	–	29,000	27,345
Melanie Roberts ²	29,000	2,463	–	–	29,000	2,463
Total	164,000	129,603	–	3,328	164,000	132,931

¹ Taxable benefits relate to travel and subsistence costs.

² Appointed as a Director on 1 October 2019.

The information in the above table has been audited.

The amounts paid by the Company to the Directors were for services as non-executive Directors. As at 31 October 2020, fees of £14,000 (2019: £14,000) were outstanding to Directors in respect of their annual fees. The Directors received no variable remuneration. No discretionary fees have been paid to Directors in the year to 31 October 2020

Effective from 1 April 2019, the fees of the Chairman increased from £36,000 to £42,000, the Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee from £30,000 to £35,000 and for the other Directors from £25,000 to £29,000. The Board's remuneration is considered annually and was last reviewed in September 2020. Following this review, it was agreed that no changes would be made to Directors' remuneration for the current financial year to 31 October 2021.

No discretionary fees have been paid to Directors during the year or previous year and the payment of such fees is expected to be a rare occurrence, only necessary in exceptional circumstances. Any discretionary fees paid to the Directors will be clearly disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report accompanied by an explanation of the work undertaken and why it was deemed necessary to pay such additional remuneration.

Remuneration Committee

The Board as a whole fulfils the function of the Remuneration Committee and considers any change in the Directors' remuneration policy. It is not considered necessary to have a separate Committee as the Company's Directors are all non-executive and independent of the Manager. No advice or services were provided by any external agencies or third parties in respect of remuneration levels.

(2019: nil). No payments for loss of office were made and no payments were made to former directors.

As the Company has no employees, the table above also comprises the total remuneration costs and benefits paid by the Company.

Relative importance of spend on remuneration

To enable shareholders to assess the relative importance of spend on pay, this has been shown in the table below

compared with the Company's total revenue, dividend distributions, share issues and share buy backs. As the Company has no employees, no consideration is required to be given to employment conditions elsewhere in setting Directors' pay.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Change £'000
Directors' total remuneration	164	133	+31
Total revenue	6,969	5,668	+1,301
Dividends paid and payable	6,459	6,000	+459
Shares issued from treasury after costs	5,315	17,252	-11,937
Share buy backs	1,912	-	+1,912

Annual percentage change in Directors' remuneration

The following table sets out the annual percentage change in Directors' fees for the year to 31 October 2020.

Simon Miller (Chairman)	6.3%
Christopher Casey (Audit Committee Chairman)	6.3%
Andrew Irvine	6.1%
Alice Ryder	6.1%
Melanie Roberts	0.0% ¹

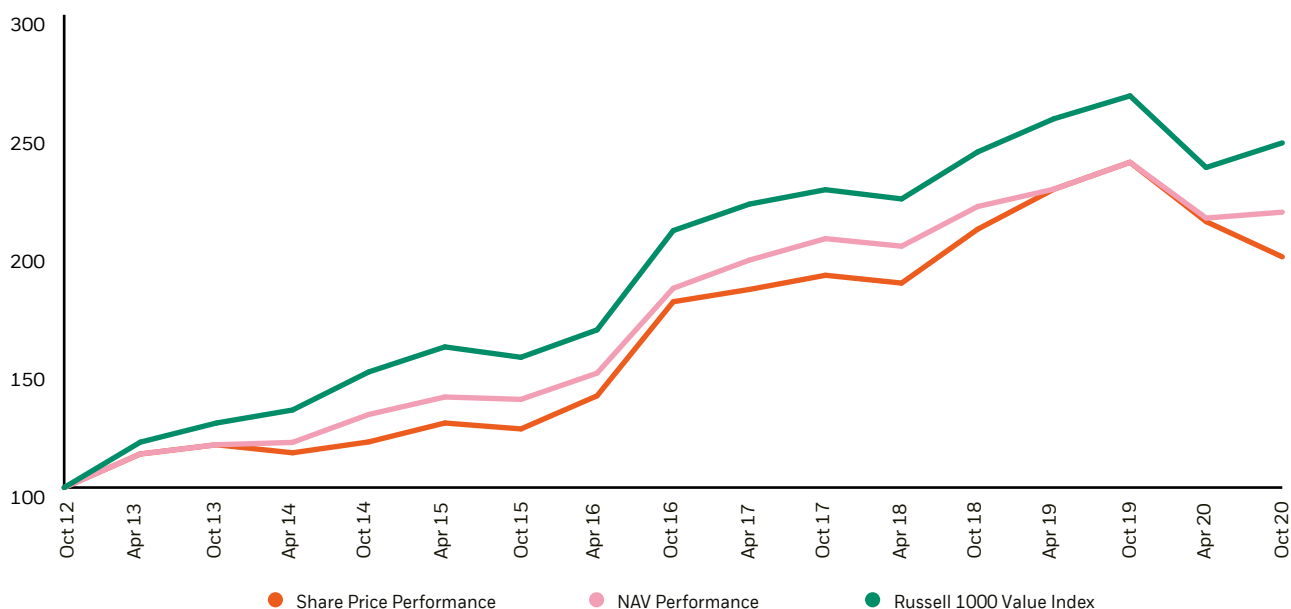
¹ As Melanie Roberts was appointed as a Director on 1 October 2019, the percentage change in her annual fixed fee has been annualised.

As previously noted, the Company does not have any employees and hence no comparisons are given in respect of the comparison between Directors' and employees' pay increases.

Performance

The line graph that follows compares the Company's NAV and share price total returns with the total return on an equivalent investment in the Russell 1000 Value Index (the benchmark). This index was chosen for comparison purposes as it is the best proxy whereby the success of the Investment Manager's investment decisions may be judged.

Performance since launch to 31 October 2020



Sources: BlackRock and Datastream.

Performance figures have been calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested, rebased to 100 at 24 October 2012.

Directors' remuneration report

continued

Shareholdings

There is no requirement for Directors to hold shares in the Company. The interests of the Directors in the ordinary shares of the Company and those of their connected persons are set out in the table below. The Company does not have a share option scheme, therefore none of the Directors has an interest in share options.

	31 October 2020 Ordinary shares	31 October 2019 Ordinary shares
Simon Miller	38,094	38,094
Christopher Casey	19,047	19,047
Andrew Irvine	38,094	38,094
Alice Ryder	9,047	9,047
Melanie Roberts	–	–

The information in the above table has been audited.

All of the holdings of the Directors are beneficial. No changes to these holdings had been notified up to the date of this report.

Implementation of the remuneration policy in 2020/2021 financial year

There are no significant changes in the current financial year. The remuneration policy was implemented at the 2020 Annual General Meeting and there have been no changes to Directors' fees.

Retirement of directors

Details are given in the Directors' Report on pages 47 and 48.

By order of the Board

SIMON MILLER

Chairman
5 February 2021

Directors' remuneration policy

Directors' remuneration policy

In determining the appropriate level of Directors' fees, a number of factors are considered, including the workload of the Directors, their responsibilities, any change in these responsibilities and additional legal duties (for example as a result of new legislation being implemented), the relationship with their suppliers and the size and complexity of the Company. The time commitment required, the level of skills and appropriate experience required and the need for Directors to maintain on an ongoing basis an appropriate level of knowledge of regulatory and compliance requirements in an industry environment of increasing complexity are also taken into account. The Board also considers the average rate of inflation during the period since the last fee increase and reviews the level of remuneration in comparison with other investment trusts of a similar size and/or mandate, as well as taking account of any data published by the Association of Investment Companies to ensure that fees are in line with industry practice. This comparison, together with consideration of any alteration in non-executive Directors' responsibilities, is used to review whether any change in remuneration is necessary.

The review is performed on an annual basis. No Director will be present when his or her own pay is being determined. The Company has no employees and consequently no consideration is required to be given to employment conditions elsewhere in setting this policy and there has been no employee consultation.

No element of the Directors' remuneration is performance related or subject to recovery or withholding (except for tax). Directors cannot be awarded any share options or long-term performance incentives. None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company or receives any non-cash benefits (except as described in the policy table), pension entitlements or compensation for loss of office.

The remuneration policy will be applied when agreeing the remuneration package of any new Director. The terms of a Director's appointment are detailed in a letter sent to them when they join the Board. These letters are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company.

Directors' appointments do not have a fixed duration, but they can be terminated by the Company in writing at any time without obligation to pay compensation. On termination of the appointment, Directors shall only be entitled to accrued fees as at the date of termination, together with reimbursement of any expenses properly incurred prior to that date. Directors are also subject to re-election on an annual basis and, if not elected, their appointment ceases immediately. No payments for loss of office are made.

Consideration of shareholders' views

An ordinary resolution to approve the Remuneration Report is put to members at each Annual General Meeting and shareholders have the opportunity to express their views and raise any queries in respect of the remuneration policy at this meeting. To date, no shareholders have commented in respect of the remuneration policy. In the event that there was a substantial vote against any resolution proposed at the Company's Annual General Meeting, the reasons for any such vote would be sought and appropriate action taken. Should the vote be against resolutions in relation to the Directors' remuneration, further details will be provided in future Directors' Remuneration Reports.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the Company is required to seek shareholder approval of its remuneration policy on a triennial basis. An ordinary resolution for the approval of the remuneration policy and the future policy table was put to members at the 2020 Annual General Meeting. It is the intention of the Board that the current policy on remuneration will continue to apply for all financial years of the Company up to 31 October 2022.

Any discretionary fees paid to the Directors will be clearly disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report accompanied by an explanation of the work undertaken.

Shareholder voting

At the Company's previous Annual General Meeting held on 20 March 2020, 99.83% of votes cast (including votes cast at the Chairman's discretion) were in favour of the resolution to approve the Directors' Remuneration Report in respect of the year ended 31 October 2019 and 0.17% were against. 14,136 votes were withheld.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 20 March 2020, 99.80% (including votes cast at the Chairman's discretion) were in favour of the resolution to approve the remuneration policy and 0.20% of votes cast were against. 6,136 votes were withheld.

Directors' remuneration policy

continued

Policy table

Purpose and link to strategy	Fees and benefits payable to Directors should be sufficient to attract and retain individuals of high calibre with suitable knowledge and experience. Those chairing the Board and key Committees should be paid higher fees than other Directors in recognition of their more demanding roles. Fees should reflect the time spent by Directors on the Company's affairs and the level of complexity of responsibilities borne by the Directors.		
Description	Fees	Discretionary fees	Benefits
	<p>Current levels of fixed annual fee (effective from 1 April 2019):</p> <p>Chairman – £42,000</p> <p>Audit and Management Engagement Committee Chairman – £35,000</p> <p>Directors – £29,000</p> <p>The Board reviews the quantum of Directors' pay each year to ensure that this is in line with the level of Directors' remuneration for other investment trusts of a similar size. When making recommendations for any changes in fees, the Board will consider wider factors such as the average rate of inflation over the period since the previous review and the level and any change in complexity of the Directors' responsibilities (including additional time commitments as a result of increased regulatory or corporate governance requirements).</p>	<p>The Company's Articles of Association authorise the payment of discretionary fees to Directors for any additional work undertaken on behalf of the Company which is outside of their normal duties.</p> <p>Any such work and the fees payable are subject to the prior approval of the Chairman or, in the case of the Chairman undertaking the extra work, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.</p> <p>Any discretionary fees paid will be disclosed in the Directors' remuneration implementation report within the Annual Report.</p>	<p>The Directors are entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred by them in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including any expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board or Committees of the Board, Annual General Meetings or General Meetings.</p> <p>Some expenses incurred by Directors are required to be treated as taxable benefits. Taxable benefits include (but are not limited to) travel expenses incurred by the Directors in the course of travel to attend Board and Committee meetings which are held at the Company's registered office in London and which are reimbursed by the Company and therefore treated as a benefit in kind and are subject to tax and national insurance. The Company's policy in respect of this element of remuneration is that all reasonable costs of this nature will be reimbursed as they are incurred, including the tax and national insurance costs incurred by the Director on such expenses.</p>
Maximum levels	<p>Fixed fees are set each year in accordance with the stated policies and as such there is no set maximum threshold; however, any increase granted must be in line with the stated policies. The Company's Articles of Association set an aggregate limit of £300,000 in respect of the remuneration that may be paid to Directors in any financial year.</p> <p>These ceilings have been set at a level to provide flexibility in respect of the recruitment of additional Board members and inflation.</p>	<p>The level of discretionary fees shall be determined by the Directors and will be subject to a maximum of £10,000 per annum per Director.</p>	<p>No more than £20,000 per annum may be paid in respect of taxable benefits.</p>

Corporate governance statement

Chairman's introduction

Corporate Governance is the process by which the Board seeks to look after shareholders' interests and protect and enhance shareholder value. Shareholders hold the Directors responsible for the stewardship of the Company, delegating authority and responsibility to the Directors to manage the Company on their behalf and holding them accountable for its performance.

The Board is ultimately responsible for framing and executing the Company's strategy and for closely monitoring risks. We aim to run our Company in a manner which is responsible and consistent with our belief in honesty, transparency and accountability. In our view, good governance means managing our business well and engaging effectively with investors. We consider the practice of good governance to be an integral part of the way we manage the Company and we are committed to maintaining high standards of financial reporting, transparency and business integrity.

As a UK-listed investment trust company our principal reporting obligation is driven by the UK Corporate Governance Code (the UK Code) issued by the Financial Reporting Council in July 2018. However, as listed investment trust companies differ in many ways from other listed companies, the Association of Investment Companies has drawn up its own set of guidelines, the AIC Code of Corporate Governance (the AIC Code) issued in February 2019, which addresses the governance issues relevant to investment companies and meets the approval of the Financial Reporting Council.

Both the UK Code and the AIC Code apply to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Board has determined that it has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code. This in most material respects is the same as the UK Code, save that there is greater flexibility regarding the tenure of the chairman and membership of the audit committee.

This report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, explains how the Board deals with its responsibility, authority and accountability.

Compliance

The Board has made the appropriate disclosures in this report to ensure the Company meets its continuing obligations. It should be noted that, as an investment trust, most of the Company's day-to-day responsibilities are delegated to third parties. The Company has no executive employees and the Directors are non-executive, therefore not all the provisions of the UK Code are directly applicable to the Company.

The Board considers that the Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code and the provisions contained within the UK Code that are relevant to the

Company throughout this accounting period, except the provisions relating to:

- the role of the chief executive;
- executive directors' remuneration; and
- the need for an internal audit function.

The Board considers that these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company, being an externally managed investment company with no executive employees and, in relation to the internal audit function, in view of BlackRock having an internal audit function. Further explanation is provided below.

Information on how the Company has applied the principles of the AIC Code and UK Code is set out below. The UK Code is available from the Financial Reporting Council's website at frc.org.uk. The AIC Code is available from the Association of Investment Companies at theaic.co.uk.

The Board

The Board currently consists of five non-executive Directors, all of whom are independent of the Company's Manager. Provision 9 of the UK Code which relates to the combination of the roles of the chairman and chief executive does not apply as the Company has no executive directors.

The Board's primary purpose is to direct the Company to maximise shareholder value within a framework of proper controls and in accordance with the Company's investment objective.

Board structure and management

Details of the Board's structure, roles and responsibilities and management are set out in the summary of Governance Structure on page 26. The Directors' biographies on pages 27 to 29 demonstrate a breadth of investment knowledge, business and financial skills which enables them to provide effective strategic leadership and proper governance of the Company. Details of the Chairman's other significant time commitments can also be found on page 27.

The Company does not have a chief executive as day-to-day management of the Company's affairs is delegated to the Manager as AIFM, with investment management and other ancillary services delegated to the Investment Manager. Representatives of the Manager, Investment Manager and Company Secretary attend each Board meeting. The Board, the AIFM, the Investment Manager and the Company Secretary operate in a supportive and co-operative manner.

Board independence and tenure

The Board's individual independence has been considered and confirmed. All Directors are considered to be independent and there are no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect the judgement of any Director. The

Corporate governance statement

continued

Board is of the view that length of service will not necessarily compromise the independence or contribution of directors of an investment trust company, where continuity and experience can add significantly to the strength of the Board.

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company. The terms of their appointment are detailed in a letter sent to them when they join the Board. Copies of these letters are available on request from the Company's registered office and will be available at the Annual General Meeting.

