BLACKROCK®



BLACKROCK FUNDS

2012 Tax Guide

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Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not federally insured by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a fund before investing. The prospectus for each fund contains this and other information.

You may obtain a prospectus by visiting our website at www.blackrock.com/funds, calling us at (800) 441-7762 or by mailing your request to:

BlackRock Funds PO Box 9819 Providence, RI 02940

Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest or send money.

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BLACKROCK®

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of BlackRock Funds®, I am pleased to provide you with the BlackRock Funds 2012 Tax Guide. This tool is designed to help simplify your 2012 tax reporting.

The Guide explains the purpose of your BlackRock 2012 tax documents and how to record this information on your tax return. The Guide also provides sample tax forms and gives you step-by-step instructions for each form, including definitions and explanations. For your convenience, we have included a list of commonly asked questions on page 12 of the booklet.

We hope you will find your BlackRock Funds 2012 Tax Guide informative and helpful. Of course, if you have specific questions regarding this data or your investment in the BlackRock Funds, please call us at (800) 441-7762. We also suggest that you consult your tax advisor regarding your specific tax situation as the Guide should not be considered tax advice.

Thank you for your continued investment in the BlackRock Funds.

Sincerely,

Frank Porcelli

Managing Director and Head of Private Client Group,

BlackRock Advisors, Inc.

Frank Parcell

2012 Form 1099-DIV

Dividend and Capital Gain Distributions

Every shareholder, with certain exceptions defined by the Internal Revenue Code, who has received \$10 or more in taxable dividends or distributions receives a Form 1099-DIV. Form 1099-DIV is also sent to account holders for whom backup withholding was taken on certain reportable transactions.

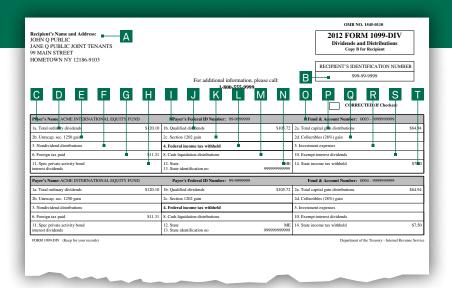
Your Form 1099-DIV lists all federally taxable dividend and capital gain distributions of \$10 or more paid to your mutual fund accounts. If your account is invested in more than one fund, the 1099-DIV information for each fund has been consolidated and mailed to you in a single package. However, shareholders with more than one type of account—for example, an individual account and another account that is jointly owned—will receive a separate package of tax forms for each account. The dividends and capital gains shown on Form 1099-DIV must be reported on your 2012 federal income tax return, even if you reinvested your distributions in additional fund shares instead of receiving them in cash.

If you have one of the following types of accounts, you will not receive Form 1099-DIV:

- Individual Retirement Accounts and other tax-deferred accounts (including Roth and Traditional IRAs, Rollover IRAs, SEP and SIMPLE IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts and qualified tuition plan accounts)
- Pension, 403(b), profit sharing and money purchase plans
- Accounts owned by corporations, certified nonresident aliens and
- certain tax-exempt organizations

Foreign Investment Distributions

Form 1099-DIV may list a foreign tax credit that the Fund paid with gross distributions. If an amount is shown in box 6, please refer to the instructions for filing your personal income tax return.



- A Account registration and address
- B Your Taxpayer Identification Number; this information may or may not be masked
- The Fund's name
- Total amount of qualified and non-qualified dividends and short-term capital gains distributed in 2012
- Shows unrecaptured
 Section 1250 gain from
 certain depreciable
 real property
- Lists any part of your distribution that is nontaxable because it is a return of your cost or other basis
- Box 6 lists your proportionate share of any foreign taxes you paid in 2012

- Amount of tax-exempt interest subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT): this amount is included in the total shown in S
- The Fund's Federal
 Taxpayer Identification
 Number
- Amount of qualified dividends distributed in 2012
- K Section 1202 gain
- Amount of taxes withheld if you were subject to backup withholding
- M Total amount of liquidation distributions paid to you in 2012
- N Shows State and State Identification number (state where state taxes were withheld from)

- Your Fund and account number
- Total amount of longterm capital gains distributed in 2012
- Shows 28% rate gain from sales or exchanges of collectibles
- Your share of expenses of a nonpublicly offered regulated investment company, generally a nonpublicly offered mutual fund
- Amount of tax-exempt interest, including exempt interest dividends from mutual fund, paid in 2012
- Amount of state taxes withheld if you were subject to backup withholding

The information on your Form 1099-DIV is reported to the IRS.

