BlackRock Fixed Income Dublin Funds Public Limited Company

(An umbrella investment company with variable capital and having segregated liability between its funds incorporated with limited liability in Ireland under registration number 401100)

Country supplement for investors residing in the Federal Republic of Germany to the Prospectus dated 21 November 2025 as amended and supplemented from time to time

THIS COUNTRY SUPPLEMENT IS INTENDED FOR GERMAN INVESTORS WHO SUBSCRIBE IN GERMANY AND IS FULLY PART OF THE PROSPECTUS OF 21 NOVEMBER 2025.

THE PROSPECTUS OF 21 NOVEMBER 2025 SHALL ONLY BE DISTRIBUTED IN GERMANY TOGETHER WITH THIS SUPPLEMENT. ALL CAPITALISED TERMS CONTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY SUPPLEMENT SHALL HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE PROSPECTUS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

THIS COUNTRY SUPPLEMENT FORMS PART OF AND SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROSPECTUS DATED OF 21 NOVEMBER 2025 OF THE BLACKROCK FIXED INCOME DUBLIN FUNDS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY. IN PARTICULAR, GERMAN INVESTORS SHOULD REFER TO THE SECTION HEADED “FEES AND EXPENSES” IN THE PROSPECTUS.

The date of this Country Supplement is 24th November 2025

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS RESIDENT IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Company has notified its intention to distribute shares of EU-UCITS in the Federal Republic of Germany and it is authorized to distribute shares in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Please note that a notification regarding the distribution of shares in the Federal Republic of Germany pursuant to Sec. 310 of the German Capital Investment Code (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch*) has not been filed in respect of the following sub-funds:

N/A

Therefore, shares of these sub-funds may not be distributed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Redemption of Shares and Payments to Shareholders

For the sub-funds that are registered for distribution in Germany, the Company only issues registered shares in non-certificated form. Payments to the registered shareholders are made by means of electronic funds transfer.

Any redemption and switching requests for shares can be sent to the Administrator by letter, facsimile transmission or other means approved by the Administrator either directly or through the local distributer in the Federal Republic of Germany that has subscribed for the shares as nominee for investors.

German Information Agent

State Street Bank International GmbH
Briennerstrasse 59
80333 Munich
Germany

has been appointed to act as information agent in Germany (the "Information Agent").

The Prospectus, if applicable, any further supplements and addenda thereto, the key investor information documents, the Memorandum and the Articles of Association, the most recent annual and semi-annual reports, the Management Agreement, the Depositary and Custodian Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Investment Management Agreement, the Distribution Agreement, the UCITS Regulations, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Acts are available free of charge in electronic form from the German Information Agent. Issue, redemption and switching prices as well as the Net Asset Value for shares of the Funds are also available free of charge there.

Publication of information

Issue and redemption prices as well as the Net Asset Value for shares of the Company will be published on www.blackrock.com. Any notices to shareholders will be published in Börsen-Zeitung.

Tax risks

The following considerations provide an overview of the income tax consequences of an investment in the sub-funds of Blackrock Fixed Income Dublin Funds plc specified in this Prospectus (hereinafter the "Investment Funds"). These statements do not purport to be exhaustive. They only relate to the German taxation of investors in Investment Funds who are subject to unlimited tax liability in Germany (hereinafter the "Investors"). The German taxation of Investment Funds and their Investors has fundamentally changed as from 1 January 2018 on. The following section describes the consequences for income tax purposes under the applicable law as from 1 January 2018.

These statements are based on an interpretation of the applicable tax laws on 3 May 2018. The relevant tax treatment may change at any time – including retroactively – and depends on the Investor's personal situation. This may cause future deviations from the taxation described below. Investors and potential investors are strongly recommended to seek professional tax advice on the tax effects of an investment in shares of Investment Funds.

Legal situation after entry into force of the Investment Tax Reform Act as from 1 January 2018

The Investment Tax Reform Act of 19 July 2016 (*Investmentsteuerreformgesetz - InvStRefG*), which was published in the Federal Gazette on 26 July 2016, has replaced the former semi-transparent taxation regime for mutual investment funds in favour of a concept providing for a separate taxation at the fund level on the one hand and at the investor level on the other hand starting from 1 January 2018.

Thereafter, mutual investment funds are no longer fully tax-exempt. Rather, certain domestic earnings are subject to taxation at the Investment Fund level (I.). At the Investor level, distributions made by a mutual investment fund, capital gains from a disposal of shares in mutual investment funds and a so-called advance lump-sum (*Vorabpauschale*) are subject to taxation. As compensation, the Investor receives under certain conditions a tax-exemption for a portion of the earnings received from the mutual investment fund (so-called partial exemption) to compensate for the tax burden at the Investment Fund level (II.).