Diversity

The Board's policy on diversity, including gender, is to take this into account during the recruitment and appointment process. However, the Board is committed to appointing the most appropriate candidate, regardless of gender or other forms of diversity and therefore no targets have been set against which to report.

Directors' appointment, retirement and rotation

The rules concerning the appointment, retirement and rotation of Directors are set out in more detail in the Directors' Report on pages 47 and 48. The Board has considered the position of each of the Directors as part of the evaluation process and believes it would be in the best interests of the Company for the Directors retiring to be proposed for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting given their material level of contribution and commitment to the Company.

The Board recognises the value of progressive renewing of, and succession planning, for company boards. The refreshment of the Board will remain as an ongoing process to ensure that the Board is well-balanced through the appointment of new Directors with the skills and experience necessary. Directors must be able to demonstrate commitment to the Company, including in terms of time.

Directors' induction, training and development

When a new Director is appointed to the Board, he or she is provided with all relevant information regarding the Company and their duties and responsibilities as a Director. In addition, a new Director will also spend some time with the Portfolio Managers, the Company Secretary and other key employees of the Manager whereby he or she will become familiar with the workings and processes of the Company.

The Company's policy is to encourage Directors to keep up to date and attend training courses on matters which are directly relevant to their involvement with the Company. The Directors also receive regular briefings from, amongst others, the auditors and the Company Secretary regarding any proposed developments or changes in laws or regulations that could affect them or the Company. Directors' training and development needs are reviewed by the Chairman on an annual basis.

Directors' liability insurance

The Company has maintained appropriate Directors' liability insurance cover throughout the year.

The Board's responsibilities

The Board is responsible to shareholders for the overall management of the Company. It decides upon matters relating to the Company's investment objective, policy and strategy and monitors the Company's performance towards achieving that objective through its agreed policy and strategy. The Board has also adopted a schedule of matters reserved for its decision. The Board is supplied in a timely manner with information in a form and of a quality appropriate to enable it to discharge its duties.

Strategic issues and all operational matters of a material nature are determined by the Board. The Board has responsibility for ensuring that the Company keeps adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. It is the Board's responsibility to present a balanced and understandable assessment, which extends to interim and other price-sensitive reports. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board has established a procedure whereby Directors wishing to do so in the furtherance of their duties, may take independent advice at the Company's expense.

Performance evaluation

In order to review the effectiveness of the Board, the Committees and the individual Directors, the Board carries out an annual appraisal process. This encompasses both quantitative and qualitative measures of performance in respect of the Board and its Committees, implemented by way of completion of an evaluation survey and a subsequent review of findings. The Chairman also reviews with each Director their individual performance, contribution and commitment and the appraisal of the Chairman is reviewed by the other Directors, led by the Audit and Management Engagement Committee Chairman.

The appraisal process is considered by the Board to be constructive in terms of identifying areas for improving the functioning and the performance of the Board and its Committees and the contribution of individual Directors, as well as building on and developing individual and collective strengths. There were no significant actions arising from the evaluation process and it was agreed that the current composition of the Board and its Committees reflected a suitable mix of skills and experience and that the Board as a whole, the individual Directors and its Committees, were functioning effectively.

In addition to being a non-executive Director of BlackRock North American Income Trust plc and as set out on page 27,

Mr Casey is chairman of another investment trust and a non-executive Director of three other investment trusts. Investment trusts generally only require time for quarterly board meetings, committee meetings which usually take place on the same day as board meetings and for reviewing documents such as Board papers, annual and half yearly reports. Mr Casey has made himself available for all meetings of the Company and, in his capacity of Audit and Management Engagement Committee Chairman, has also held meetings and conference calls with the Company's auditors. In between scheduled meetings and calls, he also makes himself available to the Manager and the Company Secretary as and when his expertise and opinion are required.

Delegation of responsibilities Management and administration

The management of the investment portfolio and the administration of the Company have been contractually delegated to BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (BFM), as the Company's AIFM, and BFM (with the permission of the Company) has delegated certain investment management and other ancillary services to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (BIM (UK) or the Investment Manager). The contractual arrangements with BFM (the Manager) are summarised on pages 45 and 46.

The Manager, operating under guidelines determined by the Board, has direct responsibility for the decisions relating to the day-to-day running of the Company and is accountable to the Board for the investment, financial and operating performance of the Company. The review of the Manager's performance is an ongoing duty and responsibility of the Board which is carried out at each Board meeting. In addition, a formal review is undertaken annually, details of which are set out in the Directors' Report.

The Investment Manager has delegated the portfolio valuation and fund accounting services to The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (BNYM). The assets of the Company have been entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping. The Depositary is The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited. The address at which this business is conducted is given on page 109.

The Board has delegated the exercise of voting rights attaching to the securities held in the portfolio to the Investment Manager. Details of the Investment Manager's voting policy are set out on page 47.

The Company Secretary

The Board has direct access to company secretarial advice and services of the Manager which, through its nominated representative, is responsible for ensuring that Board and Committee procedures are followed and that applicable regulations are complied with. The Board has established a procedure whereby Directors wishing to do so in the furtherance of their duties, may take independent

professional advice at the Company's expense. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the whole Board.

Committees of the Board

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, which comprises four of the Directors, is chaired by Andrew Irvine. The role of the Committee is to review Board structure, size and composition, the balance of knowledge, experience and skills range and to consider succession planning and tenure policy. Appointments of new Directors will be made on a formalised basis, with the Committee agreeing the selection criteria and the method of selection, recruitment and appointment. The services of an external search consultant may be used to identify potential candidates.

Audit and Management Engagement Committee

A separately chaired Audit and Management Engagement Committee has been established and currently consists of four of the Directors of the Company and is chaired by Christopher Casey. Further details are given in the Report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee on pages 64 to 67.

Remuneration Committee

The Company's policy on Directors' remuneration, together with details of the remuneration of each Director, is detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report and Directors' Remuneration Policy on pages 54 to 58. As stated in the Directors' Remuneration Report, the full Board determines the level of Directors' fees and accordingly there is no separate Remuneration Committee.

Internal controls

The Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the internal controls of the Company and for reviewing their effectiveness, for ensuring that financial information published or used within the business is reliable, and for regularly monitoring compliance with regulations governing the operation of investment trusts.

The Board, through the Audit and Management Engagement Committee (the Committee), regularly reviews the effectiveness of the internal control systems to identify, evaluate and manage the Company's significant risks. If any significant failings or weaknesses are identified, the Manager and the Board ensure that necessary action is taken to remedy the failings. The Board is not aware of any significant failings or weaknesses arising in the year under review.

Control of the risks identified, covering financial, operational, compliance and risk management, is embedded in the operations of the Company. There is a monitoring and reporting process to review these controls, which has been in place throughout the year under review and up to the date of this report, carried out by the Manager's Risk and

Corporate governance statement

continued

Quantitative Analysis Group. This accords with the Financial Reporting Council's 'Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting'.

The Company's risk register sets out the risks relevant to the Company and describes, where relevant, the internal controls that are in place at the AIFM, the Investment Manager and other third-party service providers to mitigate these risks. The Committee formally reviews this register on a semi-annual basis and the Manager as the Company's AIFM reports on any significant issues that have been identified in the period. In addition, BlackRock's internal audit department provides an annual presentation to the Audit Committee chairmen of the BlackRock investment trusts on the results of testing performed in relation to BlackRock's internal control processes. The Depositary also reviews the control processes in place at the Custodian, the Fund Accountant and the AIFM, and reports formally to the Committee twice yearly. Both the AIFM and the Depositary will escalate issues and report to the Committee outside of these meetings on an ad hoc basis to the extent this is required. The Committee also receives annual and quarterly internal control reports respectively from BlackRock and BNYM on the internal controls of their respective operations, together with the opinion of their reporting accountant.

The Board recognises that these control systems can only be designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss, and relies on the operating controls established by the Manager and the Custodian. The Manager prepares revenue forecasts and management accounts which allow the Board to assess the Company's activities and review its performance. The Board and the Manager have agreed clearly defined investment criteria, specified levels of authority and exposure limits. Reports on these issues, including performance statistics and investment valuations, are submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The Company does not have its own internal audit function, as all the administration is delegated to the Manager and other third-party service providers. The Board monitors the controls in place through the internal control reports and the Manager's internal audit department and feels that there is currently no need for the Company to have its own internal audit function although this matter is kept under review.

Financial reporting

The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements is set out on page 68, the Independent Auditors' Report on pages 72 to 78 and the statement of Going Concern on page 47.

Socially responsible investment

Generally, investment trusts do not employ staff and accordingly have no direct impact on social matters but can be significant investors in the economies of the regions in which they invest. The Company invests predominantly

in securities quoted in the U.S. The Board believes that it is important to invest in companies whose boards act responsibly in respect of environmental, ethical and social issues. The Investment Manager's evaluation procedures and financial analysis of the companies within the portfolio includes research and appraisal and also takes into account environmental policies, social, ethical and other business issues. In this regard, the U.S. team works closely with BlackRock's Investment Stewardship team.

BlackRock defines ESG integration as the practice of incorporating material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) information into investment decisions in order to enhance risk-adjusted returns. Some of BlackRock's clients call this responsible investing – to BlackRock, integrating ESG information, or sustainability considerations, should be part of any robust investment process and means adapting research and core investment processes to account for additional sources of risk and return that are explained by ESG information. In alpha-seeking strategies, BlackRock can use ESG information when conducting research and due diligence on new investments and again when monitoring investments in a portfolio. Of course, ESG information is not the sole consideration for investment decisions; instead, the firm's investment professionals assess a variety of economic and financial indicators, which can include ESG issues, to make investment decisions appropriate for clients' objectives. BlackRock's approach to ESG integration is to broaden the total amount of information its investment professionals consider in order to improve investment analysis, seeking to meet or exceed economic return and financial risk targets.

Further details on ESG and Socially Responsible Investing can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 43 and 44.

The Manager is a Tier 1 signatory to the UK Stewardship Code, which, among other things, sets out the responsibilities of institutional shareholders in respect of investee companies. The Manager's compliance with the UK Stewardship Code is publicly available on the BlackRock website: <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment-stewardship>. The Manager's approach to sustainable investing is detailed on the website at <https://www.blackrock.com/us/individual/investment-ideas/sustainable-investing>.

Bribery prevention policy

The provision of bribes of any nature to third parties in order to gain a commercial advantage is prohibited and is a criminal offence. The Board has a zero tolerance policy towards bribery and a commitment to carry out business fairly, honestly and openly. The Board takes its responsibility to prevent bribery by the Company's Manager on its behalf very seriously and BlackRock has anti-bribery policies and procedures in place which are high level, proportionate and risk based. The Company's service providers have been contacted in respect of their anti-bribery policies and, where necessary, contractual changes are made to existing agreements in respect of anti-bribery provisions.

Criminal Finances Act 2017

The Company has a commitment to zero tolerance towards the criminal facilitation of tax evasion.

Communications with shareholders

All shareholders have the opportunity to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting. The Notice of Annual General Meeting which is sent out 20 working days in advance of the meeting sets out the business of the Meeting which is explained in the Directors' Report. Separate resolutions are proposed for substantive issues.

In addition, regular updates are available to shareholders on the BlackRock website and the Portfolio Managers will review the Company's portfolio and performance at the Annual General Meeting, where the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee and representatives of the Manager will be available to answer shareholders' queries. Proxy voting figures will be announced to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and will be made available on the BlackRock website shortly after the meeting. In accordance with Provision 4 of the UK Code, when 20% of votes have been cast against a resolution at any general meeting, the Board will explain, when announcing the results of voting, what actions it intends to take to understand the reasons behind the vote result. An interim action statement will also be published within six months of the vote, setting out the views received from shareholders and the actions the Company has taken, and will include a summary of the feedback and actions in the next Annual Report.

The Board noted the votes against two resolutions at the March 2020 Annual General Meeting by a significant shareholder and has subsequently sought to understand its reasons for so doing. This shareholder is supportive of the objectives of the Company but indicated its frustration with the limited scale (and, in their view, limited growth) of the Company in recent years and their perception that the Portfolio Managers had not used the benefits of the closed end structure to the full (by, for example, deploying gearing or investing in less liquid assets). The Board appreciates this feedback and wishes to confirm that expanding the Company is an important objective as it leads to greater liquidity and lower fixed charges. The Board has requested that the Portfolio Managers are more active in deploying leverage when they consider it is in shareholders' interests to do so.

The Company's willingness to enter into discussions with institutional shareholders is also demonstrated by the programme of institutional presentations made by the Investment Manager. The Board discusses with the Investment Manager at each Board meeting any feedback from meetings with shareholders and it also receives reports from its corporate broker. The Chairman is available to meet directly with shareholders periodically without the Investment Manager being present. If any shareholder wishes to contact the Chairman directly, they should contact the Secretary whose details are given on page 106.

There is a section within this report entitled 'Shareholder Information', which provides an overview of useful information available to shareholders. The Company's financial statements, regular factsheets and other information are also published on the BlackRock website at blackrock.com/uk/brna. The work undertaken by the auditors does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of the website and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in their jurisdiction.

Packaged Retail and Insurance-Based Investment Products (PRIIPs) Regulation (the Regulation)

Effective from 1 January 2018, the European Union's PRIIPs Regulation came into force and requires that anyone manufacturing, advising on, or selling a PRIIP to retail investors in the EEA must comply with the Regulation. Shares issued by investment trusts fall into the scope of the Regulation.

Investors should be aware that the PRIIPs Regulation requires the AIFM, as PRIIPs manufacturer, to prepare a key information document (KID) in respect of the Company. This KID must be made available, free of charge, to EEA retail investors prior to them making any investment decision and have been published on BlackRock's website. The Company is not responsible for the information contained in the KID and investors should note that the procedures for calculating the risks, costs and potential returns are prescribed by law. The figures in the KID may not reflect the expected returns for the Company and anticipated performance returns cannot be guaranteed.

The PRIIPs KID in respect of the Company can be found at: www.blackrock.com/uk/brna.

Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules

Other information required to be disclosed pursuant to the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules has been placed in the Directors' Report on pages 45 to 53 because it is information which refers to events that have taken place during the course of the year.

For and on behalf of the Board

SIMON MILLER

Chairman

5 February 2021

Report of the audit and management engagement committee

As Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee (the Committee) I am pleased to present the Committee's report to shareholders for the year ended 31 October 2020.

Composition

Andrew Irvine, Alice Ryder, Melanie Roberts and myself are members of the Committee. The Chairman of the Board is not a member but may be invited to attend meetings. The Directors' biographies are given on pages 27 to 29 and the Board considers that at least one member of the Committee has competence in accounting and/or auditing and the Committee as a whole has competence relevant to the sector in which the Company operates.

Performance evaluation

Details of the evaluation of the Committee are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement on pages 60 and 61.

Role and responsibilities

The Committee meets three times a year. Two of the planned meetings are held prior to the Board meetings to approve the half yearly and annual results and the Committee receives information from the Manager's corporate audit and compliance departments.

The Committee operates within written terms of reference detailing its scope and duties and these are available on the Company's website at blackrock.com/uk/brna. The Committee's principal duties are set out in the terms of reference. In accordance with these duties, the principal activities of the Committee during the year included:

Internal controls, financial reporting and risk management system

- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls and the internal control and risk management systems;
- reasonably satisfying itself that such systems meet relevant legal and regulatory requirements;
- monitoring the integrity of the financial statements;
- reviewing the consistency of, and any changes to, accounting policies;
- reviewing the Half Yearly Report and Financial Statements to ensure that the Company's results and financial position are represented accurately and fairly to shareholders;
- reviewing the content of the Annual Report and Financial Statements and advising the Board on whether, taken as a whole, they are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy;
- evaluating the need for an internal audit function;

- reviewing semi-annual reports from the Manager on its activities as AIFM; and
- reviewing half yearly reports from the Depositary on its activities.

External audit

- making recommendations to the Board, to be put to shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the Company's external auditors;
- reviewing the scope, execution, results, cost effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the external auditors and the efficiency of the external audit process;
- reviewing and approving the audit and non-audit fees payable to the external auditors and the terms of their engagement;
- reviewing and approving the external auditors' plan for the financial year, with a focus on the identification of areas of audit risk and consideration of the appropriateness of the level of audit materiality adopted;
- reviewing the quality of the audit engagement partner and the audit team, and making a recommendation with respect to the reappointment of the auditors;
- reviewing the role of the Manager and third-party service providers in an effective audit process;
- considering the quality of the formal audit report to shareholders; and
- overseeing the relationship with the external auditors.