2012 Form 1099-B

Proceeds from Redemption or Exchange of Securities

All redemptions (sales) or exchanges made in non-retirement mutual fund accounts, except money market accounts, must be reported on Form 1099-B. Form 1099-B reports the gross proceeds from the sale or exchange of your mutual fund shares in 2012 less any contingent deferred sales charge deducted from the gross proceeds of the transaction.

Effective tax year 2012, Form 1099-B will also report cost basis information for your mutual fund redemption(s), if available. The layout of Form 1099-B has changed significantly and information is now broken out into the following five sections based on the categorization of the redemption and the cost basis information available:

Section 1: Short-Term Transactions for Which Basis Is Reported to the IRS. If information is reported in this section, the portion of the redemption is categorized as a short term capital gain. The cost basis information listed in boxes 3, 5 and 6a will be reported to the IRS. This information should be transposed onto Form 8949 where further adjustments may be made, if necessary.

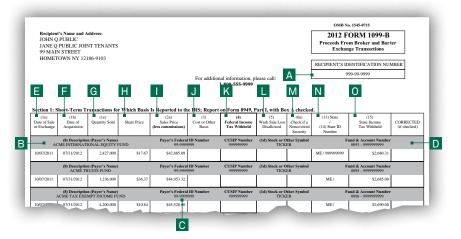
Section 2: Short-Term Transactions for Which Basis Is Not Reported to the IRS. If information is reported in this section, the portion of the redemption is categorized as a short term capital gain. The cost basis information listed in boxes 3, 5 and 6a will not be reported to the IRS. This information can be used as a guide to help determine your cost basis.

Section 3: Long-Term Transactions for Which Basis Is Reported to the IRS. If information is reported in this section, the portion of the redemption is categorized as a long term capital gain. The cost basis information listed in boxes 3, 5 and 6a will be reported to the IRS. This information should be transposed onto Form 8949 where further adjustments may be made, if necessary.

Section 4: Long-Term Transactions for Which Basis Is Not Reported to the IRS. If information is reported in this section, the portion of the redemption is categorized as a long term capital gain. The cost basis information listed in boxes 3, 5 and 6a will not be reported to the IRS. This information can be used as a guide to help determine your cost basis.

Section 5: Transactions for Which Basis Is Not Reported to the IRS and for Which Short- or Long-Term Determination is Unknown. If information is reported in this section, there is not enough information available to determine the cost basis for your redemption or exchange.

Please consult your tax advisor for advice on the cost basis information needed for Form 8949 and Schedule D.



- A Your Taxpayer Identification Number; this information may or may not be masked
- B The Fund's name
- The Fund's
 Federal Taxpayer
 Identification Number
- Your Fund and account number
- Date of each transaction made during the year
- Date shares were purchased

- G Number of shares redeemed
 - NAV or price per share redeemed for each transaction
- Gross proceeds (less commissions) from each transaction made during the year
- Shows the cost or other basis of securities sold
- Amount of federal taxes withheld if you were subject to backup withholding

- Amount of sales price that is disallowed due to purchase and redemption within 30 days
- This will be checked if shares were acquired prior to January 1, 2012
- N Shows State and State Identification number (state where state taxes were withheld from)
- Amount of state taxes withheld if you were subject to back up withholding

The information on your Form 1099-B is reported to the IRS with the exception of cost basis information that may be displayed within Section 2 and Section 4.

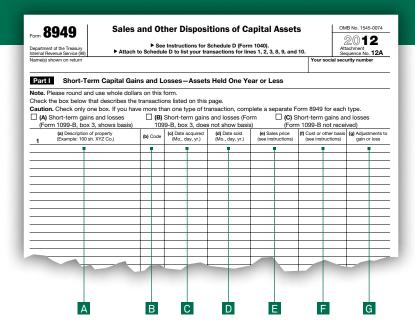
Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets

Please note that the IRS has made significant changes to the method in which capital gains and losses are reported. In past years, capital gains and losses were reported on Schedule D, Form 1040 (Capital Gains and Losses). Information reported to you on Form 1099-B will need to be entered on Form 8949 (Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets).

Capital gain distributions paid by your mutual funds that are reported on Form 1099-DIV will continue to be entered directly on Schedule D. Form 8949 is used to report capital gains and losses that may have resulted from the sale or exchange of your mutual fund shares in 2012. You will receive Form 1099-B if you sold or exchanged shares in your non-money market or non-retirement mutual fund account.

