

BLACKROCK INCOME TRUST, INC.
Form N-CSRS
May 03, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT
COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-05542

Name of Fund: BlackRock Income Trust, Inc. (BKT)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock Income Trust, Inc.,
55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 08/31/2017

Date of reporting period: 02/28/2017

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock Core Bond Trust (BHK)

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (HYT)

BlackRock Income Trust, Inc. (BKT)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

Risk assets, such as stocks and high yield bonds, enjoyed strong performance in the 12 months ended February 28, 2017. It was a different story for higher-quality assets such as U.S. Treasuries, which generated muted returns after struggling in the latter part of 2016 as reflationary expectations in the United States helped drive a pick-up in global growth and investors braced for higher interest rates.

Markets showed great resilience during the period. Big surprises such as the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union and the outcome of the U.S. presidential election brought spikes in equity market volatility, but they were ultimately short-lived. Instead, investors used the sell-offs to seize upon buying opportunities, allowing markets to quickly rebound. We believe this reinforces the case for taking the long view rather than reacting to short-term market noise.

The global reflationary theme—rising nominal growth, wages and inflation—was the dominant driver of asset returns during the period, outweighing significant political upheavals and uncertainty. This trend accelerated after the U.S. election and continued into the beginning of 2017, stoked by expectations for an extra boost to U.S. growth via fiscal policy.

Although economic momentum is gaining traction, the capacity for rapid global growth is restrained by structural factors including an aging population, low productivity growth and excess savings. A tempered economic growth trend and high valuations across most assets have set the stage for muted investment returns going forward.

Equity markets still have room to move, although the disparity between winners and losers is widening, making selectivity increasingly important. Fixed income investors are also facing challenges as bond markets recalibrate to accommodate rising rates and higher inflation expectations. And in a world where political risk and policy uncertainty abound, there is no lack of potential catalysts for higher volatility.

In this environment, investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be nimble as market conditions change. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit blackrock.com for further insight about investing in today's markets.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of February 28, 2017

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	10.01%	24.98%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	12.61	36.11
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	4.90	15.75
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	5.51	29.46
	0.22	0.39

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3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)		
U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	(6.17)	(4.09)
U.S. investment grade bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	(2.19)	1.42
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	(2.51)	0.76
U.S. high yield bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	5.43	21.83

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

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Trust Summary as of February 28, 2017

BlackRock Core Bond Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock Core Bond Trust's (BHK) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income and capital appreciation. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 75% of its managed assets in bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust's investments will include a broad range of bonds, including corporate bonds, U.S. government and agency securities and mortgage-related securities. The Trust may invest up to 25% of its total managed assets in bonds that at the time of investment are rated Ba/BB or below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poors Ratings Group (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch) or another nationally recognized rating agency or bonds that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the investment adviser. The Trust may invest up to 10% of its managed assets in bonds issued in foreign currencies. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	BHK
Initial Offering Date	November 27, 2001
Current Distribution Rate on Closing Market Price as of February 28, 2017 (\$13.34) ¹	5.85%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.065
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.780
Economic Leverage as of February 28, 2017 ³	30%

¹ Current distribution rate on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. The current distribution rate may consist of income, net realized gains and/or a tax return of capital. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements outstanding as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

Performance and Portfolio Management Commentary

Returns for the six months ended February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
BHK ^{1,2}	(4.15)%	(2.10)%
Lipper Corporate BBB-Rated Debt Funds (Leveraged) ³	0.44%	0.54%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust's discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

What factors influenced performance?

The largest detractors from performance included the Trust's stance with respect to duration (and corresponding interest rate sensitivity) as well as the Trust's yield curve positioning. Allocations to investment grade corporate securities, global sovereign/supranational/agency issues, residential mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) also detracted.

The largest positive contributions to the Trust's absolute performance came from holdings of high yield corporate bonds, asset-backed securities (ABS) and capital securities.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

Over the six-month period, the Trust's profile with respect to credit risk was essentially unchanged, while sector allocations were rotated to reflect the view that the economy is entering a reflationary period. In addition, the Trust's allocation in global sovereign/supranational/agency issues was reduced and rotated into emerging market debt, investment grade corporate securities, high yield corporate bonds and CMBS.

Lastly, agency collateralized mortgage obligations were added to the portfolio.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Trust maintained diversified exposure within non-government spread sectors, including investment grade credit, high yield credit, CMBS and ABS, as well as smaller allocations to non-agency MBS and U.S. municipal bonds. The Trust also held exposure to government-related sectors such as U.S. Treasury securities, agency debt and agency MBS.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	2/28/17	8/31/16	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 13.34	\$ 14.33	(6.91)%	\$ 14.34	\$ 12.59
Net Asset Value	\$ 14.50	\$ 15.25	(4.92)%	\$ 15.29	\$ 13.99

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments

Portfolio Composition	2/28/17	8/31/16
Corporate Bonds	49%	47%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	10	14
Preferred Securities	9	10
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	9	10
Asset-Backed Securities	8	8
U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities	7	6
Short-Term Securities	1	1
Municipal Bonds	3	2
Foreign Agency Obligations	2	2
Floating Rate Loan Interests	2	1
Options Written	¹	(1)
Other ¹		

¹ Representing less than 1% of the Trust's total investments and Other may include Common Stocks and Options Purchased.