Management engagement

- reviewing the performance of the Manager in terms of investment management, company secretarial services and fund accounting and thereby reviewing the investment management agreement to ensure the terms remain competitive; and
- satisfying itself that the continuing appointment of the Manager is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

Third-party service providers

- considering the appointment of other third-party service providers; and
- ensuring that third-party service providers comply with the terms of their agreements and that the provisions of such agreements remain competitive.

Reporting

- reporting to the Board on its proceedings and how it has discharged its responsibilities, making whatever recommendations it deems appropriate on any area within its remit; and
- compiling a report on its activities to be included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Internal controls

As the provision of portfolio valuation, fund accounting and administration services is delegated to the Investment Manager, which sub-delegates certain administrative functions to BNYM, the Committee has reviewed the internal control reports prepared by BlackRock and BNYM. This enables the Committee to ensure that the relevant control procedures are in place to cover these areas of risk and are adequate and appropriate and have been confirmed as operating effectively by their reporting auditors.

Whistleblowing policy

The Committee has also reviewed and accepted the 'whistleblowing' policy that has been put in place by BlackRock under which its staff, in confidence, can raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters, insofar as they affect the Company.

Internal audit

The Company does not have its own internal audit function,

as all administration is delegated to the Manager. The Board considers that it is sufficient to rely on the internal audit function of BlackRock. The requirement for an internal audit function is kept under review. The external auditors obtain an understanding of the internal controls in place at both the Manager and Fund Accountant by analysing the relevant internal control reports issued by their independent auditors.

Significant issues considered regarding the Annual Report and Financial Statements

During the year, the Committee considered a number of significant issues and areas of key audit risk in respect of the Annual Report and Financial Statements. The Committee reviewed the external audit plan at an early stage and concluded that the appropriate areas of audit risk relevant to the Company had been identified and that suitable audit procedures had been put in place to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole would be free of material misstatements. The table below sets out the key areas of risk identified by the Committee and also explains how these were addressed.

Significant issue	How the issue was addressed
The accuracy of the valuation of the investment portfolio	Listed investments are valued using stock exchange prices from third party vendors. The Board reviews detailed portfolio valuations at each of its Board meetings and receives confirmation from the Manager that the pricing basis is appropriate and in line with relevant accounting standards as adopted by the Company and that the carrying values are materially correct. The Board also relies on the Manager's and fund accountant's controls which are documented in their internal controls report which is reviewed by the Committee.
The risk of misappropriation of assets and unsecured ownership of investments	<p>The Depository is responsible for financial restitution for loss of financial investments held in custody. The Depository reports to the Committee on a twice yearly basis.</p> <p>The Committee reviews reports from its service providers on key controls over the assets of the Company. Any significant issues are reported by the Manager to the Committee. The Manager has put in place procedures to ensure that investments can only be made to the extent that the appropriate contractual and legal arrangements are in place to protect the Company's assets.</p>
The accuracy of the calculation of management fees	The management fee is calculated in accordance with the contractual terms in the investment management agreement by the Fund Accountants and is reviewed in detail by the Committee.
The risk that income is overstated, incomplete or inaccurate through failure to recognise proper income entitlements or to apply the appropriate accounting treatment for recognition of income	The Committee reviews income forecasts, including special dividends, and receives explanations from the Manager for any variations or significant movements from previous forecasts and prior year figures.

Report of the audit and management engagement committee continued

Significant issue	How the issue was addressed
<p>The risk that the global economic disruption caused by COVID-19 will affect the Company's ability to continue in operation due to the impact on market valuations of portfolio companies or the ability of key service providers (including the Manager, the Depositary, the Custodian, the Fund Accountant and Broker) to maintain business continuity and continue to provide appropriate service levels</p>	<p>The Committee has reviewed the impact of the recent market volatility related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's portfolio and received regular reports from the Portfolio Managers. The Committee has also reviewed portfolio liquidity and updated revenue and expense forecasts in light of COVID-19 and its impact on portfolio liquidity, income and market valuations and considers that the Company's business model remains viable and that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation and to meet all liabilities as they fall due.</p> <p>The Committee has reviewed the Company's borrowing facility and considers that the Company continues to meet its financial covenants in respect of this facility and has a wide margin before any relevant threshold is reached.</p> <p>The Committee keeps the Company's principal risks and uncertainties under review and is confident that the Company has appropriate controls and processes in place to manage these risks and to maintain its operating model despite the challenges posed by COVID-19. The Committee has also received updates from key service providers in respect of their business continuity plans and is confident that they will be able to continue to provide a good level of service for the foreseeable future.</p>

Auditors and audit tenure

The Committee reviews the performance of the auditors on an annual basis, taking into consideration the services and advice provided to the Company and the fees charged for these services. The Committee appointed the Company's current auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, on 1 October 2014 following the result of a tender process. Mr Allan McGrath has been the Company's audit partner since 1 November 2018.

The Committee, in conjunction with the Board, is committed to reviewing the auditors' appointment each year to ensure that the Company is receiving an optimal level of service. In addition, even if no change is made to the audit firm appointed, the audit partner changes at least every five years.

There are no contractual obligations that restrict the Company's choice of auditors. The Committee is mindful of the EU audit legislation which requires the rotation of long serving auditors. The Company will be required to put its audit contract out to tender again by no later than 2024.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the external audit process

To assess the effectiveness of the external audit, members of the Committee work closely with the Manager to obtain a good understanding of the progress and efficiency of the audit. The Committee has adopted a formal framework to review the effectiveness of the external audit process and audit quality. This includes a review of the following areas:

- the quality of the audit engagement partner and the audit team;
- the expertise of the audit firm and the resources available to it;

- identification of areas of audit risk;
- planning, scope and execution of the audit;
- consideration of the appropriateness of the level of audit materiality adopted;
- the role of the Committee, the Manager and third-party service providers in an effective audit process;
- communications by the auditors with the Committee;
- how the auditors support the work of the Committee and how the audit contributes added value;
- policies and procedures to pre-approve and monitor non-audit services including gifts and hospitality;
- the independence and objectivity of the audit firm; and
- the quality of the formal audit report to shareholders.

Feedback in relation to the audit process and the effectiveness of the Manager in performing its role is also sought from relevant involved parties, notably the audit partner and team. The external auditors are invited to attend the Committee meetings at which the half yearly and annual financial statements are considered and at which they have the opportunity to meet with the Committee without representatives of the Manager or Investment Manager being present.

The effectiveness of the Committee and the Manager in the external audit process is assessed principally in relation to the timely identification and resolution of any process errors or control breaches that might impact the Company's net asset values and accounting records. It is also assessed by reference to how successfully any issues in respect of areas

of accounting judgement are identified and resolved, the quality and timeliness of papers analysing these judgements, the Board and the Manager's approach to the value of independent audit and the booking of any audit adjustments arising, and the timely provision of draft public documents for review by the auditors and the Committee.

To form a conclusion with regard to the independence of the external auditors, the Committee considers whether the skills and experience of the auditors make them a suitable supplier of non-audit services and whether there are safeguards in place to ensure that there is no threat to their objectivity and independence in the conduct of the audit resulting from the provision of such services.

The Company's policy on permitted audit related and non-audit services is set out in full in the Committee's terms of reference which are available on BlackRock's website at blackrock.com/uk/brna. In the years to 31 October 2020 and 2019, the auditors did not provide any audit related or non-audit services to the Company.

On an annual basis, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP review the independence of their relationship with the Company and report to the Committee, providing details of any other relationship with the Manager. As part of this review, the Committee also receives information about policies and processes for maintaining independence and monitoring compliance with relevant requirements from the Company's auditors, including information on the rotation of audit partners and staff, the level of fees that the Company pays in proportion to the overall fee income of the firm and the level of related fees, details of any relationships between the audit firm and its staff and the Company, as well as an overall confirmation from the auditors of their independence and objectivity.

As a result of their review, the Committee has concluded that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is independent of the Company and the Manager.

The fees paid to the external auditor are set out in note 5 of the Financial Statements.

Conclusions in respect of the Annual Report and Financial Statements

The production and the audit of the Company's Annual Report and Financial Statements is a comprehensive process requiring input from a number of different contributors. In order to reach a conclusion that the Annual Report and Financial Statements are fair, balanced and understandable, the Board has requested that the Committee advise on whether these criteria are satisfied. In so doing, the Committee has given consideration to the following:

- the comprehensive control framework over the production of the Annual Report and Financial Statements, including the verification processes in place to deal with the factual content;
- the extensive levels of review that are undertaken in the production process by the Manager, the Depositary and other third-party service providers responsible for accounting services and the Committee;
- the controls that are in place at the Manager and third-party service providers to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial records and the security of the Company's assets; and
- the existence of satisfactory internal control reports that have been reviewed and reported on by external auditors to verify the effectiveness of the internal controls of the Manager, the Depositary, Custodian and Fund Accountants.

In addition to the work outlined above, the Committee has reviewed the Annual Report and Financial Statements and is satisfied that, taken as a whole, they are fair, balanced and understandable. In reaching this conclusion, the Committee has assumed that the reader of the Annual Report and Financial Statements would have a reasonable level of knowledge of the investment trust sector. The Committee has reported on these findings to the Board who affirm the Committee's conclusions in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

CHRISTOPHER CASEY

Chairman

Audit and Management Engagement Committee

5 February 2021

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations. Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements under international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company;
- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report, the Directors' Remuneration Report, the Corporate Governance Statement and the Report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable regulations, including the requirements of the Listing Rules and the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules. The Directors have delegated responsibility to the Manager for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's corporate and financial information included on the BlackRock website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Each of the Directors, whose names are listed on pages 27 to 29, confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

- the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net profit of the Company; and
- the Strategic Report contained in the Annual Report and Financial Statements includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

The 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code also requires Directors to ensure that the Annual Report and Financial Statements are fair, balanced and understandable. In order to reach a conclusion on this matter, the Board has requested that the Audit and Management Engagement Committee advise on whether it considers that the Annual Report and Financial Statements fulfil these requirements. The process by which the Committee has reached these conclusions is set out in the Audit and Management Engagement Committee's report on pages 64 to 67. As a result, the Board has concluded that the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2020, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

For and on behalf of the Board

SIMON MILLER

Chairman

5 February 2021





Financial statements



The portfolio maintained an overweight to the energy sector during the year. Marathon Petroleum operates 14 refineries, the largest refining system in the United States.

PHOTO COURTESY OF MARATHON PETROLEUM

Independent auditors' report

to the members of BlackRock North American Income Trust plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, BlackRock North American Income Trust plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 2020 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2020; the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity, and the Cash flow statement for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company.

We have provided no non-audit services to the Company in the period from 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020.

Our audit approach

Overview

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|--------------------------|---|
| Materiality | • Overall materiality: £1.3 million (2019: £1.4 million), based on 1% of net assets. |
| Audit scope | • The Company is a standalone Investment Trust Company and engages BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (the 'Manager') to manage its assets.

• We conducted our audit of the financial statements using information from Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (Fund Accountant) to whom the Manager has, with the consent of the Directors, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.

• We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

• We obtained an understanding of the control environment in place at both the Manager and the Fund Accountant, and adopted a fully substantive testing approach using reports obtained from the Fund Accountant. |
| Key audit matters | • Valuation and existence of investments.

• Accuracy, occurrence and completeness of investment income.

• Consideration of impacts of COVID-19. |
-

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (see page 36 of the Annual Report), and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006

and Chapter 15 of the UK Listing Rules applicable to Closed-Ended Investment Funds. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase net asset value. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with the Manager and the Audit and Management Engagement Committee, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- understanding the operating effectiveness of the Fund Accountant's and Management's internal controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Assessment of the Company's compliance with the requirements of Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, including recalculation of numerical aspects of the eligibility conditions;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular year end journal entries posted by the Administrator during the preparation of the financial statements;
- reviewing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;

- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing for example, targeting transactions that otherwise would be immaterial; and
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation and existence of investments Refer to page the Report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee (page 64), Accounting policies (page 83) and Notes to the financial statements (page 83).</p> <p>The investment portfolio at the year-end comprised listed equity investments valued at £119.4 million.</p> <p>We focused on the valuation and existence of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed on the Statement of financial position in the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested the valuation of the listed equity investments by agreeing the prices used in the valuation to independent third party sources.</p> <p>We tested the existence of the investment portfolio by agreeing investment holdings to an independent custodian confirmation.</p> <p>No material issues were identified.</p>

Independent auditors' report

continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accuracy, occurrence and completeness of investment income</p> <p>Refer to page the Report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee (page 64), Accounting policies (page 83) and Notes to the financial statements (page 83).</p> <p>Income from investments comprised dividend income and option premium income. We focused on the accuracy, completeness and occurrence of investment income recognition as incomplete or inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value and dividend cover.</p> <p><i>We also focused on the accounting policy for investment income recognition and the presentation of investment income in the Statement of comprehensive income for compliance with the requirements of The Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the "AIC SORP"), as incorrect application could indicate a misstatement in income recognition.</i></p>	<p>We assessed the accounting policy for income recognition for compliance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP and performed testing to check that dividend and option income had been accounted for in accordance with this stated accounting policy. We found that the accounting policies implemented were in accordance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP, and that dividend and option income has been accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policy.</p> <p>Dividend income</p> <p>We tested the accuracy of dividend receipts by agreeing the dividend rates from investments to independent market data.</p> <p>To test for completeness, we tested that for investment holdings in the portfolio, all dividends recorded in the year had been declared in the market, and that all dividends declared in the market by investment holdings had been recorded.</p> <p>We tested occurrence by testing, for each investment holding, that all dividends recorded in the year had been declared in the market.</p> <p>We also tested the allocation and presentation of dividend income between the revenue and capital return columns of the Statement of comprehensive income in line with the requirements set out in the AIC SORP by determining reasons behind dividend distributions.</p> <p>No material issues were identified.</p> <p>Option premium income</p> <p>We tested option premium income by agreeing a sample of premium income recorded to broker margin cash account statements.</p> <p>To test for completeness, we selected a sample of the options held at year end and tested that the appropriate premiums had been accrued for at year end.</p> <p>No material issues were identified.</p>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Consideration of impacts of COVID-19</p> <p>Refer to the Chairman’s Statement (page 5), Principal Risks (page 35), the Viability Statement (page 38) and the Going Concern Statement (page 47), which disclose the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The COVID-19 outbreak has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation. Since the first quarter of 2020, it has caused significant economic uncertainty globally and disruption to supply chains and travel, slowed global growth and caused volatility in global markets and in exchange rates.</p> <p><i>The Directors have prepared the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis, and believe this assumption remains appropriate. This conclusion is based on the assessment that, notwithstanding the significant market uncertainties, they are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the Company and its key third-party service providers have in place appropriate business continuity plans and will be able to maintain service levels throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>	<p>We evaluated the Directors’ assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the Company’s updated risk assessment and considering whether it addresses the relevant threats presented by COVID-19. • Evaluating management’s assessment of operational impacts, considering their consistency with other available information and our understanding of the business and assessing the potential impact on the financial statements. <p>We obtained and evaluated the Directors’ going concern assessment which reflects conditions up to the point of approval of the Annual Report by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining evidence to support the key assumptions and forecasts driving the Directors’ assessment. This included reviewing the Directors’ assessment of the Company’s financial position and forecasts, their assessment of liquidity and loan covenant compliance as well as their review of the operational resilience of the Company and oversight of key third-party service providers. <p>We assessed the disclosures presented in the Annual Report in relation to COVID-19 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading the other information, including the Principal Risks and Uncertainties, Viability Statement set out in the Strategic Report, and assessing its consistency with the financial statements and the evidence we obtained in our audit. <p>Our conclusions relating to other information are set out in the ‘Reporting on other information’ section of our report.</p> <p>Our conclusions relating to going concern are set out in the ‘Going concern’ section below.</p>

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved

making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Independent auditors' report

continued

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	£1.3 million (2019: £1.4 million).
How we determined it	1% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We applied this benchmark, which is a generally accepted auditing practice for investment trust audits.

