

BLACKROCK®

BlackRock Energy and Resources Income Trust plc

Key risk factors

Capital at risk. All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of your investment and the income from it will vary and your initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed. Overseas investments will be affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company invests in economies and markets which may be less developed. Compared to more established economies, the value of investments may be subject to greater volatility due to increased uncertainty as to how these markets operate.

BlackRock Energy and Resources Income Trust plc invests in mining shares which typically experience above average volatility when compared to other investments. Trends which occur within the general equity market may not be mirrored by mining securities.

The Company may from time to time utilise gearing. A fuller definition of gearing is given in the glossary.

Options

The Company writes options for income generation and efficient portfolio management. 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. A fuller definition of the options strategy is given in the glossary.

Company objective

To achieve an annual dividend target and, over the long term, capital growth by investing primarily in securities of companies operating in the mining and energy sectors.

Fund information (as at 30/09/19)	
Net asset value – capital only:	77.90p
Net asset value cum income*:	78.54p
Share price:	71.40p
Discount to NAV (cum income):	9.1%
Net yield:	5.6%
Gearing - cum income:	7.7%
Total assets:	£95.5m
Ordinary shares in issue:	114,531,198
Gearing range (as a % of net assets):	0-20%
Ongoing charges**:	1.4%

^{*} Includes net revenue of 0.64p.

^{**} Calculated as a percentage of average net assets and using expenses, excluding any interest costs and excluding taxation for the year ended 30 November 2018.

Country allocations (as at 30/09/19)	% of total assets
Global	66.5
Canada	11.5
USA	11.4
Australia	5.4
Latin America	4.2
Asia	2.0
Africa	0.5
Net Current Liabilities^	-1.5
	100.0

[^] Total Liabilities for the purposes of these calculations exclude bank overdrafts, and the net current asset figure shown in the tables above therefore exclude bank overdrafts equivalent to 7.3% of the Company's net asset value.

Allocations are as of the date shown and do not necessarily represent current or future portfolio holdings.

A full disclosure of portfolio investments for the Company as at 30 June 2019 has been made available on the Company's website at the link given below:

https://www.blackrock.com/uk/individual/literature/policies/comitportfolio-disclosure.pdf

Comments from the portfolio managers:

Please note that the commentary below includes historic information on sector performance, commodity price performance and the Company's NAV performance.

The figures shown relate to past performance. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product or strategy.

Commenting on the markets, Olivia Markham and Tom Holl, representing the Investment Manager noted:

The Company's NAV increased by 0.6% during the month of September (in Sterling terms).

September was characterised by a raft of weak economic data. In the UK, the IHS Markit Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for services fell to a 6 month low of 49.5, signalling a contraction in the sector. Elsewhere, China's manufacturing sector shrank for a fifth consecutive month, with the PMI released by the National Bureau of Statistics coming in at 49.8. Within the US, whilst there was a modest improvement in perceived relations between the US and China, there is an ongoing enquiry regarding the impeachment of President Trump. In other news, the Federal Reserve (Fed) cut US interest rates by a further 0.25%. Despite this weak economic backdrop, equity markets remained resilient, with the MSCI World Index rising by 2.1%.

Within the energy sector, there was an attack on key Saudi Oil infrastructure during the month, which impacted the world's largest oil processing facility, Abqaiq. A reported 5.7 million barrels per day of production (~6% of the world's supply) was affected, which marked the largest oil market outage since the first Gulf War in 1990. There was an initial spike in the oil price, however it was later announced that the tenure of the outage would be shorter than originally anticipated, which resulted in the oil price returning some of its initial gains. However, this event has elevated geopolitical risks in the region and has highlighted the vulnerability of Saudi's oil infrastructure. Any additional attacks could lead to a further rise in the oil price. Against this backdrop, the oil price was volatile but ultimately weakened over the month, with Brent and WTI (West Texas Intermediate) returning -0.2% and -1.9%, to end the period at prices of \$60/bbl and \$54/bbl respectively. European Natural Gas prices also plummeted to a 10-year low, due to rising gas imports from Russia and the US, which has resulted in an oversupplied market.