As a result of the implementation of the InvStRefG, all shares in the Investment Funds were deemed to be sold at their redemption price on 31 December 2017 and deemed to be re-acquired at their redemption price on 1 January 2018 for tax purposes . This deemed sale constituted a realisation event for tax purposes for Investors holding Investment Fund shares before 1 January 2018. The capital gain realised as a result of the deemed sale has to be determined pursuant to the tax provisions applicable until 31 December 2017, but will be taxed only when the shares in the Investment Funds are actually sold pursuant to the then applicable rules. At the Investment Fund level, the amounts determined for taxation pursuant to the rules applicable until 31 December 2017, such as loss carry-forwards, deemed distributed or accumulated income, were forfeited as of 1 January 2018.

The description below only relates to the tax provisions that apply to mutual investment funds and their investors as from 1 January 2018. Special investment funds, which must fulfil certain additional requirements, are subject to separate provisions. Essentially, special investment funds are at fund level subject to taxation with certain domestic earnings; special fund investors continue to be subject to a semi-transparent taxation regime similar to the legal situation that applied until 31 December 2017 (i.e. taxation at the investor level of distributed and deemed distributed earnings and of capital gains from a disposal of the Investment Fund shares) with certain tax exemptions applying at investor level. In relation to specific income special funds may opt for a fully transparent taxation leading to a tax exemption at special fund level.

I. Taxation at the Investment Fund level

1. Taxable income

The Investment Funds are foreign investment funds and, as such, separate legal estates within the meaning of § 2 no. 1 of the German Corporate Income Tax Act (*KStG*) and are partially subject to limited tax liability in Germany with certain income from a domestic source. In particular, domestic income from participations, domestic real estate earnings and other domestic income are subject to limited tax liability in Germany at the Investment Fund level. Domestic income from participations includes, in particular, dividends and payments on equity participation rights paid by German companies as well as manufactured dividend payments and securities lending fees paid in relation to participations in companies resident in Germany. Domestic real estate earnings include, in particular, income from letting and leasing as well as gains from the sale of real estate located in Germany. Other domestic income includes all income within the meaning of § 49 (1) of the German Income Tax Act (*EStG*) except for capital gains within the meaning of § 49 (1) no. 2 lit. e) EStG (i.e. capital gains from the disposal of participations in corporations of at least 1%) unless they are included in domestic income from participations or domestic real estate earnings. Accordingly, the tax liability relates in particular to interest on loans collateralised by domestic real estate, payments on debt participation rights and income from typical silent partnerships, from profit-participating loans and from convertible bonds if the debtor is resident in Germany (§ 49 (1) no. 5 lit. a) and c) EStG).

To the extent that the taxable income of the Investment Funds is subject to withholding tax (in particular dividends), the tax rate is 15.00% and has final effect settling the relevant Investment Fund's tax liability. Where solidarity surcharge is levied, the amount of withholding tax is reduced accordingly so that an ultimate withholding tax rate of 15.00% is applied including solidarity surcharge. Where the taxable income of the Investment Funds is not subject to a tax deduction at source (in particular domestic real estate earnings), tax is levied on such income by way of a tax assessment. In this case, corporate income tax is applied at a rate of 15.00% plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5% thereon, i.e. at a total rate of 15.825%.

To the extent that certain tax-privileged investors hold interests in the Investment Funds, the relevant Investment Fund's generally taxable domestic income may be tax-exempt pursuant to § 8 of the German Investment Tax Act (*InvStG*) as amended at the level of the Investment Fund under certain conditions and upon application by the relevant Investment Fund. If only tax-privileged investors within the meaning of § 8 (1) or (2) InvStG as amended may participate in an Investment Fund or one of its share classes under the relevant investment conditions, the Investment Fund or the relevant share class is fully tax-exempt under certain conditions without having to make a separate application (§ 10 InvStG as amended).

2. Non-taxable income

Any other types of income not specified under I.1. above are not taxable at the level of the Investment Fund. This applies, in particular, to domestic and foreign interest earnings (except for the interest earnings covered by § 49 (1) EStG), foreign dividends, foreign real estate earnings, gains from derivatives transactions, capital gains from the disposal of shares in domestic or foreign corporations as well as earnings from domestic or foreign target investment funds (i.e., for target mutual investment funds, distributions, the advance lump-sum and capital gains from a disposal of fund shares and, for target special investment funds, distributed earnings and deemed distributed earnings as well as capital gains from a disposal of fund shares).