We agreed with the Audit and Management Engagement Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £63,000 (2019: £71,000) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

In accordance with ISAs (UK) we report as follows:

Reporting obligation	Outcome
We are required to report if we have anything material to add or draw attention to in respect of the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and the Directors' identification of any material uncertainties to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
We are required to report if the Directors' statement relating to Going Concern in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit.	We have nothing to report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Corporate Governance Statement, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 (CA06), ISAs (UK) and the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below (required by ISAs (UK) unless otherwise stated).

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 October 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. (CA06)

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report. (CA06)

Corporate Governance Statement

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Corporate Governance Statement (on pages 59 to 63) about internal controls and risk management systems in relation to financial reporting processes and about share capital structures in compliance with rules 7.2.5 and 7.2.6 of the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook of the FCA (“DTR”) is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. (CA06)

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in this information. (CA06)

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Corporate Governance Statement (on pages 59 to 63) with respect to the Company’s corporate governance code and practices and about its administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees complies with rules 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.7 of the DTR. (CA06)

We have nothing to report arising from our responsibility to report if a corporate governance statement has not been prepared by the Company. (CA06)

The Directors’ assessment of the prospects of the Company and of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Company

We have nothing material to add or draw attention to regarding:

- The Directors’ confirmation on page 35 of the Annual Report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.
- The disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated.
- The Directors’ explanation on page 38 of the Annual Report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Company, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We have nothing to report having performed a review of the Directors’ statement that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company and statement in relation to the longer-term viability of the Company. Our review was substantially less in scope

than an audit and only consisted of making inquiries and considering the Directors’ process supporting their statements; checking that the statements are in alignment with the relevant provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the “Code”); and considering whether the statements are consistent with the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit. (*Listing Rules*)

Other Code Provisions

We have nothing to report in respect of our responsibility to report when:

- The statement given by the Directors, on page 68, that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for the members to assess the Company’s position and performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Company obtained in the course of performing our audit.
- The section of the Annual Report on page 64 describing the work of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.
- The Directors’ statement relating to the Company’s compliance with the Code does not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the Code specified, under the Listing Rules, for review by the auditors.

Directors’ remuneration

In our opinion, the part of the Directors’ Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. (CA06)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors’ responsibilities in respect of the annual report and financial statements set out on page 68, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 Directors are responsible for assessing the Company’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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditors' report

continued

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

Following the recommendation of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee, we were appointed by the Directors on 1 October 2014 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2014 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is seven years, covering the years ended 31 October 2014 to 31 October 2020.

Allan McGrath (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh

5 February 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 October 2020

	Notes	Revenue 2020 £'000	Revenue 2019 £'000	Capital 2020 £'000	Capital 2019 £'000	Total 2020 £'000	Total 2019 £'000
Income from investments held at fair value through profit or loss	3	4,015	3,488	–	–	4,015	3,488
Other income	3	2,954	2,180	–	–	2,954	2,180
Total revenue		6,969	5,668	–	–	6,969	5,668
Net (loss)/profit on investments and options held at fair value through profit or loss	9	–	–	(18,286)	6,772	(18,286)	6,772
Net profit/(loss) on foreign exchange		–	–	233	(110)	233	(110)
Total		6,969	5,668	(18,053)	6,662	(11,084)	12,330
Expenses							
Investment management fee	4	(250)	(250)	(751)	(752)	(1,001)	(1,002)
Other operating expenses	5	(451)	(403)	(21)	(21)	(472)	(424)
Total operating expenses		(701)	(653)	(772)	(773)	(1,473)	(1,426)
Net profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		6,268	5,015	(18,825)	5,889	(12,557)	10,904
Taxation	6	(901)	(677)	143	143	(758)	(534)
Profit/(loss) for the year		5,367	4,338	(18,682)	6,032	(13,315)	10,370
Earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (pence)	8	6.65	5.96	(23.14)	8.28	(16.49)	14.24

The total column of this statement represents the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are both prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC). All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued during the year. All income is attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company does not have any other comprehensive income/(loss). The net profit/(loss) for the year disclosed above represents the Company's total comprehensive income/(loss).

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 October 2020

	Notes	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Special reserve £'000	Capital reserves £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 31 October 2020								
At 31 October 2019		1,004	42,596	1,460	36,373	58,113	3,240	142,786
Total comprehensive (loss)/income:								
Net (loss)/profit for the year		–	–	–	–	(18,682)	5,367	(13,315)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly to equity:								
Ordinary shares reissued from treasury	12, 13	–	1,937	–	3,388	–	–	5,325
Share issue costs	13	–	–	–	(10)	–	–	(10)
Ordinary shares bought back into treasury	12, 13	–	–	–	(1,901)	–	–	(1,901)
Share purchase costs	13	–	–	–	(11)	–	–	(11)
Dividends paid ¹	7	–	–	–	–	(1,209)	(5,255)	(6,464)
At 31 October 2020		1,004	44,533	1,460	37,839	38,222	3,352	126,410
For the year ended 31 October 2019								
At 31 October 2018		1,004	36,774	1,460	24,943	54,249	2,515	120,945
Total comprehensive income:								
Net profit for the year		–	–	–	–	6,032	4,338	10,370
Transactions with owners, recorded directly to equity:								
Ordinary shares reissued from treasury		–	5,822	–	11,507	–	–	17,329
Share issue costs		–	–	–	(77)	–	–	(77)
Dividends paid ²	7	–	–	–	–	(2,168)	(3,613)	(5,781)
At 31 October 2019		1,004	42,596	1,460	36,373	58,113	3,240	142,786

¹ 4th interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2019, declared on 7 November 2019 and paid on 3 January 2020; 1st interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2020, declared on 20 March 2020 and paid on 29 April 2020; 2nd interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2020, declared on 5 May 2020 and paid on 3 July 2020; and 3rd interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2020, declared on 6 August 2020 and paid on 1 October 2020.

² 4th interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2018, declared on 1 November 2018 and paid on 4 January 2019; 1st interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2019, declared on 5 March 2019 and paid on 12 April 2019; 2nd interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2019, declared on 8 May 2019 and paid on 28 June 2019; and 3rd interim dividend of 2.00p per share for the year ended 31 October 2019, declared on 6 August 2019 and paid on 1 October 2019.

For information on the Company's distributable reserves please refer to note 13 on page 91.

Statement of financial position

as at 31 October 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Non current assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	9	119,434	130,525
Current assets			
Other receivables	10	850	844
Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,069	13,207
Total current assets		8,919	14,051
Total assets		128,353	144,576
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	(1,595)	(1,308)
Derivative financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	9	(348)	(482)
Total current liabilities		(1,943)	(1,790)
Net assets		126,410	142,786
Equity attributable to equity holders			
Called up share capital	12	1,004	1,004
Share premium account	13	44,533	42,596
Capital redemption reserve	13	1,460	1,460
Special reserve	13	37,839	36,373
Capital reserves	13	38,222	58,113
Revenue reserve	13	3,352	3,240
Total equity		126,410	142,786
Net asset value per ordinary share (pence)	8	158.06	182.13

The financial statements on pages 79 to 101 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by Simon Miller, Chairman.

BlackRock North American Income Trust plc

Registered in England and Wales, No. 8196493

The notes on pages 83 to 101 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 October 2020

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Operating activities		
Net (loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(12,557)	10,904
Net loss/(profit) on investments and options held at fair value through profit or loss (including transaction costs)	18,286	(6,772)
Net (profit)/loss on foreign exchange	(233)	110
Sales of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	115,627	95,699
Purchases of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	(122,956)	(104,461)
Increase in other receivables	(59)	(105)
Increase in other payables	217	183
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from brokers	(496)	1
Increase in amounts due to brokers	12	328
Net cash outflow from operating activities before taxation	(2,159)	(4,113)
Taxation paid	(706)	(503)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(2,865)	(4,616)
Financing activities		
Net cash proceeds from ordinary shares reissued from treasury	5,870	16,697
Net cash outflow from ordinary shares bought back into treasury	(1,912)	-
Dividends paid	(6,464)	(5,781)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	(2,506)	10,916
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5,371)	6,300
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	233	(110)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,138)	6,190
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	13,207	7,017
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8,069	13,207
Comprised of:		
Cash at bank	8,069	13,207
	8,069	13,207

The notes on pages 83 to 101 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 October 2020

1. Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment trust company within the meaning of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 30 August 2012, and this is the eighth Annual Report.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted, and are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and in accordance with international accounting standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee interpretations (IFRIC) in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. All of the Company's operations are of a continuing nature.

Insofar as the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for investment trust companies and venture capital trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) in October 2019, is compatible with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guidance set out in the SORP.

The revised SORP issued in October 2019 is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. As a result, the loss on disposals of investments of £617,000 (2019: gain of £7,588,000) and loss on revaluation of investments of £17,669,000 (2019: loss of £816,000) have now been combined, as shown in note 9 to the financial statements. The result of this change in presentation has no impact on the net asset value or total return for both the current year and prior year. No other accounting policies or disclosures have changed as a result of the revised SORP.

Substantially all of the assets of the Company consist of securities that are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Consequently, the Directors have determined that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered any potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigation measures which key service providers, including the Manager, have in place to maintain operational resilience on the going concern of the Company. The Directors have reviewed income and expense projections and the liquidity of the investment portfolio in making their assessment.

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which

the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where otherwise indicated.

IFRS standards that have recently been adopted:

IFRS 16 – Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16 as of the date of initial application of 1 November 2019. IFRS 16 specifies accounting for leases and removes the distinction between operating and finance leases. This standard is not applicable to the Company as it has no leases.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Company adopted IFRIC 23 as of the date of initial application of 1 November 2019. IFRIC 23 seeks to provide clarity on how to account for uncertainty over income tax treatments and specifies that an entity must consider whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that it plans to use in its income tax filing. The interpretation also requires companies to reassess the judgements and estimates applied if facts and circumstances change. The interpretation requires the Company to recognise uncertain tax positions which are more than probable within its financial statements and it could potentially require the Company to recognise tax reclaims filed with HMRC if their recoverability becomes more than probable. The adoption of this interpretation has had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS standards that have yet to be adopted:

Amendments to IFRS 3 – definition of a business (effective 1 January 2020). This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the International Accounting Standards Board, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations. The standard has been endorsed by the European Union (the EU). This standard is unlikely to have any impact on the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – definition of material

(effective 1 January 2020). The amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs require companies to:

- (i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
- (ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and
- (iii) incorporate some of the guidance of IAS 1 about immaterial information.

This standard has been endorsed by the EU. This standard is unlikely to have any impact on the Company.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

2. Accounting policies continued

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - interest rate benchmark reform (effective 1 January 2020). These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with the interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that the Inter Bank Offer Rate (IBOR) reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.

This standard has been endorsed by the EU. This standard is unlikely to have any significant impact on the Company.

IFRS 17 - insurance contracts (effective 1 January 2021). This standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The standard has not been endorsed by the EU. This standard is unlikely to have any impact on the Company as it has no insurance contracts.

(b) Presentation of the Statement of Comprehensive Income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of a revenue and a capital nature has been presented alongside the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Segmental reporting

The Directors are of the opinion that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business being investment business.

(d) Income

Dividends receivable on equity shares are recognised as revenue for the year on an ex-dividend basis. Where no ex-dividend date is available, dividends receivable on or before the year end are treated as revenue for the year. Provision is made for any dividends not expected to be received. Special dividends, if any, are treated as a capital or a revenue receipt depending on the facts or circumstances of each dividend. The return on a debt security is recognised on a time apportionment basis so as to reflect the effective yield on the debt security.

Options may be purchased or written over securities held in the portfolio for generating or protecting capital returns, or for generating or maintaining revenue returns. Where the purpose of the option is the generation of income, the premium is treated as a revenue item. Where the purpose of the option is the maintenance of capital, the premium is treated as a capital item.

Option premium income is recognised as revenue evenly over the life of the option contract and included in the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless the option has been written for the maintenance and enhancement of the Company's investment portfolio and represents an incidental part of a larger capital transaction, in which case any premia arising are allocated to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Deposit interest receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Where the Company has elected to receive its dividends in the form of additional shares rather than in cash, the cash equivalent of the dividend is recognised as revenue. Any excess in the value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised in capital.

(e) Expenses

All expenses, including finance costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses have been charged wholly to the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except as follows:

- expenses which are incidental to the acquisition or sale of an investment are charged to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Details of transaction costs on the purchases and sales of investments are disclosed within note 9 to the financial statements on page 90;
- expenses are treated as capital where a connection with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the investments can be demonstrated;
- the investment management fee and finance costs have been allocated 75% to the capital column and 25% to the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income in line with the Board's expected long-term split of returns, in the form of capital gains and income, respectively, from the investment portfolio.

(f) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that were applicable at the balance sheet date.

Where expenses are allocated between capital and revenue, any tax relief in respect of expenses is allocated between capital and revenue returns on the marginal basis using the Company's effective rate of corporation tax for the accounting period.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated but not reversed at the financial reporting date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more taxation in the future or right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the financial reporting date. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the temporary differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rates applicable to the legal jurisdictions in which they arise.

(g) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its investments at initial recognition as held at fair value through profit or loss and are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with its investment strategy and business model.

All investments are measured initially and subsequently at fair value through profit or loss. Purchases of investments are recognised on a trade date basis. Sales of investments are recognised at the trade date of the disposal.

The fair value of the financial investments is based on their quoted bid price at the financial reporting date, without deduction for the estimated selling costs. This policy applies to all current and non current asset investments held by the Company.

Changes in the value of investments held at fair value through profit or loss and gains and losses on disposal are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as Profits or losses on investments held at fair value through profit or loss. Also included within the heading are transaction costs in relation to the purchase or sale of investments.

For all financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using various valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions adjusted as necessary and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (e.g., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making use of available and supportable market data where possible). See note 2(o) below.

(h) Options

Options are held at fair value through profit or loss based on the bid/offer prices of the options written to which the Company is exposed. The value of the option is subsequently marked-to-market to reflect the fair value through profit or loss of the option based on traded prices. Where the premium is taken to revenue, an appropriate amount is shown as capital return such that the total return reflects the overall change in the fair value of the option. When an option is exercised, the gain or loss is accounted for as a capital gain or loss. Any cost on closing out an option is transferred to revenue along with any remaining unamortised premium.

(i) Other receivables and other payables

Other receivables and other payables do not carry any interest and are short term in nature and are accordingly stated on an amortised cost basis.

(j) Dividends payable

Under IFRS, final dividends should not be accrued in the financial statements unless they have been approved by shareholders before the financial reporting date. Interim dividends should not be accrued in the financial statements unless they have been paid.

Dividends payable to equity shareholders are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(k) Foreign currency translation

Transactions involving foreign currencies are converted at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities and non monetary assets held at fair value are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the financial reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a revenue or capital item depending on the income or expense to which they relate. For investment transactions and investments held at the year end, denominated in a foreign currency, the resulting gains or losses are included in the profit/(loss) on investments held at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and on demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Bank borrowings

Bank overdrafts are recorded as the proceeds received. Finance charges, including any premium payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(n) Share repurchases and re-issues

Shares repurchased and subsequently cancelled – share capital is reduced by the nominal value of the shares repurchased, and the capital redemption reserve is correspondingly increased in accordance with section 733 of the Companies Act 2006. The full cost of the repurchase is charged to the special reserve.

Shares repurchased and held in treasury – the full cost of the repurchase is charged to the special reserve.

Where treasury shares are subsequently reissued

- amounts received to the extent of the repurchase price are credited to the special reserve; and

Notes to the financial statements

continued

2. Accounting policies continued

- any surplus received in excess of the repurchase price is taken to the share premium account.

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and judgements are regularly

evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Directors do not believe that any accounting judgements or estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. There are no critical accounting estimates or judgements.

3. Income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investment income:		
UK dividends	353	312
Overseas dividends	3,606	3,162
Overseas special dividends	–	14
Overseas scrip dividends	56	–
	4,015	3,488
Other income:		
Deposit interest	72	212
Option premium income	2,882	1,968
	2,954	2,180
Total income	6,969	5,668

During the year, the Company received option premium income in cash totalling £2,919,000 (2019: £2,016,000) for writing covered call options for the purposes of revenue generation.

Option premium income is amortised evenly over the life of the option contract and accordingly, during the period, option premiums of £2,882,000 (2019: £1,968,000) were amortised to revenue.