In the mined commodity space, the precious metals gave back some of their strong year-to-date gains, with gold and silver prices falling by 3.6% and 7.2% respectively in September. Whilst the US interest rate cut was positive for gold, it had been expected and language from the US Fed was perceived as more hawkish than expected. Elsewhere the base metals were mixed, with the copper price rising by 0.7% but aluminium and nickel prices falling by 1.3% and 4.4% respectively. Meanwhile, bulk commodities were strong, with the iron ore (62% fe) price up by 9.3% on stronger Chinese imports.

All data points in US Dollar terms unless otherwise specified. Commodity price moves sourced from Thomson Reuters Datastream.

Information correct as at 28 October 2019. Any opinions or forecasts represent an assessment of the market environment at a specific time and are not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research, investment advice or a recommendation.

Ten largest investments (in % total assets order 30/09/19)

Company	Region of risk	% total assets
First Quantum Minerals	Global	7.7
BHP	Global	7.2
Royal Dutch Shell 'B'	Global	6.7
Barrick Gold	Global	5.6
BP Group	Global	5.4
Chevron	Global	5.1
Exxon Mobil	Global	4.7
Total	Global	3.9
Rio Tinto	Global	3.6
Vale-ADS	Latin America	2.9

*The holding in First Quantum Minerals includes both an equity holding and a holding in several bonds.

The specific companies identified and described above do not represent all of the companies purchased or sold, and no assumptions should be made that the companies identified and discussed were or will be profitable.

Sector allocations (as at 30/09/19)	% of total assets
Integrated Oil	33.3
Diversified Mining	19.5
Gold	14.0
Copper	10.6
Exploration & Production	8.3
Industrial Minerals	5.0
Silver	3.4
Distribution	2.5
Diamonds	2.3
Electricity	2.0
Steel	0.6
Net Current Liabilities^	-1.5
	100.0

^ Total Liabilities for the purposes of these calculations exclude bank overdrafts, and the net current asset figure shown in the tables above therefore exclude bank overdrafts equivalent to 7.3% of the Company's net asset value.

Allocations are as of the date shown and do not necessarily represent current or future portfolio holdings.

Annual performance to the last quarter end (as at 30/09/19)

	30/09/18 30/09/19 %	30/09/17 30/09/18 %	30/09/16 30/09/17 %	30/09/15 30/09/16 %	30/09/14 30/09/15 %
Net asset value	-3.7	17.6	5.5	44.8	-39.9
Share price	-5.7	16.9	0.0	44.9	-41.4

Cumulative performance (as at 30/09/19)

Sterling	1M%	3M%	6M%	1Y%	3Y%	5Y%
Net asset value	0.6	-4.2	-0.2	-3.7	19.5	4.1
Share price	5.7	-1.9	-3.7	-5.7	10.3	-6.4

The figures shown relate to past performance. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product or strategy.

The above Net Asset Value (NAV) performance statistics are based on a NAV including income with any dividends reinvested on the ex-dividend date, net of ongoing charges. The Company does not have in place any performance fee arrangements. A fuller definition of ongoing charges, which include the annual management fee, is given in the glossary.

Share price performance figures are calculated on a mid market basis in sterling terms with income reinvested on the ex-dividend date.

The performance of the Company's portfolio, or Net Asset Value ("NAV") performance, is not the same as share price performance and shareholders may not realise returns which are the same as NAV performance.

Sources: BlackRock, Datastream.

The latest performance data can be found on the BlackRock website at blackrock.com/uk/beri

Non-Mainstream Pooled Investments status

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that its securities can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisors to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's rules in relation to non-mainstream pooled investments (NMPI) and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The securities are excluded from the Financial Conduct Authority's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream pooled investments because they are shares in an investment trust.