The IRS considers an exchange of shares to be the same as a sale of shares. As noted in the sample at right, enter the information from your Form 1099-B in the appropriate areas of Form 8949. Part I of the form is for short-term gains or losses and Part II is for long-term gains or losses. Each sale must be reported separately.

Once Form 8949 has been prepared for your mutual fund investments, the total short-term capital gains and losses and the total long-term capital gains and losses generally must be entered in the appropriate boxes on Schedule D. For additional information about completing Form 8949 or Schedule D, please review the Form 8949 or Schedule D instructions issued by the IRS or consult your tax advisor.



- A Column (a) Enter your Fund name and the number of shares sold or exchanged
- B In order to explain any adjustment to gain or loss in column (g), put the appropriate code in column (b)
- Column (c) Enter the trade date you acquired your shares; use "various" for shares purchased on multiple dates

- Column (d) Enter the trade date you sold or exchanged your shares (Form 1099-B, Box 1a)
- Column (e) Enter the amount of your cash proceeds (Form 1099-B. Box 2a)
- Column (f) Enter your cost basis
- Enter in this column any necessary adjustments to gain or loss. Enter negative amounts in parentheses.

 Also enter a code in column (b) to explain your adjustment

2012 Form 1099-R

Distributions from Retirement Plans

Form 1099-R reports both full and partial distributions from your mutual fund retirement plan accounts.

- If you have more than one retirement plan account with a taxable distribution in our family of mutual funds, you will receive one consolidated Form 1099-R.
- If you have more than one type of retirement account with us for example, a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA—separate Forms 1099-R will be produced for distributions from each type of retirement account.

Please note that we do not report distributions from retirement accounts held by other custodians.

You will receive a Form 1099-R if you withdrew assets from your retirement plan account, even if you rolled them over and reinvested them in another retirement plan account within 60 days. You will also receive a Form 1099-R if you took your retirement account dividend distributions in cash, but not if they are reinvested into your retirement account. If you took more than one distribution from your retirement account in 2012, the distributions have been aggregated according to the type of distribution as defined by the IRS distribution code.

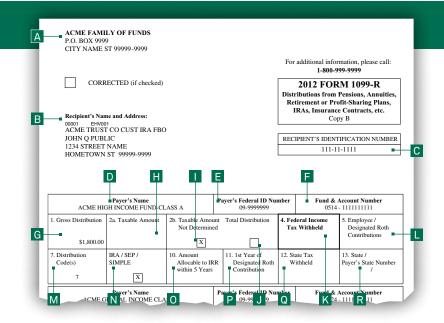
You will receive a Form 1099-R if you converted your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in 2012.

You will not receive a Form 1099-R if you arranged to move your IRA account as a trustee-to-trustee transfer of assets directly to another IRA account without taking possession of the funds.

You will receive a year-end statement in January 2013 that reports the value of your account as of December 31, 2012.

Please consult your tax advisor for guidance on reporting the information from Form 1099-R on your tax return.

The information on your Form 1099-R is reported to the IRS. In some cases, a copy of Form 1099-R must be filed with your tax return.



- The Fund's mailing address
- Account registration and address
- Your Taxpayer
 Identification
 Number; this
 information may or
 may not be masked
- The Fund's name
- The Fund's
 Federal Taxpayer
 Identification Number
- Your Fund and account number
- G Total dollar amount of the distribution(s) from your retirement account in 2012
- Taxable amount of your distribution(s)

- An "x" here indicates your Funds are unable to determine the taxable amount of your distribution(s)
- An "x" here indicates a total distribution of account assets as of 12/31/2012 (There is no share balance left)
- Amount of Federal taxes withheld from the distribution
- The portion that is your basis in a designated Roth account
- M Distribution codes identify the type of distribution(s) you received (A complete list of distribution codes appears on the back of the form)

- N Indicates if your account is a Traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA
- Amount allocable to IRR within 5 years
- The 1st year you made a contribution to the designated Roth account
- Amount of State taxes withheld from the distribution, if applicable
- The state and state id that taxes were paid to

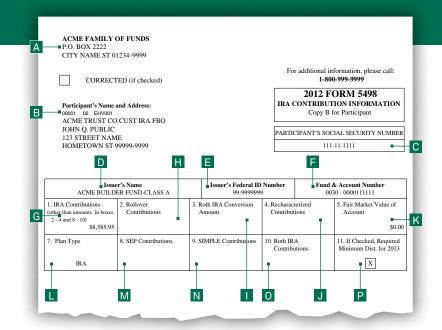
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2012 Form 5498

IRA Contribution Information

Form 5498 reports all contributions to IRA accounts for tax year 2012. Since contributions can be made until April 15, 2013 for 2012, your form will be mailed to you by May 31, 2013. The information is reported to the IRS, but you don't have to file it with your 2012 tax return. Form 5498 also reports the fair market value of your IRA account as of December 31, 2012. This information may be reported to you on your year-end transaction history statement instead of Form 5498, since Form 5498 will not be generated if you did not make any contributions to your IRA accounts.