At 31 October 2020, there were 171 open positions (2019: 224) with an associated liability of £348,000 (2019: £482,000).

All derivative transactions were based on constituent stocks in the Russell 1000 Value Index.

Dividends and interest received in cash during the year amounted to £3,411,000 and £72,000 (2019: £2,944,000 and £212,000).

No special dividends have been recognised in capital (2019: £nil).

4. Investment management fee

	2020			2019		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Investment management fee	250	751	1,001	250	752	1,002
Total	250	751	1,001	250	752	1,002

The investment management fee is payable in quarterly arrears, calculated at the rate of 0.75% of the Company's net assets (2019: 0.75%). The investment management fee is allocated 75% to capital reserves and 25% to the revenue reserve. There is no additional fee for company secretarial and administration services.

5. Other operating expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Allocated to revenue:		
Custody fee	6	5
Auditors' remuneration: – audit services ¹	35	29
Registrar's fee	28	32
Directors' emoluments ²	164	133
Broker fees	40	40
Depository fees	13	13
Printing fees	19	22
Legal and professional fees	23	29
Marketing fees	46	26
AIC fees	7	9
FCA fees	8	7
Other administrative costs	62	58
	451	403
Allocated to capital:		
Custody transaction charges	21	21
	472	424
The Company's ongoing charges ³ , calculated as a percentage of average daily net assets and using the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, direct transaction costs, custody transaction charges, VAT recovered, taxation and certain non-recurring items were:	1.06%	1.09%

¹ No non-audit services were provided by auditors.

² Further information on Directors' emoluments can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 54. The Company has no employees.

³ Alternative Performance Measure, see Glossary on page 113.

For the year ended 31 October 2020, expenses of £21,000 (2019: £21,000) were charged to the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These relate to transaction costs charged by the custodian on sale and purchase trades.

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6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge/(credit) in year

	2020			2019		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Current tax:						
Corporation tax	434	(143)	291	290	(143)	147
Double tax relief	(5)	–	(5)	–	–	–
Overseas tax	472	–	472	387	–	387
Total tax (note 6(b))	901	(143)	758	677	(143)	534

(b) Factors affecting total tax charge/(credit) for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020			2019		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Net profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6,268	(18,825)	(12,557)	5,015	5,889	10,904
Net profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	1,191	(3,577)	(2,386)	953	1,119	2,072
Effects of:						
Non taxable UK dividend income	(67)	–	(67)	(59)	–	(59)
Non taxable overseas dividend income	(679)	–	(679)	(604)	–	(604)
Non taxable overseas scrip dividend income	(11)	–	(11)	–	–	–
Net loss/(profit) on investments and options held at fair value through profit or loss	–	3,474	3,474	–	(1,287)	(1,287)
Foreign exchange (profit)/loss	–	(44)	(44)	–	21	21
Double tax relief	(5)	–	(5)	–	–	–
Overseas tax	472	–	472	387	–	387
Disallowed expenses	–	4	4	–	4	4
	(290)	3,434	3,144	(276)	(1,262)	(1,538)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year (note 6(a))	901	(143)	758	677	(143)	534

The Company is exempt from corporation tax on capital gains provided it maintains its status as an investment trust under Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Due to the Company's intention to meet the conditions required to maintain its investment trust status, it has not provided for deferred tax on any capital gains or losses.

7. Dividends

Dividends paid on equity shares	Record date	Payment date	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
4th interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2019 (2018: 2.00p)	29 November 2019	3 January 2020	1,601	1,382
1st interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	3 April 2020	29 April 2020	1,624	1,410
2nd interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	22 May 2020	3 July 2020	1,624	1,455
3rd interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	21 August 2020	1 October 2020	1,615	1,534
Accounted for in the financial statements			6,464	5,781

The total dividends payable in respect of the year ended 31 October 2020 which form the basis of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006, and the amounts declared, meet the relevant requirements as set out in this legislation.

Dividends paid or declared on equity shares:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
1st interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	1,624	1,410
2nd interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	1,624	1,455
3rd interim dividend of 2.00p per share paid for the year ended 31 October 2020 (2019: 2.00p)	1,615	1,534
4th interim dividend of 2.00p per share payable on 4 January 2021 for the year ended 31 October 2020 ¹ (2019: 2.00p)	1,596	1,601
	6,459	6,000

¹ Based on 79,804,044 ordinary shares in issue on 26 November 2020 (the ex-dividend date).

8. Earnings and net asset value per ordinary share

Total revenue and capital return per share and net asset value per share are shown below and have been calculated using the following:

	Year ended 31 October 2020	Year ended 31 October 2019
Net revenue profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (£'000)	5,367	4,338
Net capital (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (£'000)	(18,682)	6,032
Total (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (£'000)	(13,315)	10,370
Equity shareholders' funds (£'000)	126,410	142,786
The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, on which the earnings per ordinary share was calculated was:	80,754,136	72,835,622
The actual number of ordinary shares in issue at the year end, on which the net asset value per ordinary share was calculated was:	79,974,044	78,399,044
Return per share		
Revenue earnings per share (pence)	6.65	5.96
Capital (loss)/earnings per share (pence)	(23.14)	8.28
Total (loss)/earnings per share (pence)	(16.49)	14.24
	As at 31 October 2020	As at 31 October 2019
Net asset value per ordinary share (pence)	158.06	182.13
Ordinary share price (pence)	145.50	186.50

There were no dilutive securities at the year end.

Notes to the financial statements

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9. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
UK listed equity investments held at fair value through profit or loss	5,365	8,770
Overseas listed equity investments held at fair value through profit or loss	114,069	121,755
Derivative financial instruments – written option contracts	(348)	(482)
Total value of financial asset investments and derivatives at 31 October	119,086	130,043
Opening book cost of investments	121,532	105,182
Investment holding gains	8,511	9,327
Opening fair value	130,043	114,509
Analysis of transactions made during the year:		
Purchases at cost	122,956	104,461
Sales proceeds received	(115,627)	(95,699)
(Loss)/gain on investments	(18,286)	6,772
Closing fair value	119,086	130,043
Closing book cost of investments	128,244	121,532
Closing investment holding (losses)/gains	(9,158)	8,511
Closing fair value	119,086	130,043
Comprising of:		
– Equity investments	119,434	130,525
– Derivative financial instruments - written option contracts	(348)	(482)
Total	119,086	130,043

The Company received £115,627,000 (2019: £95,699,000) from investments sold in the year. The book cost of these investments when they were purchased was £116,244,000 (2019: £88,111,000). These investments have been revalued over time and until they were sold any unrealised gains/losses were included in the fair value of the investments.

The revised SORP issued in October 2019 is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. As a result, the loss on disposal of investments of £617,000 (2019: gain of £7,588,000) and loss on revaluation of investments of £17,669,000 (2019: loss of £816,000) have now been combined in the note above. The result of this change in presentation has no impact on the net asset value or total return for both the current year and prior year. No other accounting policies or disclosures have changed as a result of the revised SORP.

During the year, transaction costs of £88,000 (2019: £75,000) were incurred on the acquisition of investments. Costs relating to the disposal of investments during the year amounted to £36,000 (2019: £26,000). All transaction costs have been included within the capital reserve.

10. Other receivables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due from brokers	507	11
Withholding tax recoverable	86	80
Receivable for share issuance	–	555
Prepayments and accrued income	257	198
	850	844

11. Other payables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due to brokers	344	332
Accruals for expenses and interest payable	1,073	856
Taxation payable	178	120
	1,595	1,308

12. Called up share capital

	Number of shares in issue	Treasury shares	Total shares	Nominal value £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital comprised:				
Ordinary shares of 1 pence each				
At 31 October 2019	78,399,044	21,962,261	100,361,305	1,004
Ordinary shares issued from treasury	2,805,000	(2,805,000)	–	–
Ordinary shares bought back into treasury	(1,230,000)	1,230,000	–	–
At 31 October 2020	79,974,044	20,387,261	100,361,305	1,004

During the year ended 31 October 2020, the Company issued 2,805,000 (2019: 9,525,000) shares from treasury for a total consideration including costs of £5,315,000 (2019: £17,252,000).

The Company also bought back and transferred 1,230,000 (2019: nil) shares into treasury for a total consideration including costs of £1,912,000 (2019: £nil).

Since 31 October 2020, 190,000 shares have been bought back and placed in treasury for a total consideration of £294,000.

13. Reserves

	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Special reserve £'000	Distributable reserves		Revenue reserve £'000
				Capital reserve arising on investments sold £'000	Capital reserve arising on revaluation of investments held £'000	
At 31 October 2019	42,596	1,460	36,373	49,921	8,192	3,240
Movement during the year:						
Total comprehensive (loss)/income:						
Net capital loss for the year	–	–	–	(1,432)	(17,250)	–
Net revenue profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	5,367
Transactions with owners, recorded directly to equity:						
Ordinary shares reissued from treasury	1,937	–	3,388	–	–	–
Share issue costs	–	–	(10)	–	–	–
Ordinary shares bought back into treasury	–	–	(1,901)	–	–	–
Share purchase costs	–	–	(11)	–	–	–
Dividends paid	–	–	–	(1,209)	–	(5,255)
At 31 October 2020	44,533	1,460	37,839	47,280	(9,058)	3,352

The share premium account and capital redemption reserve are not distributable profits under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with ICAEW Technical Release O2/17BL on Guidance on Realised and Distributable Profits under the Companies Act 2006, the special reserve and capital reserve may be used as distributable profits for all purposes and, in particular, for the repurchase by the Company of its ordinary shares and for payment as dividends. Accordingly, the total amount of distributable reserves at 31 October 2020 were £79,413,000.

Notes to the financial statements

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14. Risk management policies and procedures

The Company's investment activities expose it to various types of risks 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 shareholders should refer to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive FUND 3.2.2R Disclosures which can be found at blackrock.com/uk/brna for a more detailed discussion of the risks inherent in investing in the Company.

Risk management framework

The following information refers to the risk management framework of the Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM). However, as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Statement on pages 61 and 62 and in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 68, it is the ultimate responsibility of the Board to ensure that the Company's risks are appropriately monitored, and to the extent that elements of this are delegated to third party service providers, the Board is responsible for ensuring that the relevant parties are discharging their duties in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements and taking appropriate action to the extent issues are identified.

The directors of the AIFM review quarterly investment performance reports and receive semi-annual presentations in person from the Investment Manager covering the Company's performance and risk profile during the year. The AIFM has delegated the day-to-day administration of the investment programme to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the Company is managed within the terms of its investment guidelines and limits set out in the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive FUND 3.2.2R Disclosures which can be found at blackrock.com/uk/brna.

The AIFM is responsible for monitoring investment performance, product risk monitoring and oversight and has responsibility for the monitoring and oversight of regulatory and operational risk for the Company. The directors of the AIFM have 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 Risk and Quantitative Analysis Group (RQA) which is a centralised group which performs an independent risk management function. RQA independently identifies, measures and monitors investment risk and tracks the actual risk management practices being deployed across the Company. By breaking down the components of the process, RQA have the ability to determine if the appropriate risk management processes are in place. 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 AIFM reports to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee twice yearly on key risk metrics and risk management processes. In addition, the Depositary monitors the performance of the AIFM and reports to the Audit and Management Engagement Committee. Any significant issues are reported to the Board as they arise.

The risk exposures of the Company are set out as follows:

(a) Market risk

Market risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future values of financial instruments influenced by other price, currency and interest rate movements. It represents the potential loss the Company may suffer through holding market positions in financial instruments in the face of market movements.

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

The VaR calculations are based on a confidence level of 99% with a holding period of not greater than 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 Company will lose less than this number in percentage terms. Therefore, higher VaR numbers indicate higher risk. It is noted that the use of VaR methodology has limitations, namely assumptions that risk factor returns are normally distributed and 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 Company 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 of 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019 (based on a 99% confidence level) was 5.35% and 2.73%, respectively.

(i) Market risk arising from other price risk

Exposure to other price risk

Other 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 issues, recessions, climate change risks or other events could have a significant impact on the Company and the market price of its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Company's net asset value.

The outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now developed into a global pandemic. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19 has adversely affected the economies of many nations across the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets, and could continue to an extent that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty.

The Company is exposed to market price risk arising from its equity investments. The movements in the prices of these investments result in movements in the performance of the Company. Other price risk sensitivity has been covered by the VaR analysis under the market risk section above.

Use of derivatives

The Company may utilise both exchange traded and over-the-counter derivatives, including, but not limited to, options, as part of its investment policy. Options written by the Company provide the purchaser with the opportunity to purchase from or sell the Company the underlying asset at an agreed-upon value either on or before the expiration of the option. Options are generally settled on a net basis.

Management of other price risk

By diversifying the portfolio, where this is appropriate and consistent with the Company's objectives, the risk that a price change of a particular investment will have a material impact on the NAV of the Company is minimised which is in line with the investment objectives of the Company.

The Company's exposure to other changes in market prices at 31 October 2020 on its equity investments was £119,434,000 (2019: £130,525,000).

Concentration of exposure to market risks

An analysis of the Company's investment portfolio is shown on pages 21 to 23. At 31 October 2020, this shows that the majority of the portfolio is invested in the United States. Accordingly, there is a concentration of exposure here, though it is recognised that an investment's country of domicile or of listing does not necessarily equate to its exposure to the economic conditions in that country.

(ii) Market risk arising from foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency sensitivity risk has been covered by the VaR analysis under the market risk section.

The fair values of the Company's monetary items which have foreign currency exposure at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019 are shown on the following page. Where the Company's equity investments which are not monetary items are denominated in a foreign currency, they have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

Notes to the financial statements

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14. Risk management policies and procedures continued

	2020 US dollar £'000	2020 Other £'000	2019 US dollar £'000	2019 Other £'000
Receivables (due from brokers, dividends and other income receivable)	742	26	739	32
Cash and cash equivalents	8,002	–	13,107	–
Payables	(344)	–	(332)	–
Total foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	8,400	26	13,514	32
Investments and options at fair value through profit or loss	100,407	13,318	108,372	13,210
Total net foreign currency exposure	108,807	13,344	121,886	13,242

Management of foreign currency risk

The Investment Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board of the Company on a regular basis.

The Investment Manager measures the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the exchange rate to which the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are exposed.

The Company does not use financial instruments to mitigate the currency exposure in the period between the time that income is included in the financial statements and its receipt. Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against exposure to foreign currency risk.

Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of its reporting currencies relative to other currencies may change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the value of the portion of the Company's assets which are denominated in currencies other than their own currencies.

(iii) Market risk arising from interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk specifically through its cash holdings and its borrowing facility for investment purposes. Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable from any cash at bank and on deposits. The effect of interest rate changes on the earnings of the companies held within the portfolio may have a significant impact on the valuation of the Company's investments. Interest rate sensitivity risk has been covered by the VaR analysis under the market risk section.

Interest rate exposure

The exposure at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019 of financial assets and liabilities to interest rate risk is shown by reference to:

- floating interest rates – when the interest rate is due to be re-set; and
- fixed interest rates – when the financial instrument is due for repayment.

	2020 Within one year £'000	2019 Within one year £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates:		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,069	13,207

The Company did not have any fixed rate exposure at 31 October 2020 or 31 October 2019.

Interest rates received on cash balances or paid on bank overdrafts, respectively, is set out in the table below.

	Interest received %	Interest paid %
2020		
US dollar	0.484	2.529
Sterling	0.141	1.236
2019		
US dollar	1.997	3.771
Sterling	0.400	1.634

Management of interest rate risk

The possible effects on fair value and cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when making investment decisions and borrowings under the overdraft facility.

The Company finances part of its activities through borrowings at levels approved and monitored by the Board of the Company. The Company, generally, does not hold significant cash balances, with short-term borrowings being used when required. Derivative contracts are not used to hedge against the exposure to interest rate risk.

(b) Counterparty credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a financial instrument will fail to fulfil an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company.

The Company is exposed to counterparty credit risk from the parties with which it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default. Counterparty credit risk to the Company arises from transactions to purchase or sell investments and through option writing transactions on equity investments held within the portfolio.

There were no past due assets as of 31 October 2020 (31 October 2019: nil).

The major counterparties engaged with the Company are all widely recognised and regulated entities.