Credit Quality Allocation ^{2,3}	2/28/17	8/31/16
AAA/Aaa ⁴	22%	24%
AA/Aa	6	4
A	16	14
BBB/Baa	30	22
BB/Ba	12	17
B	8	12
CCC/Caa	3	4
N/R	3	3

² For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P or Moody's if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

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³ Excludes Short-Term Securities, Options Purchased and Options Written.

⁴ The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of not-rated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities and U.S. Treasury Obligations as AAA/Aaa.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

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Trust Summary as of February 28, 2017

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc.

Trust Overview

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. s (HYT) (the Trust) primary investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income. The Trust s secondary investment objective is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation. The Trust seeks to achieve its objectives by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities which are rated at the time of investment to be below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by the investment adviser to be of comparable quality. The Trust may invest directly in fixed income securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objectives will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	HYT
Initial Offering Date	May 30, 2003
Current Distribution Rate on Closing Market Price as of February 28, 2017 (\$11.16) ¹	7.53%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.07
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.84
Economic Leverage as of February 28, 2017 ³	27%

¹ Current distribution rate on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. The current distribution rate may consist of income, net realized gains and/or a tax return of capital. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents bank borrowings as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

Performance and Portfolio Management Commentary

Returns for the six months ended February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
HYT ^{1,2}	7.14%	8.00%
Lipper High Yield Funds (Leveraged) ³	7.08%	7.59%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust s discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

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Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

What factors influenced performance?

High yield corporate bonds and floating rate loan interests (bank loans) both benefited from the strong appetite for credit during the six-month period. On a sector basis, the largest contributors to the Trust's returns included the independent energy, metals & mining, and wireless sectors. From a credit-rating perspective, B-rated, BB-rated, and CCC-rated names were the largest contributors, as the lower credit-quality portions of both the high yield and bank loan markets drove the overall rally across the two asset classes. Finally, liquid high yield positions were substantial positive contributors to performance given the strong performance of the asset class over the period, including high yield exchange traded funds, credit default swap indexes and total return swaps.

From a sector perspective, the sole absolute detractor over the semi-annual period was natural gas. From a credit-rating perspective, CC- and C- names were slight detractors. From an asset allocation perspective, the only detractor for the period came from a small allocation to U.S. Treasury securities.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

As the high yield market rallied early in the period, the Trust maintained a slightly overweight market sensitivity, while remaining focused on quality and consistent cash-flow stories where balance sheets and asset coverage are strong. While lower-quality and stressed/distressed portions of the high yield market outperformed over the six months, the Trust remained underweight to the riskier, higher yielding portion of the market in order to prudently manage risk. In that vein, the Trust reduced risk across the consumer cyclical space and with respect to retailers in particular, on the view that the outlook for the space continues to deteriorate under pressure from declining sales and secular changes. By contrast, the Trust added to the cable & satellite and technology sectors over the period.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

The Trust held the majority of its portfolio in corporate bonds, with a modest allocation to floating rate bank loans. Within high yield corporates, the Trust was underweight in lower-coupon, more interest rate-sensitive bonds while being slightly overweight to single B-rated bonds. The Trust was overweight in high conviction CCC-rated issues while remaining underweight in the highest yielding segment of the lower-related universe where downside risks are greater if volatility picks up or credit sentiment weakens. The Trust continued to favor select equity/equity-like assets with more upside as a substitute to higher-beta (more market sensitive) CCC-rated notes, although this exposure was reduced over the period in favor of high yield issues. The Trust also maintained exposure to equity futures positions to help reduce portfolio risk. The Trust ended the period with a slight long position in equities, and a below-benchmark stance with respect to duration (and corresponding interest rate risk).

At period-end, top issuer overweights included Ligado Networks (wireless), Freeport McMoran Inc. (metals & mining), and Amaya Inc. (gaming). Core issuer/credit biases remained centered on cash-flow views, determination of a specific catalyst and/or idiosyncratic characteristics.

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Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	2/28/17	8/31/16	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 11.16	\$ 10.88	2.57%	\$ 11.17	\$ 9.86
Net Asset Value	\$ 12.19	\$ 11.79	3.39%	\$ 12.19	\$ 11.48

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments

Portfolio Composition	2/28/17	8/31/16
Corporate Bonds	81%	79%
Floating Rate Loan Interests	11	9
Preferred Securities	4	4
Asset-Backed Securities	1	2
Common Stocks	3	4
Investment Companies	1	1
Other	1	1

¹ Representing less than 1% of the Trust's total investments and Other may include Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, Warrants, Other Interests, Short-Term Securities and Options Purchased.