Note: A direct trustee-to-trustee transfer will not generate a Form 5498.



- A The Fund's mailing address
- B Account registration and address
- Your Taxpayer
 Identification
 Number; this
 information may or
 may not be masked
- The Fund's name
- The Fund's
 Federal Taxpayer
 Identification Number
- Your Fund and account number
- G Shows contributions to your traditional IRA made in 2012 for 2012 or through April 15, 2013 for 2012

- Shows any rollover made in 2012, including direct rollovers made to an IRA
- Amount converted to a Roth IRA
- Contributions (plus earnings) recharacterized from one type of IRA to another in 2012
- Fair market value of IRA account on the last business day of 2012 (fair market value is determined by multiplying the number of shares in your accounts by the net asset values on the last business day of the year)
- The type of IRA account

- M Contributions made to a SEP IRA in 2012
- Contributions made to a SIMPLE IRA in 2012
- Shows contributions to your Roth IRA made in 2012 for 2012 or through April 15, 2013 for 2012
- An "x" here indicates you must take a required minimum distribution (RMD) for 2013

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Answers to Commonly Asked Questions

Q. Does information on my tax forms get reported to the IRS?

A. Yes, tax reporting information is reported to the IRS using the appropriate forms. Generally, Forms 1099-DIV, 1099-B, and 1099-R will be reported on or before March 31, 2013 Form 5498 will be reported on or before May 31, 2013.

Q. What do I do if my Tax ID Number printed on the form is incorrect?

A. To change your Tax ID number please send us a Form W-9 with your correct Tax ID number. You can obtain Form W-9 at your local post office, online at www.irs.gov or by calling your Investment Program's toll-free telephone number shown on your tax forms.

Q. What is a capital gain?

A. There are two types of capital gains:

Capital Gain (Personal) results when an individual sells mutual fund shares for a profit and is the difference between an asset's purchase price and selling price.

Capital Gain Distribution (Portfolio) results when a net profit is made by the mutual fund in buying and selling portfolio holdings during a given year. The IRS considers capital gains distributions from a mutual fund as a taxable activity, even if the shareholder reinvests the proceeds back into the fund.

Q. Does my mutual fund have a tax advisor or anyone who can help me fill out my return?

A. Our telephone representatives will be happy to help you with questions and information about your accounts; however, we cannot provide tax advice. For assistance in filling out your return, you should contact your tax advisor.

Q. Why are my tax-exempt dividend distributions being reported to the IRS?

A. Tax-exempt dividend distributions paid to you in 2012 are required to be reported on Form 1099-DIV, even though these distributions may be excludable from your gross income.

You should also be aware that in some cases the calculation of a mutual fund's income distributions cannot be completed until the end of a fund's fiscal year. Occasionally, these year-end calculations result in reclassifying income distributions made during the year to a different type of income. One possible effect of income reclassification is that income originally thought to be 100% tax-exempt may be reclassified as a type of income that is reported on as dividend income.

For this reason, the amount of tax-exempt dividends reported in box 10 of Form 1099-DIV may be different than the amounts previously reported on your transaction confirmations or periodic statements. You should use only the amounts reported to you on Form 1099-DIV when preparing your income tax return.

Answers to Commonly Asked Questions

Q. Why doesn't the income amounts on my Form 1099-DIV match the amounts on my year-end or quarterly statements?

A. Occasionally, mutual funds determine that income previously distributed to shareholders as one type of income may need to be reclassified into a different category of income for tax reporting purposes. For example, qualified dividend income is not segregated from non-qualified dividend income on your periodic statements, but it is correctly broken out in box 1b on your 2012 Form 1099-DIV. Another example is if a tax-exempt dividend distribution must be reclassified as a taxable distribution.

Q. Will my conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA affect my tax return?

A. Yes, converting from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA is reportable to the IRS. Please consult your tax advisor for assistance.