Depository

The Company's Depository is The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited (BNYM or the Depository) (S&P long-term credit rating as at 31 October 2020: AA- (2019: AA-)). All of the equity assets and cash of the Company are held within the custodial network of the global custodian appointed by the Depository. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Depository may cause the Company's rights with respect to its investments held by the Depository to be delayed or limited. The maximum exposure to this risk at 31 October 2020 is the total value of equity investments held with the Depository and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with the requirements of the depository agreement, the Depository will ensure that any agents it appoints to assist in safekeeping the assets of the Company will segregate the assets of the Company. Thus, in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Depository, the Company's non-cash assets are segregated and this reduces counterparty credit risk. The Company will, however, be exposed to the counterparty credit risk of the Depository in relation to the Company's cash held by the Depository. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Depository, the Company will be treated as a general creditor of the Depository in relation to cash holdings of the Company.

Counterparties/Brokers

The Company only invests directly in markets that operate on a 'delivery versus payment' basis and consequently most investment transactions in listed securities involve simultaneous delivery of securities against cash payment using an approved broker. The risk of default is considered minimal and the trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

For a few markets that the Company invests in from time to time, although they operate on a 'delivery versus payment' basis, there may be a very short time gap between stock delivery and payment, giving potential rise to counterparty credit risk with the broker in relation to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short settlement period involved and the high credit quality of the brokers used for those markets.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

14. Risk management policies and procedures continued

Cash held as security by the counterparty to financial derivative contracts is subject to the credit risk of the counterparty. The following table details the total number of counterparties to which the Company is exposed, the maximum exposure to any one counterparty, the collateral held by the Company against this exposure, the total exposure to all other counterparties and the lowest long-term credit rating of any one counterparty (or its ultimate parent if unrated).

	Total number of counterparties	Maximum exposure to any one counterparty ¹ £'000	Collateral held ¹ £'000	Total exposure to all other counterparties ¹ £'000	Lowest credit rating of any one counterparty ² £'000
2020	3	8,069	–	507	BBB+
2019	2	13,207	–	566	A+

¹ Calculated on a net basis.

² S&P ratings.

The Company may also be exposed to counterparty risk should there be any rehypothecation of pledged collateral. Collateral is received/paid where the client service agreement states that there should be collateral movements agreed with the counterparty, where there is a requirement for a mark-to-market process or collateralisation to ensure that the Company is protected against any counterparty default.

Over-the-counter (OTC) financial derivative instruments

During the year ended 31 October 2020 and 2019, the Company wrote covered call option contracts to generate revenue income for the Company. As the call options are covered by dedicated cash or stock resources and no call option contracts were written to manage price risk, there is no impact on the Company's exposure to gearing or leverage as a result of writing covered call options. The notional amount of call options written that were open at 31 October 2020 was £24,640,000 (2019: £22,601,000).

Management of OTC financial derivative instruments

Economic exposure through option writing is restricted such that no more than 20% of the Company's portfolio shall be under option at any given time. Exposures are monitored daily by the Investment Manager and its independent risk management team. The Company's Board also reviews the exposures regularly.

The option positions are diversified across sectors and geographies comprising 171 positions as at 31 October 2020 (2019: 224).

The economic exposures to options can be closed out at any time by the Company with immediate effect. Details of securities and exposures to market risk and credit risk implicit within the options portfolio are given above and on pages 21 to 23.

Collateral

The Company engages in activities which may require collateral to be provided to a counterparty (Pledged Collateral). Cash collateral pledged by the Company is separately identified as an asset in the Statement of Financial Position and is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. No cash collateral was pledged at 31 October 2020 (2019: £nil). The Company has placed stock collateral with counterparties as at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019.

The fair value of securities collateral pledged is reflected in the table below:

	Pledged collateral	
	As at 31 October 2020 £'000	As at 31 October 2019 £'000
Stock collateral	18,912	18,991

The Company is required to pledge collateral to its counterparties for written call options. If the counterparty defaults or enters an insolvency proceeding, return of the collateral may be delayed or limited. If the fair value of the collateral declines, the Company may be required to post additional collateral to the counterparty. The counterparty has the contractual right to liquidate the collateral in connection with such agreements. If the counterparty defaults or enters an insolvency proceeding, return of the collateral may be delayed or limited. For stock collateral pledged, the collateral provided by these counterparties consists of shares admitted to dealing on a regulated market.

Receivables

Amounts due from debtors are disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position as receivables. The counterparties included in receivables are the same counterparties discussed previously under counterparty credit risk and subject to the same scrutiny by the BlackRock RQA Counterparty and Concentration Risk Team (RQA CCR). The Company monitors the ageing of receivables to mitigate the risk of debtor balances becoming overdue.

In summary, the exposure to credit risk at 31 October 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	2020 3 months or less £'000	2019 3 months or less £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	8,069	13,207
Other receivables (amounts due from brokers, accrued share reissues, dividends and interest receivable)	753	844
	8,822	14,051

There were no past due assets as of 31 October 2020 (2019: nil).

Management of counterparty credit risk

RQA CCR are responsible for the risk management of the Company, with duties comprising of identifying, monitoring and managing risk, including counterparty credit risk. RQA CCR are supported in this role by the Investment Manager.

The counterparty/credit risk is managed as follows:

- transactions are only entered into with those counterparties approved by RQA CCR, with a formal review carried out for each new counterparty and with counterparties selected by RQA CCR on the basis of a number of risk migration criteria designed to reduce the risk to the Company of default;
- the creditworthiness of financial institutions with whom cash is held is reviewed regularly by the Investment Manager; and
- the RQA CCR team reviews the credit standard of the Company's brokers on a periodic basis and set limits on the amount that may be due from any one broker.

The Board monitors the Company's counterparty risk by reviewing:

- the semi-annual report from the Depositary, which includes the results of periodic site visits to the Company's Custodian where controls are reviewed and tested;
- the Custodian's Service Organisation Control (SOC 1) reports which include a report by the Custodian's auditor. This report sets out any exceptions or issues noted as a result of the auditor's review of the Custodian's processes;
- the Manager's internal control reports which include a report by the Manager's auditor. This report sets out any exceptions or issues noted as a result of the auditor's review of the Manager's control processes; and
- in addition, the Depositary and the Manager report any significant breaches or issues arising to the Board as soon as these are identified.

Offsetting disclosures

In order to better define its contractual rights and to secure rights that will help the Company mitigate its counterparty risk, the Company may enter into an ISDA Master Agreement or similar agreement with its OTC derivative contract counterparties. An ISDA Master Agreement is an agreement between the Company and the counterparty that governs OTC derivative contracts and typically contains, among other things, collateral posting terms and netting provisions in the event of a default and/or termination event. Under an ISDA Master Agreement, the Company has a contractual right to offset with the counterparty certain derivative financial instruments payables and/or receivables with collateral held and/or posted and create one single net payment in the event of default including the bankruptcy or insolvency of the counterparty. However, bankruptcy or insolvency laws of a particular jurisdiction may impose restrictions on or prohibitions against the right of offset in bankruptcy, insolvency or other events.

Notes to the financial statements

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14. Risk management policies and procedures continued

At 31 October 2020 and 2019, the Company's derivative assets and liabilities (by type) are as follows:

Derivatives	At 31 October 2020		At 31 October 2019	
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Written option contracts	–	(348)	–	(482)
Total derivative assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position	–	(348)	–	(482)
Total assets and liabilities subject to a master netting agreement	–	(348)	–	(482)

The following table presents the Company's derivative liabilities by counterparty, net of amounts available for offset, under a master netting agreement and net of any related collateral paid by the Company at 31 October 2020:

Counterparty	Derivative liabilities subject to a master netting agreement by a counterparty £'000	Derivatives available for offset £'000	Non-cash collateral given £'000	Pledged cash collateral £'000	Net amount of derivative liabilities £'000
At 31 October 2020					
Morgan Stanley	(348)	–	348	–	–
Total as at 31 October 2020	(348)	–	348	–	–
At 31 October 2019					
Morgan Stanley	(482)	–	482	–	–
Total as at 31 October 2019	(482)	–	482	–	–

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk for margin calls on derivative instruments. At the year end, the Company had an overdraft facility of the lower of £10.0 million or 20% of the Company's net assets (2019: lower of £10.0 million or 20% of the Company's net assets). The facility was not utilised during the year.

Liquidity risk exposure

The remaining undiscounted gross cash outflows of the financial liabilities as at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019, based on the earliest date on which payment can be required, were as follows:

	2020 3 months or less £'000	2019 3 months or less £'000
Amounts due to brokers, accruals and provisions	1,417	1,308
Derivative financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	348	482
	1,765	1,790

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 liquidity needs. However, the timely sale of trading positions can be impaired by many factors including decreased trading volume and increased price volatility. As a result, the Company may experience difficulties in disposing of assets to satisfy liquidity demands. Liquidity risk is not significant as the Company's assets are investments in listed securities that are readily realisable.

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

For the avoidance of doubt, none of the assets of the Company are subject to special liquidity arrangements.

(d) Valuation of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are either carried in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value (investment and derivatives) or at an amount which is a reasonable approximation of fair value (due from brokers, dividends and interest receivable, due to brokers, accruals, cash at bank and bank overdrafts). IFRS 13 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The valuation techniques used by the Company are explained in the accounting policies note 2(g) to the Financial Statements on page 85.

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset as follows.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – Quoted market price for identical instruments in active markets

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques using observable inputs

This category includes instruments valued using quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data. Valuation techniques used for non-standardised financial instruments such as options, currency swaps and other over-the-counter derivatives include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs

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

This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant entity determined adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments and instruments for which there is no active market. The Investment Manager considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The 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.

Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' inputs requires significant judgement by the Investment Manager.

Over-the-counter derivative option contracts have been classified as Level 2 investments as their valuation has been based on market observable inputs represented by the underlying quoted securities to which these contracts expose the Company.

Notes to the financial statements

continued

14. Risk management policies and procedures continued

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The below sets out fair value measurements using the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss at 31 October 2020	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets:				
Equity investments	119,434	–	–	119,434
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments – written options	–	(348)	–	(348)
	119,434	(348)	–	119,086

Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss at 31 October 2019	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets:				
Equity investments	130,525	–	–	130,525
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments – written options	–	(482)	–	(482)
	130,525	(482)	–	130,043

There were no transfers between levels for financial assets and financial liabilities during the year recorded at fair value as at 31 October 2020 and 31 October 2019. The Company did not hold any Level 3 securities throughout the financial year or as at 31 October 2020 (2019: nil).

(e) Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern; and
- to achieve an annual dividend target and, over the long term, capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities quoted in the U.S., with a focus on companies that pay and grow their dividends.

This is to be achieved through an appropriate balance of equity capital and gearing. The Company operates a flexible gearing policy which depends on prevailing conditions.

The Company's total capital at 31 October 2020 was £126,410,000 (2019: £142,786,000), comprising a bank overdraft of £nil (2019: £nil) and equity shares, capital and reserves of £126,410,000 (2019: £142,786,000).

Under the terms of the overdraft facility agreement, the Company's total indebtedness shall at no time exceed 20% of the Company's net asset value.

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager, monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes:

- the planned level of gearing, which takes into account the Investment Manager's view on the market; and
- the need to buy back equity shares, either for cancellation or to be held in treasury, or the reissue of shares held in treasury which takes account of the difference between the NAV per share and the share price (i.e. the level of share price discount or premium).

The Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements:

- as a public company, the Company has a minimum share capital of £50,000; and
- in order to be able to pay dividends out of profits available for distribution, the Company has to be able to meet one of the two capital restrictions tests imposed on investment companies by law.

During the year, the Company complied with the externally imposed capital requirements to which it was subject.

15. Related party disclosure

Directors' Emoluments

Disclosures of the Directors' interests in the ordinary shares of the Company and fees and expenses payable to the Directors are set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 54 and 56. At 31 October 2020, £14,000 (2019: £14,000) was outstanding in respect of Directors' fees.

Significant Holdings

The following investors are:

- a. funds managed by the BlackRock Group or are affiliates of BlackRock Inc. (Related BlackRock Funds); or
- b. investors (other than those listed in (a) above) who held more than 20% of the voting shares in issue in the Company and are, as a result, considered to be related parties to the Company (Significant Investors).

As at 31 October 2020

Total % of shares held by Related BlackRock Funds	Total % of shares held by Significant Investors who are not affiliates of BlackRock Group or BlackRock, Inc.	Number of Significant Investors who are not affiliates of BlackRock Group or BlackRock, Inc.
1.7	n/a	n/a

As at 31 October 2019

Total % of shares held by Related BlackRock Funds	Total % of shares held by Significant Investors who are not affiliates of BlackRock Group or BlackRock, Inc.	Number of Significant Investors who are not affiliates of BlackRock Group or BlackRock, Inc.
1.4	n/a	n/a

16. Transactions with the Investment Manager and AIFM

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited (BFM) provides management and administration services to the Company under a contract which is terminable on six months' notice. BFM has (with the Company's consent) delegated certain portfolio and risk management services, and other ancillary services, to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (BIM (UK)). Further details of the investment management contract are disclosed in the Directors' Report on pages 45 and 46.

The investment management fee due for the year ended 31 October 2020 amounted to £1,001,000 (2019: £1,002,000). At the year end, £725,000 was outstanding in respect of the management fee (2019: £546,000).

In addition to the above services, BlackRock has provided marketing services. The total fees paid or payable for these services for the year ended 31 October 2020 amounted to £46,000 excluding VAT (2019: £26,000). Marketing fees of £31,000 excluding VAT (2019: £23,000) were outstanding as at the year end.

The ultimate holding company of the Manager and the Investment Manager is BlackRock, Inc. a company incorporated in Delaware USA. During the period, PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (PNC) was a substantial shareholder in BlackRock, Inc. PNC did not provide any services to the Company during the financial year ended 31 October 2019 and the period up to the 11 May 2020, when PNC announced its intent to sell its investment in BlackRock, Inc. through a registered offering and related buyback by BlackRock, Inc.

17. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 October 2020 (2019: nil).



Additional information



2020 has provided the portfolio with a unique opportunity as the utilities sector has underperformed the broader market year-to-date in an environment where the opposite is expected. Consequently we have increased our exposure given attractive valuations.

PHOTO COURTESY OF EDISON INTERNATIONAL

Shareholder information

Financial calendar

The timing of the announcement and publication of the Company's results may normally be expected in the months shown below:

February	Annual results and Annual Report and Financial Statements published.
March	Annual General Meeting.
June	Half yearly figures announced and Half Yearly Financial Report published.

Quarterly dividends

Dividends are paid quarterly as follows:

Period ending	Ex-date	Payment date
31 January	March	April
30 April	May	July
31 July	August	October
31 October	November	January

Payment of dividends

Cash dividends will be sent by cheque to the first-named shareholder at their registered address. Dividends may also be paid direct into a shareholder's bank account via BACSTEL-IP (Bankers' Automated Clearing Service – Telecom Internet Protocol). This may be arranged by contacting the Company's registrar, Computershare Investor Services PLC, through their secure website investorcentre.co.uk, or by telephone on 0370 873 5879, or by completing the Mandate Instructions section on the reverse of your dividend counterfoil and sending this to the Company's registrar, Computershare. Dividend confirmations will be sent to shareholders at their registered address, unless other instructions have been given, to arrive on the payment date.

Dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP)

Shareholders may request that their dividends be used to purchase further shares in the Company. Dividend reinvestment forms may be obtained from Computershare Investor Services PLC, through their secure website investorcentre.co.uk, or by telephone on 0370 873 5879. Shareholders who have already opted to have their dividends reinvested do not need to reapply.

Share prices

The Company's mid-market share price is quoted daily in The Financial Times and The Times under 'Investment Companies' and in The Daily Telegraph under 'Investment Trusts'. The share price is also available on the BlackRock website at blackrock.com/uk/brna.

ISIN/SEDOL numbers

The ISIN/SEDOL numbers and mnemonic codes for the Company's ordinary shares are:

	Ordinary shares
ISIN	GB00B7W0XJ61
SEDOL	B7W0XJ6
Reuters code	BRNA.L
Bloomberg code	BRNA LN

Dividend tax allowance

The annual tax-free allowance on dividend income across an individual's entire share portfolio is £2,000. Above this amount, individuals pay tax on their dividend income at a rate dependent on their income tax bracket and personal circumstances.