Credit Quality Allocation ^{2,3}	2/28/17	8/31/16
A	1%	3%
BBB/Baa	7	10
BB/Ba	39	40
B	36	35
CCC/Caa	11	8
N/R	6	4

² For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P or Moody's if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

³ Excludes Short-Term Securities, Options Purchased and Options Written.

Trust Summary as of February 28, 2017

BlackRock Income Trust, Inc.

Trust Overview

BlackRock Income Trust, Inc.'s (BKT) (the Trust) investment objective is to manage a portfolio of high-quality securities to achieve both preservation of capital and high monthly income. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 65% of its assets in mortgage-backed securities. The Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in securities that are (i) issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities or (ii) rated at the time of investment either AAA by S&P or Aaa by Moody's. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BKT
Initial Offering Date	July 22, 1988
Current Distribution Rate on Closing Market Price as of February 28, 2017 (\$6.26) ¹	5.08%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0265
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.3180
Economic Leverage as of February 28, 2017 ³	29%

¹ Current distribution rate on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. The current distribution rate may consist of income, net realized gains and/or a tax return of capital. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements outstanding as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see the Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

Performance and Portfolio Management Commentary

Returns for the six months ended February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
BKT ^{1,2}	(2.74)%	(0.56)%
Lipper US Mortgage Funds ³	2.34%	2.78%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust's discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

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Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

What factors influenced performance?

The largest detractors from performance were the Trust's allocations within agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), U.S. agency bonds, 30-year agency MBS pass-throughs and swaps/swaptions strategies.

The largest contributors to performance during the six-month period were the Trust's strategies to manage risk utilizing U.S. Treasury futures held as short positions against the Trust's long positions in agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). This positioning benefited performance as rates moved higher. Other contributions to returns came from allocations to agency interest-only and principal-only bonds, positions in commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and allocations to legacy (i.e., issued prior to 2008) non-agency residential MBS.

The Trust uses interest rate derivatives including futures, options, swaps and swaptions, mainly for the purpose of managing duration, convexity (the rate at which duration changes in response to interest rate movements) and yield curve positioning. The use of derivatives had a positive impact on Trust performance for the period.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

The Trust decreased its holdings within agency pass-throughs during the period, while maintaining exposure to agency CMOs. The Trust's allocation to legacy non-agency residential MBS was unchanged. Within CMBS, exposures were slightly reduced as the risk profile became less favorable in the wake of significant spread tightening. The Trust's allocation to asset-backed securities remained minimal.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Trust continued to be overweight in well-structured agency CMOs with call protected and seasoned collateral, and those which demonstrated more favorable prepayment characteristics. The Trust also maintained non-benchmark positions in legacy non-agency residential MBS and CMBS.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	2/28/17	8/31/16	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.60	(5.15)%	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.16
Net Asset Value	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.96	(3.02)%	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.71

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments

Portfolio Composition	2/28/17	8/31/16
U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities	123%	97%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	3	2
Short-Term Securities	1	1
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	1	1
Asset-Backed Securities	1	1
Borrowed Bonds ¹		
TBA Sale Commitments	(28)	(2)

¹ Representing less than 0.50% of the Trust's total investments.

Credit Quality Allocation^{2,3}

	2/28/17	8/31/16
AAA/Aaa ⁴	99%	99%
BBB	1	1

² For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P or Moody's if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

³ Excludes Money Market Funds.

⁴ The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of not-rated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities and U.S. Treasury Obligations as AAA/Aaa.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Trusts may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which is based on short-term interest rates, is normally lower than the income earned by a Trust on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Trusts (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Trusts' shareholders benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Trust's capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, a Trust's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by a Trust with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Trust's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on a Trust's longer-term investments acquired from such leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Trusts' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Trusts had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Trusts' portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the value of the Trusts' obligations under their respective leverage arrangements generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest

rates can influence the Trusts' NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that the Trusts' intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Trust's NAV, market price and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV and market price of a Trust's shares than if the Trust were not leveraged. In addition, each Trust may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Trusts to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Trust's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Trust incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by shareholders and may reduce income to the shareholders. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Trusts' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Trust's investment adviser will be higher than if the Trusts did not use leverage.