Key company details

Fund characteristics:	
Launch date	13 December 2005
Dealing currency	Sterling
Association of Investment Companies sector (AIC)	Commodities and natural resources
Benchmark	n/a
Traded	London Stock Exchange
Management:	
Alternative investment fund manager (with effect from 2 July 2014)	BlackRock Fund Managers Limited
Portfolio managers	Olivia Markham & Tom Holl
Annual management fee	0.95% on the first £250 million of gross assets and 0.90% thereafter
	0.0070
Financial calendar:	
Financial calendar: Year end	30 November
Year end	30 November July (half yearly)
Year end Results announced Annual General	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final)
Year end Results announced Annual General Meeting	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final) March April/July/October and
Year end Results announced Annual General Meeting Dividends paid	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final) March April/July/October and
Year end Results announced Annual General Meeting Dividends paid Fund codes:	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final) March April/July/October and January (quarterly)
Year end Results announced Annual General Meeting Dividends paid Fund codes: ISIN	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final) March April/July/October and January (quarterly) GB00B0N8MF98
Year end Results announced Annual General Meeting Dividends paid Fund codes: ISIN Sedol	30 November July (half yearly) January/February (final) March April/July/October and January (quarterly) GB00B0N8MF98 B0N8MF9

Glossary of terms

DISCOUNT/PREMIUM

Investment trust shares frequently trade at a discount or premium to NAV. This occurs when the share price is less than (a discount) or more than (a premium) the NAV. The discount or premium is the difference between the share price (based on mid-market share prices) and the NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV.

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

GEARING

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 the company's performance. If a company 'gears up' and then markets rise and the 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.

NET YIELD

The net yield is calculated using total dividends declared in the last 12 months (as at date of this factsheet) as a percentage of month end share price.

NAV (Net Asset Value)

A company's undiluted NAV is its available shareholders' funds divided by the number of shares in issue (excluding treasury shares), before making any adjustment for any potentially dilutive securities which the Company may have in issue, such as subscription shares, convertible bonds or treasury shares. A diluted NAV is calculated on the assumption that holders of any convertibles have converted, subscription shares have been exercised and treasury shares are re-issued at the mid-market price, to the extent that the NAV per share is higher than the price of each of these shares or securities and that they are 'in the money'.

The aim is to ensure that shareholders have a full understanding of the potential impact on the Company's NAV if these instruments had been exercised on a particular date

ONGOING CHARGES RATIO

Ongoing charges (%) = Annualised ongoing charges

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, excluding the costs of acquisition/disposal of investments, financing charges and gains/losses arising on investments. Ongoing charges are based on costs incurred in the year as being the best estimate of future costs and include the annual management fee.

OPTIONS

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 down side 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 writes options to generate income and for efficient portfolio management. Risk is mitigated by ensuring that any call options are covered (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.



Want to know more?





Risks:

Capital at risk The value of investments and the income from them can fall as well as rise and are not guaranteed. You may not get back the amount originally invested.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product or strategy.

Changes in the rates of exchange between currencies may cause the value of investments to diminish or increase. Fluctuation may be particularly marked in the case of a higher volatility fund and the value of an investment may fall suddenly and substantially. Levels and basis of taxation may change from time to time.

BlackRock has not considered the suitability of this investment against your individual needs and risk tolerance. To ensure you understand whether this product is suitable, please read the Key Information Document (KID) and the current Annual and Half Yearly Financial Reports which are available on http://blackrock.co.uk/brci and which provide more information about the risk profile of the investment. We recommend you seek independent professional advice prior to investing.

If after reading this factsheet you have any questions or would like any additional information, please contact your financial adviser or speak to our Investor Services Team.

The purpose of this factsheet is to provide summary information concerning the Company and does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell its shares. If you are in any doubt as to the suitability of any of our funds for your investment needs, please contact your Financial Adviser.

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