The Company continues to provide registered shareholders with a confirmation of the dividends paid and this should be included with any other dividend income received when calculating and reporting total dividend income received. It is the shareholder's responsibility to include all dividend income when calculating any tax liability.

If you have any tax queries, please contact a financial advisor.

Share dealing

Investors wishing to purchase more shares in the Company or sell all or part of their existing holding may do so through a stockbroker. Most banks also offer this service. Alternatively, they can do so by creating a Trading Account at www.computershare.com/dealing/uk. To purchase this investment, you must have read the Key Information Document before the trade can be executed. Computershare can email or post this to you.

For existing shareholders, not looking to purchase shares, the Company's registrar, Computershare, has an internet and telephone share dealing service. The telephone share dealing service is available on 0370 703 0084. To access the internet share dealing service, you will need to access www.computershare.com/dealing/uk using your shareholder reference number, which can be found on paper or electronic communications that you have previously received from Computershare.

Internet dealing – The fee for this service is 1% of the value of the transaction (subject to a minimum of £30).

Telephone dealing – The fee for this service will be 1% of the value of the transaction (plus £50).

CREST

The Company's shares may be held in CREST, an electronic system for uncertificated securities trading.

Private investors can continue to retain their share certificates and remain outside the CREST system. Private investors are able to buy and sell their holdings in the same way as they did prior to the introduction of CREST, although there may be differences in dealing charges.

Risk factors

- Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.
- The value of your investment in the Company and the income from it can fluctuate as the value of the underlying investments fluctuate.
- The price at which the Company's shares trade on the London Stock Exchange is not the same as their net asset value (NAV) (although they are related) and therefore you may realise returns which are lower or higher than NAV performance.

Electronic proxy voting

Shareholders are able to submit their proxy votes electronically via Computershare's internet site at eproxyappointment.com using their shareholder reference number, control number and a unique identification PIN which will be provided with voting instructions and the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

CREST members who wish to appoint one or more proxies or give an instruction through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so by using the procedures described in the CREST manual. More details are set out in the notes on the Form of Proxy and the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

Nominee code

Where shares are held in a nominee company name, the Company undertakes:

- to provide the nominee company with multiple copies of shareholder communications, so long as an indication of quantities has been provided in advance; and
- to allow investors holding shares through a nominee company to attend general meetings, provided the correct authority from the nominee company is available.

Nominee companies are encouraged to provide the necessary authority to underlying shareholders to attend the Company's general meetings.

Publication of net asset value/Portfolio analysis

The net asset value per share (NAV) of the Company is calculated daily, with details of the Company's investments and performance being published monthly.

The daily NAV and monthly information are released through the London Stock Exchange's Regulatory News Service and are available on the BlackRock website at blackrock.com/uk/brna through the Reuters News Service under the code 'BLRKINDEX', on page 8800 on Topic 3 (ICV terminals) and under 'BLRK' on Bloomberg (monthly information only).

Individual Saving Account (ISA)

ISAs are a tax-efficient method of investment and the Company's shares are eligible investments for inclusion within stocks and shares Individual Savings Accounts. In the 2020/2021 tax year investors have an annual ISA allowance of £20,000 (2019/2020: £20,000) which can be invested in either cash or shares.

Online access

Other details about the Company are available on the BlackRock website at blackrock.com/uk/brna. The financial statements and other literature are published on the website. Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in their jurisdiction.

Shareholders can also manage their shareholding online by using Investor Centre, Computershare's secure website, at investorcentre.co.uk. To access Computershare's website you will need your shareholder reference number (SRN) which can be found on paper or electronic communications you have previously received from Computershare. Listed below are the most frequently used features of the website.

- Holding enquiry – view balances, values, history, payments and reinvestments.
- Payments enquiry – view your dividends and other payment types.
- Address change – change your registered address.
- Bank details update – choose to receive your dividend payment directly into your bank account instead of by cheque.
- e-Comms sign-up – choose to receive email notification when your shareholder communications become available instead of paper communications.
- Outstanding payments – reissue payments using the online replacement service.
- Downloadable forms – including dividend mandates, stock transfer, dividend reinvestment and change of address forms.

Shareholder information

continued

Shareholder enquiries

The Company's registrar is Computershare Investor Services PLC. Certain details relating to your holding can be checked through the Computershare Investor Centre website. As a security check, specific information needs to be input accurately to gain access to an individual's account. This includes your shareholder reference number, available from your share certificate, dividend confirmation statement or other electronic communications you have previously received from Computershare. The address of the Computershare website is investorcentre.co.uk. Alternatively, please contact the registrar on 0370 873 5879.

Changes of name or address must be notified in writing either through Computershare's website, or to the registrar at:

Computershare Investor Services PLC
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol BS99 6ZZ

General enquiries

Enquiries about the Company should be directed to:

The Secretary
BlackRock North American Income Trust plc
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL
Telephone: 020 7743 3000
Email: cosec@blackrock.com

Analysis of ordinary shareholders

as at 31 October 2020

By type of holder

	Number of holders	% of total 2020	% of total 2019	Number of shares	% of total 2020	% of total 2019
Individuals	58	8.5	7.3	1,139,690	1.4	1.8
Bank or Nominees	604	89.1	90.6	78,482,616	98.1	97.7
Investment Trust	2	0.3	0.3	8,856	0.0	0.0
Insurance Company	1	0.2	0.1	107,436	0.1	0.1
Other Company	9	1.3	1.2	203,030	0.3	0.3
Pension Trust	1	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0
Other Corporate Body	3	0.4	0.4	32,415	0.1	0.1
	678	100.0	100.0	79,974,044	100.0	100.0

By size of holding

Range	Number of holders	% of total 2020	% of total 2019	Number of shares	% of total 2020	% of total 2019
1-10,000	400	59.0	64.1	1,764,645	2.2	2.8
10,001-100,000	186	27.4	24.7	5,271,216	6.6	7.1
100,001-1,000,000	72	10.6	8.3	25,476,390	31.9	26.4
1,000,000-5,000,000	18	2.7	2.8	36,163,472	45.2	55.6
5,000,000 and above	2	0.3	0.1	11,298,321	14.1	8.1
	678	100.0	100.0	79,974,044	100.0	100.0

Excludes treasury shares of 20,387,261.

Historical record

Year ended 31 October	Ordinary shares in issue ex. Treasury	Treasury shares	Net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders £'000	Net asset value per ordinary share – undiluted p	Ordinary share price p	Revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders £'000	Revenue earnings per share p	Dividend per share p
2013	99,361,305	–	111,289	112.00	112.50	3,254	4.28	4.00
2014	100,361,305	–	121,199	120.76	112.00	4,256	4.25	4.00
2015	80,039,044	20,322,261	98,046	122.50	113.00	3,833	4.54	4.30
2016	68,949,044	31,412,261	109,479	158.78	155.75	3,730	5.17	4.70
2017	68,874,044	31,487,261	118,295	171.76	160.50	3,731	5.41	4.95
2018	68,874,044	31,487,261	120,945	175.60	169.50	3,556	5.16	8.00
2019	78,399,044	21,962,261	142,786	182.13	186.50	4,338	5.96	8.00
2020	79,974,044	20,387,261	126,410	158.06	145.50	5,367	6.65	8.00

Management and other service providers

Registered Office

(Registered in England and Wales, No. 8196493)
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL

Investment Manager and Secretary

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited¹
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL
Telephone: 020 7743 3000
Email: cosec@blackrock.com

Alternative Investment Fund Manager

BlackRock Fund Managers Limited¹
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL

Depository, Custodian, Banker and Fund Accountant

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited¹
One Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5AJ

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services PLC¹
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol BS99 6ZY
Telephone: 0370 873 5879

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

Stockbroker

Cenkos Securities plc¹
6.7.8 Tokenhouse Yard
London EC2R 7AS

Solicitor

Gowling WLG (UK) LLP
4 More London Riverside
London SE1 2AU

¹ Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

AIFMD disclosures

Report on remuneration

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive (the AIFMD), requires certain disclosures to be made with regard to the remuneration policy of the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM). Details of the BlackRock AIFM Remuneration Policy (the Policy) are disclosed on BlackRock's website at blackrock.com/uk/brna.

Quantitative remuneration disclosures

Disclosures in accordance with FUND 3.3.5, Article 22(2)e and 22(2)f of the AIFMD and Article 107 of the Delegated Regulation are disclosed on the website at blackrock.com/uk/brna.

Leverage

The Company may employ leverage and borrow cash in accordance with its stated investment policy or investment strategy. The Company may also employ leverage in its investment programme through foreign exchange forward contracts. The use of borrowings and leverage has attendant risks and can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Company's investment portfolio may be subject.

Consistent with its investment objectives and policy, the Company may utilise a variety of exchange traded and over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments such as covered call options as part of its investment policy. The use of derivatives may expose the Company to a higher degree of risk. No derivatives were used for leverage purposes during the year.

For the purposes of this disclosure, leverage is any method by which the Company's exposure is increased, whether through borrowing of cash or securities, or leverage embedded in foreign exchange forward contracts or by any other means. The AIFMD requires that each leverage ratio be expressed as the ratio between a Company's exposure and its NAV, and prescribes two required methodologies, the gross methodology and the commitment methodology (as set out in AIFMD Level 2 Implementation Guidance), for calculating such exposure.

Using the methodologies prescribed under the AIFMD, the leverage of the Company is disclosed in the table below:

	Commitment leverage as at 31 October 2020	Gross leverage as at 31 October 2020
Leverage ratio	0.97	1.08

Other risk disclosures

The financial risk disclosures relating to risk framework and liquidity risk are set out in note 14 to the notes to the Financial Statements.

Pre investment disclosures

The AIFMD requires certain information to be made available to investors in AIFs before they invest and requires that material changes to this information be disclosed in the Annual Report of each AIF. An Investor Disclosure Document, which sets out information on the Company's investment strategy and policies, leverage, risk, liquidity, administration, management fees, conflicts of interest and other shareholder information is available on the website at blackrock.com/uk/brna.

There have been no material changes (other than those reflected in these financial statements) to this information requiring disclosure. Any information requiring immediate disclosure pursuant to the AIFMD will be disclosed to the London Stock Exchange through a primary information provider.

CAROLINE DRISCOLL

For and on behalf of
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Company Secretary
5 February 2021

Information to be disclosed in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.4

The disclosures below are made in compliance with the requirements of Listing Rule 9.8.4.

9.8.4 (1) The Company has not capitalised any interest in the period under review.

9.8.4 (2) The Company has not published any unaudited financial information in a class 1 circular or prospectus or any profit forecast or profit estimate.

9.8.4 (3) This provision has been deleted.

9.8.4 (4) The Company does not have any long-term incentive schemes in operation.

9.8.4 (5) and (6) No Director of the Company has waived or agreed to waive any current or future emoluments from the Company.

9.8.4 (7) In the year under review, the Company has reissued 2,805,000 shares from treasury at a premium to NAV at an average price of 189.84p per share and for a total consideration of £5,325,000 excluding costs.

The Company is a stand-alone entity therefore Listing Rules 9.8.4 (8) and 9.8.4 (9) are not applicable.

9.8.4 (10) There were no contracts of significance subsisting during the period under review to which the Company is a party and in which a Director of the Company is or was materially interested; or between the Company and a controlling shareholder.

9.8.4 (11) This provision is not applicable to the Company.

9.8.4 (12) and (13) There were no arrangements under which a shareholder has waived or agreed to waive any dividends or future dividends.

9.8.4 (14) This provision is not applicable to the Company.

CAROLINE DRISCOLL

For and on behalf of
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Company Secretary
5 February 2021

Glossary

Alternative performance measure (APM)

An APM is a measure of performance or financial position that is not defined in applicable accounting standards and cannot be directly derived from the financial statements.

The Company's APMs are set out below and are cross-referenced where relevant to the financial inputs used to derive them as contained in other sections of the Annual Report.

Benchmark

The Company's benchmark index, used for performance comparative purposes, is the Russell 1000 Value Index calculated in sterling terms with dividends reinvested.

Closed-end company

An investment trust works along the same lines as a unit trust, in that it pools money from investors which is then managed on a collective basis. The main difference is that an investment trust is a company listed on the Stock Exchange and, in most cases, trading takes place in shares which have already been issued, rather than through the creation or redemption of units. As the number of shares which can be issued or cancelled at any one time is limited, and requires the approval of existing shareholders, investment trusts are known as closed end funds or companies. This means that investment trusts are not subject to the same liquidity constraints as open ended funds and can therefore invest in less liquid investments.

Discount and premium*

Investment trust shares can frequently trade at a discount to NAV. This occurs when the share price (based on the mid-market share price) is less than the NAV and investors may therefore buy shares at less than the value attributable to them by reference to the underlying assets. The discount is the difference between the share price and the NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. As at 31 October 2020 the share price was 145.50p (2019: 186.50p) and the NAV 158.06p (2019: 182.13p), therefore the discount was 7.9% (2019: premium of 2.4%) (please see note 8 of the financial statements).

A premium occurs when the share price (based on the mid-market share price) is more than the NAV and investors would therefore be paying more than the value attributable to the shares by reference to the underlying assets. For example, if the share price was 180.00p and the NAV 178.00p, the premium would be 1.1%.

Discounts and premiums are mainly the consequence of supply and demand for the shares on the stock market.

Gearing and borrowings

Investment companies can borrow to purchase additional investments. This is called 'gearing'. It allows investment companies to take advantage of a long-term view on a sector or to take advantage of a favourable situation or a particularly attractive stock without having to sell existing investments.

Gearing works by magnifying a company's performance. If a company 'gears up' and then markets rise and returns on the investments outstrip the costs of borrowing, the overall returns to investors will be even greater. But if markets fall and the performance of the assets in the portfolio is poor, then losses suffered by the investor will also be magnified.

The Company may achieve gearing through borrowings or the effect of gearing through an appropriate balance of equity capital and borrowings.

Leverage

Leverage is defined in the AIFM Directive as 'any method by which the AIFM increases the exposure of an AIF it manages whether through borrowing of cash or securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means'.

Leverage is measured in terms of 'exposure' and is expressed as a ratio of net asset value:

$$\text{Leverage ratio} = \frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Net assets}}$$

The Directive sets out two methodologies for calculating exposure. These are the Gross Method and the Commitment Method. The treatment of cash and cash equivalent balances in terms of calculating what constitutes an 'exposure' under AIFMD differs for these two methods. The definitions for calculating the Gross Method exposures require that 'the value of any cash and cash equivalents which are highly liquid investments held in the base currency of the AIF, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and provide a return no greater than the rate of a three-month high quality government bond' should be excluded from exposure calculations.

NAV and share price return (with dividends reinvested)*

Performance statistics enable the investor to make performance comparisons between investment trusts with different dividend policies. The performance measures the combined effect of any dividends paid, together with the rise or fall in the share price or NAV. This is calculated by the movement in the share price or NAV plus the dividends paid by the Company assuming these are reinvested in the Company at the prevailing NAV/share price (please see note 8 of the financial statements for the audited inputs to the calculations).

* Alternative performance measures.

NAV total return	Page	31 October 2020	31 October 2019
Closing NAV per share (pence)	89	158.06	182.13
Add back interim and final dividends (pence)	89	8.00	8.00
Effect of dividend reinvestment (pence)		(0.09)	0.47
Adjusted closing NAV (pence)		165.97	190.60 (a)
Opening NAV per share (pence)	89	182.13	175.60 (b)
NAV total return (c = ((a - b)/b)) (%)		(8.9)	8.5 (c)

Share price total return	Page	31 October 2020	31 October 2019
Closing share price (pence)	89	145.50	186.50
Add back interim and final dividends (pence)	89	8.00	8.00
Effect of dividend reinvestment (pence)		(0.46)	0.46
Adjusted closing share price (pence)		153.04	194.96 (a)
Opening share price (pence)	89	186.50	169.50 (b)
Share price total return (c = ((a - b)/b)) (%)		(17.9)	15.0 (c)

Net asset value per share (Cum income NAV)

This is the value of the Company's assets attributable to one ordinary share. It is calculated by dividing 'equity shareholders' funds' by the total number of ordinary shares in issue (excluding treasury shares). For example, as at 31 October 2020, equity shareholders' funds were worth £126,410,000 and there were 79,974,044 ordinary shares in issue (excluding treasury shares); the undiluted NAV was therefore 158.06p per ordinary share (please see note 8 of the financial statements for the audited inputs to the calculations).