Each Trust may utilize leverage through a credit facility or reverse repurchase agreements as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), the Trusts are permitted to issue debt up to ~~33~~33% of their total managed assets. A Trust may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Trust may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by its credit facility, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Trust segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having values not less than the value of a Trust's obligations under the reverse repurchase agreement (including accrued interest) then such transaction is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

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The Trusts may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other asset without owning or taking physical custody of securities, commodities and/or other referenced assets or to manage market, equity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, commodity and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments may give rise to a form of economic leverage and involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the

transaction or illiquidity of the instrument. The Trusts' successful use of a derivative financial instrument depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of these instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may limit the amount of appreciation a Trust can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Trusts' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Schedule of Investments February 28, 2017 (Unaudited)

BlackRock Core Bond Trust (BHK)

(Percentages shown are based on Net Assets)

	Par		Value
	(000)		
Asset-Backed Securities			
Asset-Backed Securities 10.4%			
ALM VI Ltd., Series 2012-6A, Class B2R, 3.82%, 7/15/26 (a)(b)	USD	1,000	\$ 1,002,115
Anchorage Capital CLO 9 Ltd., Series 2016-9A, Class D, 4.95%, 1/15/29 (a)(b)		650	651,690
Apidos CDO, Series 2012-9AR, Class DR, 4.92%, 7/15/23 (a)(b)		1,400	1,401,189
Apidos CLO XIX, Series 2014-19A, Class DR, 4.38%, 10/17/26 (a)(b)		1,000	995,211
Ares XXVIII CLO, Ltd., Series 2013-3A, Class D, 4.52%, 10/17/24 (a)(b)		1,000	1,000,874
Ares XXXII CLO, Ltd., Series 2014-32A, Class CR, 4.49%, 11/15/25 (a)(b)		1,250	1,250,000
Atlas Senior Loan Fund, Ltd., 4.95%, 11/30/28 (a)(b)		1,250	1,250,000
Atrium CDO Corp., Series 9A, Class D, 4.44%, 2/28/24 (a)(b)		1,500	1,503,744
Battalion CLO VII Ltd., Series 2014-7A, Class C, 4.92%, 10/17/26 (a)(b)		1,000	991,626
Bowman Park CLO, Ltd., Series 2014-1A, Class D2R, 4.38%, 11/23/25 (a)(b)		3,000	3,000,000
CenterPoint Energy Transition Bond Co. LLC, Series 2012-1, Class A3, 3.03%, 10/15/25		2,210	2,276,248
CIFC Funding Ltd. (a)(b):			
Series 2012-3A, Class B1R, 5.04%, 1/29/25		2,500	2,506,672
Series 2013-1A, Class B, 3.83%, 4/16/25		1,000	1,000,896
Series 2014-4A, Class D, 4.42%, 10/17/26		2,000	2,010,825
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2006-13, Class 3AV2, 0.91%, 1/25/37 (a)		288	279,683
DCP Rights LLC, Series 2014-1A, Class A, 5.46%, 10/25/44 (b)		3,879	3,871,595
Dryden 34 Senior Loan Fund, Series 2014-34A, Class C, 3.82%, 10/15/26 (a)(b)		1,000	996,187
Flatiron CLO Ltd., Series 2014-1A, Class D, 4.62%, 1/15/23 (a)(b)		1,000	1,002,321
Galaxy XV CLO Ltd. (a)(b):			
3.62%, 4/15/25		1,000	1,001,147
5.34%, 11/15/26		1,000	1,001,581
GoldenTree Loan Opportunities IX Ltd., Series 2014-9A, Class D, 4.54%, 10/29/26		1,000	995,080
Highbridge Loan Management Ltd., Series 5A-2015, Class C1, 4.24%, 1/29/26 (a)(b)		4,000	4,019,518
Limerock CLO III LLC, Series 2014-3A, Class C, 4.63%, 10/20/26 (a)(b)		3,750	3,697,971
Madison Park Funding IX Ltd., Series 2012-9AR, Class DR, 4.89%, 8/15/22 (a)(b)		1,200	1,201,107
Madison Park Funding XV Ltd., Series 2014-15A, Class B1R, 1.00%, 1/27/26 (a)(b)		1,800	1,800,050
Nelnet Student Loan Trust, Series 2006-1, Class A5, 1.16%, 8/23/27 (a)		795	791,011
Neuberger Berman CLO XVIII Ltd., Series 2014-18A, Class CR, 5.29%, 11/14/27 (a)(b)		2,250	2,267,631
Oaktree EIF II Ltd., Series 2015-B1A, Class C, 4.14%, 2/15/26 (a)(b)		1,000	1,003,683
OCP CLO Ltd., Series 2012-2A, Class DR, 5.52%, 11/22/25 (a)(b)		1,000	1,001,701
	Par		
	(000)		Value
Asset-Backed Securities			
Asset-Backed Securities (continued)			
Octagon Investment Partners XX Ltd., Series 2014-1A (a)(b):			
Class C, 3.83%, 8/12/26	USD	750	\$ 755,381
Class D, 4.68%, 8/12/26		1,000	1,008,673
Octagon Investment Partners XXI Ltd., Series 2014-1A, Class C, 4.69%, 11/14/26 (a)(b)			