Q. How are my IRA contributions reported to the IRS?

A. If you are an IRA shareholder, Form 5498 will be mailed to you under separate cover no later than May 31, 2013.

Q. Why did I not receive a Form 1099-INT for my tax-exempt securities?

A. The information previously supplied on the Form 1099-INT for tax exempt (Box 8) and Alternative Minimum Tax (Box 9) is now being reported to the IRS on Form 1099-DIV box 10 & 11.

Q. Where is my Cost Basis Statement?

Beginning January 1, 2012, reportable redemptions from your non-retirement account will display the appropriate gain / loss information categorized by section on Form 1099-B if certain data is available. This requirement was enacted as part of the Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008. Essentially, the data that used to be displayed on the Cost Basis Statement is now reported on Form 1099-B. Depending on the information available, cost basis data may also be reported to the IRS.

Q. I am taking periodic distributions from my retirement account that are part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments. How is this being reported to the IRS?

A. Under current IRS requirements and guidance for Form 1099-R, payments from a retirement account that are part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments are reportable using distribution code 1 (for shareholders under age 59 1/2) or distribution code 7 (for shareholders over age 59 1/2) in box 7 of Form 1099-R. Previously, these types of payments may have been reported to you and the IRS using distribution code 2. If you are under age 59 1/2 you should review the instructions for IRS Form 5329 to see if you qualify for an exception to the IRS's 10% additional tax that may be imposed in certain circumstances.

Q. Who do I contact with questions?

A. For additional questions not found in this guide, please contact investor relations by phone at (800)-441-7762 or visit our on-line tax center at www.blackrock.com/funds.

Additional Information from the IRS

Tax Preparation Checklist

The following publications or forms, available free of charge from the IRS, may help you complete your tax returns.

Publications

#564 Mutual Fund Distributions Explains how to report distributions and expenses and how to figure and report your gain or loss when you sell, exchange or redeem fund shares.

#550 Investment Income and Expenses (Including Capital Gains and Losses)

Provides information on the tax treatment of investment income and expenses, including what investment income is taxable, what investment expenses are deductible, where to report these items on your tax return and how to determine and report gains and losses.

#590 Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

Explains the rules of Traditional, Roth and SIMPLE IRAs and the penalties and additional taxes that apply when the rules are not followed.

Forms (with instructions)

#4972 Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions

Used to figure tax on a qualified lumpsum distribution using the 20% capital gain election, 10-year averaging or both, if you were born before January 2, 1936.

#5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts

Used to figure additional taxes on IRAs and other tax-favored savings arrangements.#5330 Return of Excise

Taxes Related to Employee Benefit Plans

#5330 Return of Excise Taxes Related to Employee Benefit Plans

Used to report the tax on excess contributions to a 403(b)

#8606 Nondeductible IRAs

Used to report nondeductible contributions to Traditional IRAs, distributions from Traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRAs if you have ever made nondeductible contributions to Traditional IRAs, distributions from Roth IRAs and conversions from Traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRAs to Roth IRAs.

To order by phone:

Call the IRS at 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676)

Call Fax-On-Demand: 1-703-368-9694

To order online:

www.irs.gov/formspubs/index.html

Contact Us

Our dedicated customer service representatives are ready to answer your questions on the tax-related information provided in this package.

By Phone (800) 441-7762 Monday – Friday 8 am – 6 pm EST

On the web

Visit us at www.blackrock.com/funds

Review these items before you meet with your tax or financial advisor

Gather 1099-DIVs, 1099-INTs and 1099-OIDs for all investment accounts.
Check information on all 1099s against your year-end investment statements.
Check your year-end statements against confirmations and quarterly statements.
Review contributions to workplace and individual retirement savings accounts against contribution limits.
If you received a distribution from a tax-deferred retirement account, be sure that it is reported correctly on a Form 1099-R.
If you withdrew funds from a tax-deferred retirement account with the intention of returning them or rolling them into another account, keep in mind that you generally have only 60 days to do so.
If you are receiving "substantially equal payments" under section 72(t) from a tax-deferred retirement savings account, ask your tax advisor about the one-time opportunity to change your payment formula.
If you received a lump-sum distribution from a qualified retirement account, ask your tax advisor whether you are eligible for special tax treatment for some or all of your distribution.
If you purchased stock in an employee stock-purchase plan, ask your tax advisor about tax strategies for selling your shares.
Review cash gifts to make sure that they did not exceed the \$13,000 annual limits on gifts to individuals.
Review capital losses that can be used to offset capital gains.
Check exposure to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) using new, higher limits.

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