Equity shareholders' funds are calculated by deducting from the Company's total assets, its current and long-term liabilities and any provision for liabilities and charges.

Net asset value per share (Capital only NAV)*

The capital only NAV is a popular point of reference when comparing a range of investment trusts. This NAV focuses on the value of the Company's assets disregarding the current period revenue income, on the basis that most trusts will distribute substantially all of their income in any financial

period. It is also the measure adopted by the Association of Investment Companies for preparation of statistical data. It is calculated by dividing 'equity shareholders' funds' (excluding current period revenue) by the total number of ordinary shares in issue.

As at 31 October 2020, equity shareholders' funds (excluding current year net revenue) amounted to £125,297,000 and there were 79,974,044 ordinary shares in issue (excluding treasury shares); therefore the capital only NAV was 156.67p.

Equity shareholders' funds (excluding current period revenue of £125,297,000) are calculated by deducting from the Company's net assets (£126,410,000) its current period revenue (£5,367,000) and adding back the interim dividends paid from revenue (£4,254,000).

Ongoing charges ratio*

$$\text{Ongoing charges (\%)} = \frac{\text{Annualised ongoing charges}}{\text{Average undiluted net asset value in the period}}$$

Ongoing charges are those expenses of a type which are likely to recur in the foreseeable future, whether charged to capital or revenue, and which relate to the operation of the investment company as a collective fund. Ongoing charges are based on costs incurred in the year as being the best estimate of future costs and include the annual management charge.

As recommended by the AIC in its guidance, ongoing charges are calculated using the Company's annualised recurring revenue and capital expenses (excluding finance costs, direct transaction costs, custody transaction charges, VAT recovered, taxation and certain non-recurring items) expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Company during the year.

The inputs that have been used to calculate the ongoing charges percentage are set out in the following table.

Ongoing charges calculation	Page	31 October 2020 £'000	31 October 2019 £'000
Management fee	86	1,001	1,002
Other operating expenses	87	451	403
Total management fee and other operating expenses		1,452	1,405 (a)
Average daily net assets in the year		137,506	128,817 (b)
Ongoing charges (c = a/b)		1.06%	1.09% (c)

* Alternative performance measures.

Glossary

continued

Options and options overwriting strategy

An option is a contract that offers the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a security or other financial asset at an agreed-upon price (the strike price) during a certain period of time or on a specific date (exercise date) for a fee (the premium). The sale of call or put options on stocks that are believed to be overpriced or underpriced, based on the assumption that the options will not be exercised, is referred to as an 'options overwriting' strategy.

The seller of the option collects a premium but, if the option subsequently expires without being exercised, there will be no downside for the seller. However, if the stock rises above the exercise price the holder of the option is likely to exercise the option and this strategy can reduce returns in a rising market.

The Company employs an options overwriting strategy but seeks to mitigate risk by utilising predominantly covered call options (meaning that call options are only written in respect of stocks already owned within the Company's portfolio such that, if the options are exercised, the Company does not need to purchase stock externally at fluctuating market prices to meet its obligations under the options contract). Any use of derivatives for efficient portfolio management and options for investment purposes will be made on the basis of the same principles of risk spreading and diversification that apply to the Company's direct investments.

Quoted securities and unquoted securities

Quoted securities are securities that trade on an exchange for which there is a publicly quoted price. Unquoted securities are financial securities that do not trade on an exchange and for which there is not a publicly quoted price.

Revenue profit and revenue reserves

Revenue profit is the net revenue income earned after deduction of fees and expenses allocated to the revenue account and taxation suffered by the Company. Revenue reserves is the undistributed income that the Company keeps as reserves. Investment trusts do not have to distribute all the income they generate after expenses. They may retain up to 15% of revenue generated which will be held in a revenue reserve. This reserve can be used at a later date to supplement dividend payments to shareholders.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are shares that a company keeps in its own treasury which are not currently issued to the public. These shares do not pay dividends, have no voting rights and are not included in a company's total issued share capital amount for calculating percentage ownership. Treasury stock may have come from a repurchase or buy back from shareholders, or it may never have been issued to the public in the first place. Treasury shares may be reissued from treasury to the public to meet demand for a company's shares in certain circumstances.

Yield*


The yield is the amount of cash (in percentage terms) that is returned to the owners of the security, in the form of interest or dividends received from it. Normally, it does not include price variations, distinguishing it from performance (with dividends reinvested).

	31 October 2020	31 October 2019	
Dividends paid/payable (pence) ¹	8.00	8.00	(a)
Ordinary share price (pence)	145.50	186.50	(b)
Yield (c = a/b) (%)	5.5	4.3	(c)

¹ Comprising dividends declared/paid for the twelve months to 31 October.

* Alternative performance measures.





Annual general meeting



We have increased exposure to the consumer staples sector over the year. We prefer companies with underappreciated growth profiles, the ability to cut costs or improve margins, and sticky customer bases.

Notice of annual general meeting

Notice is hereby given that the eighth Annual General Meeting of BlackRock North American Income Trust plc will be held at the offices of BlackRock at 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL on Tuesday, 23 March 2021 at 12.00 noon to consider and, if thought fit, pass Resolutions 1 to 11 inclusive as Ordinary Resolutions and Resolutions 12 to 14 as Special Resolutions.

Ordinary business

1. To receive the report of the Directors of the Company and the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2020, together with the report of the auditors thereon.
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 October 2020, excluding any content relating to the remuneration policy of the Company.
3. That shareholders approve the Company's dividend policy to continue to pay four quarterly interim dividends, which in the year under review have totalled 8.00p per share.
4. To re-elect Simon Miller as a Director.
5. To re-elect Christopher Casey as a Director.
6. To re-elect Andrew Irvine as a Director.
7. To re-elect Alice Ryder as a Director.
8. To re-elect Melanie Roberts as a Director.
9. To reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.
10. To authorise the Audit and Management Engagement Committee to determine the auditors' remuneration.

Special business

Ordinary resolutions

11. That, in substitution for all existing authorities, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act), to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities in the Company (as described in that section) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £79,784 (being 10% of the aggregate nominal amount of the issued ordinary share capital, excluding treasury shares, of the Company at the date of this notice), provided this authority shall (unless previously revoked) expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2022, but the Company shall be entitled to make offers or agreements before the expiry of this authority which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot such

securities pursuant to any such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Special resolutions

12. That, in substitution for all existing authorities and subject to the passing of resolution numbered 11 above, the Directors of the Company be and are hereby empowered pursuant to sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of the Act) and to sell equity securities held by the Company as treasury shares (as defined in section 724 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority granted by the resolution numbered 11 above, as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotments and sales of equity securities, provided that this power:
 - (a) shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2022, except that the Company may before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted or sold after such expiry and notwithstanding such expiry the Directors may allot and sell equity securities in pursuance of such offer or agreements;
 - (b) shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities and/or the sale of equity securities held in treasury for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £79,784 (representing 10% of the aggregate nominal amount of the issued share capital, excluding treasury shares, of the Company at the date of this notice); and
 - (c) shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities at a price of not less than the net asset value per share as close as practicable to the allotment or sale.
13. That in substitution for the Company's existing authority to make market purchases of ordinary shares of 1p each in the Company (Ordinary Shares), the Company be and is hereby generally and, subject as hereinafter appears, unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) to make market purchases of Ordinary Shares (within the meaning of section 693 of the Act) provided that:
 - (a) the maximum number of Ordinary Shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 11,959,628 or, if less, that number of Ordinary Shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued ordinary share capital (excluding treasury shares) at the date of the Annual General Meeting;
 - (b) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for any such Ordinary Share shall be 1p being the nominal value per share;

- (c) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for any such Ordinary Share shall be the higher of (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations (as derived from the Official List) of the Ordinary Shares for the five dealing days prior to the date on which the market purchase is made and (ii) the higher of the price quoted for (a) the last independent trade of and (b) the highest independent bid for, any number of Ordinary Shares on the trading venue where the purchase is carried out; and
- (d) unless renewed, the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2022 save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase Ordinary Shares under the authority hereby conferred and may make a purchase of Ordinary Shares pursuant to any such contract notwithstanding such expiry.

All Ordinary Shares purchased pursuant to the above authority shall be either:

- (i) held, sold, transferred or otherwise dealt with as treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of the Act; or
 - (ii) cancelled immediately upon completion of the purchase.
14. That the draft Articles of Association produced to the meeting and marked 'A' (and for the purposes of identification initialled by the Chairman of the meeting) be hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association.

By order of the Board

CAROLINE DRISCOLL

For and on behalf of the Board
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
Company Secretary
5 February 2021

Registered Office:
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL

Notice of annual general meeting

continued

Notes:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting convened by the above Notice is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to exercise all or any of the rights of the member to attend, speak and vote in his place. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. If a member appoints more than one proxy to attend the meeting, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member.
2. To appoint a proxy, you may use the Form of Proxy enclosed with this Notice of Annual General Meeting. To be valid, the Form of Proxy, together with the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified or office copy of the same, must be completed and returned to the office of the Company's registrar in accordance with the instructions thereon as soon as possible and in any event by not later than 12.00 noon on 19 March 2021 (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted). Amended instructions must also be received by the Company's registrar by the deadline for receipt of Forms of Proxy. Alternatively, you can vote or appoint a proxy electronically by visiting eproxyappointment.com. You will be asked to enter the Control Number, the Shareholder Reference Number and PIN which are printed on the Form of Proxy. The latest time for the submission of proxy votes electronically is 12.00 noon on 19 March 2021 (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted).
3. Completion and return of the Form of Proxy will not prevent you from attending the meeting and voting in person.
4. Proximity Voting – if you are an institutional investor you may also be able to appoint a proxy electronically via the Proximity platform, a process which has been agreed by the Company and approved by the Registrar. For further information regarding Proximity, please go to www.proximity.io. Your proxy must be lodged by 12.00 noon on 19 March 2021 (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) in order to be considered valid. Before you can appoint a proxy via this process you will need to have agreed to Proximity's associated terms and conditions. It is important that you read these carefully as you will be bound by them and they will govern the electronic appointment of your proxy.
5. Any person receiving a copy of this Notice as a person nominated by a member to enjoy information rights under section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 (a Nominated Person) should note that the provisions in Notes 1 and 2 above concerning the appointment of a proxy or proxies to attend the meeting in place of a member, do not apply to a Nominated Person as only ordinary shareholders have the right to appoint a proxy. However, a Nominated Person may have a right under an agreement between the Nominated Person and the member by whom he or she was nominated to be appointed, or to have someone else appointed, as proxy for the meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may have a right under such agreement to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights at the meeting.
6. Nominated Persons should also remember that their main point of contact in terms of their investment in the Company remains the member who nominated the Nominated Person to enjoy the information rights (or perhaps the custodian or broker who administers the investment on their behalf). Nominated Persons should continue to contact that member, custodian or broker (and not the Company) regarding any changes or queries relating to the Nominated Person's personal details and interest in the Company (including any administrative matter). The only exception to this is where the Company expressly requests a response from the Nominated Person.
7. Pursuant to regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, only ordinary shareholders registered in the register of members of the Company by not later than 6.00 p.m. on 19 March 2021 shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at such time. If the meeting is adjourned, the time by which a person must be entered on the register of members of the Company in order to have the right to attend and vote at the adjourned meeting is 6.00 p.m. two days prior to the time of the adjournment. Changes to the register of members after the relevant times shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.
8. In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior holder who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and, for this purpose, seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members of the Company in respect of the relevant joint holding.
9. Shareholders who hold their shares electronically may submit their votes through CREST, by submitting the appropriate and authenticated CREST message so as to be received by the Company's Registrar not later than 12.00 noon on 19 March 2021 (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted). Instructions on how to vote through CREST can be found by accessing the following website: euroclear.com/CREST. Shareholders are advised that CREST and the internet are the only methods by which completed proxies can be submitted electronically.
10. If you are a CREST system user (including a CREST personal member) you can appoint one or more proxies or give an instruction to a proxy by having an appropriate CREST message transmitted. To appoint one or more proxies or to give an instruction to a proxy (whether previously appointed or otherwise) via the CREST system, CREST messages must be received by Computershare (ID number 3RA50) not later than 12.00 noon on 19 March 2021 (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted). For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp generated by the CREST system) from which Computershare is able to retrieve the message. CREST personal members or other CREST sponsored members should contact their CREST sponsor for assistance with appointing proxies via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings please refer to the CREST manual. The Company may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.
11. If the Chairman, as a result of any proxy appointments, is given discretion as to how the votes subject of those proxies are cast and the voting rights in respect of those discretionary proxies, when added to the interest in the Company's securities already held by the Chairman, result in the Chairman holding such number of voting rights that he has a notifiable obligation under the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, the Chairman will make the necessary notifications to the Company and the Financial Conduct Authority. As a result, any member holding 3% or more of the voting rights in the Company, who grants the Chairman a discretionary proxy in respect of some or all of those voting rights and so would otherwise have a notification obligation under the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, need not make a separate notification to the Company and the Financial Conduct Authority.
12. Any question relevant to the business of the meeting may be asked at the meeting by anyone permitted to speak at the meeting. A shareholder may alternatively submit a question in advance by a letter addressed to the Company Secretary at the Company's registered office. Under Section 319A of

the Companies Act 2006, the Company must answer any question a shareholder asks relating to the business being dealt with at the meeting, unless (i) answering the question would interfere unduly with the preparation for the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information; (ii) the answer had already been given on a website in the form of an answer to a question; or (iii) it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered.

13. Any corporation which is a member can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a member provided that, if it is appointing more than one corporate representative, it does not do so in relation to the same shares. It is therefore no longer necessary to nominate a designated corporate representative.
14. Under section 527 of the Companies Act 2006, members meeting the threshold requirements set out in that section have the right to require the Company to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter relating to:
 - (i) the audit of the Company's accounts (including the auditors' report and the conduct of the audit) that are laid before the meeting; or
 - (ii) any circumstance connected with an auditor of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous meeting at which annual accounts and reports were laid in accordance with section 437 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company may not require the members requesting such website publication to pay its expenses in complying with sections 527 or 528 of the Companies Act 2006. Where the Company is required to place a statement on a website under section 527 of the Companies Act 2006, it must forward the statement to the Company's auditors not later than the time when it makes the statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the meeting includes any statement that the Company has been required under section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 to publish on a website.

15. Further information regarding the meeting which the Company is required by section 311A of the Companies Act 2006 to publish on a website in advance of the meeting (including this Notice), can be accessed at blackrock.com/uk/brna.
16. As at 5 February 2021 (being the last practicable date prior to the publication of this Notice of Annual General Meeting), the Company's issued share capital comprised 79,784,044 ordinary shares of 1p each, excluding shares in treasury. Each ordinary share carries the right to one vote and therefore the total number of voting rights in the Company as at 5 February 2021 is 79,784,044.
17. No service contracts exist between the Company and any of the Directors, who hold office in accordance with letters of appointment and the Articles of Association.

Share fraud warning

Be ScamSmart



Investment scams are designed to look like genuine investments



Spot the warning signs

Have you been:

- contacted out of the blue
- promised tempting returns and told the investment is safe
- called repeatedly, or
- told the offer is only available for a limited time?

If so, you might have been contacted by fraudsters.

Avoid investment fraud

1 Reject cold calls

If you've received unsolicited contact about an investment opportunity, chances are it's a high risk investment or a scam. You should treat the call with extreme caution. The safest thing to do is to hang up.

2 Check the FCA Warning List

The FCA Warning List is a list of firms and individuals we know are operating without our authorisation.

3 Get impartial advice

Think about getting impartial financial advice before you hand over any money. Seek advice from someone unconnected to the firm that has approached you.

Report a scam

If you suspect that you have been approached by fraudsters please tell the FCA using the reporting form at www.fca.org.uk/consumers. You can also call the FCA Consumer Helpline on **0800 111 6768**

If you have lost money to investment fraud, you should report it to Action Fraud on 0300 123 2040 or online at www.actionfraud.police.uk

Find out more at www.fca.org.uk/scamsmart

Remember: if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is!

BlackRock®



blackrock.com/uk/brna