II. Taxation at the Investor level

1. Taxation of investment earnings

At the Investor level, current distributions by the Investment Funds, capital gains from a disposal of Investment Fund shares and advance lump-sums are generally fully taxable as investment earnings within the meaning of § 16 InvStG as amended. § 3 no. 40 EStG and § 8b KStG are not applicable. Capital distributions (*Substanzausschüttungen*) are, in general, fully taxable investment earnings.
For private investors, investment earnings qualify as capital income and are, as such, subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5%), in accordance with § 20 (1) no. 3 EStG as amended. Upon application of a private investor, the personal income tax rate applies if this is more beneficial for the respective private investor (so-called more beneficial test - *Günstigerprüfung*). A lump sum for income-related expenses is deducted from all capital income received by the relevant Investor, in the amount of EUR 801 in case of a separate tax assessment and in the amount of EUR 1,602 in case of a joint tax assessment of spouses. No additional income-related expenses are deductible. Losses from capital investments may not be netted with other types of income or be deduced therefrom pursuant to § 10d EStG; however, they reduce the amount of income from capital investments in subsequent assessment periods.
Business investors are taxed on any taxable income at their personal income tax rate (plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5%). In relation to investors subject to German corporate income tax (*körperschaftsteuerpflichtige Anleger*), a tax rate of 15% (plus 5.5% solidarity surcharge) applies. In the case of a trading business, income is further subject to trade tax. Business expenses related to income from the Investment Funds are generally fully deductible. Losses from investments in the Investment Funds may be offset without limitation.
For private investors and business investors which are not corporate entities, church tax may be due in addition.

Investment earnings are generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 26.375% (including solidarity surcharge) pursuant to § 43 (1) sentence 1 no. 5 and 9, § 43a (1) sentence 1 no. 1 EStG. The deduction of withholding tax generally has a final settling effect for a private investor (so-called final withholding tax - *Abgeltungsteuer*), so that income from capital investments, as a rule, does not need to be declared in the income tax return. For business investors and investors subject to corporate income tax as well as for private investors in the event of the more beneficial test (*Günstigerprüfung*), the withholding tax deducted is, as a general rule, creditable on the relevant investor's income or corporate income tax or refundable in the relevant investor's tax assessment.

If tax is deducted by a domestic custodian, any applicable church tax thereon is normally withheld at source in addition to the tax deduction. The deductibility of church tax as a special expense is taken into account when calculating the amount of taxes to be withheld.

For private investors, no tax needs to be deducted where the Investor provides a withholding tax exemption certificate of a sufficient amount, if the taxable earnings portions do not exceed an amount of EUR 801 or, in case of a joint tax assessment of spouses, EUR 1,602.

For tax-exempt institutional investors (such as, for example, pension funds), no withholding tax is deducted under specific conditions in accordance with § 44a (4) EStG. The same applies under certain conditions where Investors are domestic credit or financial services institutions or domestic asset management companies; in the case of capital gains from a disposal of Investment Fund shares, this also applies under certain conditions where the Investor is a corporation subject to unlimited tax liability or where the capital gains are business income of a domestic business (§ 43 (2) sentences 2 and 3 EStG).

Investment earnings are not recognised for tax purposes where the Investment Fund shares are held in connection with retirement or basic pension contracts certified pursuant to § 5 or § 5a of the Pension Contract Certification Act (*Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz*) (§ 16 (2) sentence 1 InvStG as amended).

2. Calculation of advance lump-sum

For accumulating Investment Funds, a so-called advance lump-sum (*Vorabpauschale*) is to be applied for tax purposes, irrespective of any distribution to the Investor , pursuant to § 18 InvStG as amended. The advance lump-sum corresponds to the amount by which an Investment Fund's distributions in a calendar year fall below the basic income for such calendar year. The basic income is determined by multiplying the redemption price of the investment share at the beginning of the calendar year by 70% of the base interest rate pursuant to § 203 (2) of the German Valuation Act (*BewG*). However, the basic income is limited to the surplus amount that occurs between the first and the last redemption price determined in the calendar year plus the distributions made within such calendar year. If no redemption price is determined, the redemption price is replaced by the exchange or market price.

The advance lump-sum is deemed to be accrued to Investors on the first working day of the following calendar year, irrespective of the Investment Fund's financial year. To avoid double taxation, if Investment Fund shares are sold the advance lump-sums recognised during the holding period are to be deducted from the capital gains pursuant to § 19 (1) sentences 3 and 4 InvStG as amended. For this purpose, Investors preparing a balance sheet must include an adjustment item and business investors preparing cash flow accounts must include a memorandum item, each in the amount of the advance lump-sums recognised during the holding periods, which is reversed on the sale of the investment share with the effect of reducing profits or, as the case may be, increasing losses.

In certain conditions, the advance lump-sum is not to be recognised for life insurance companies, health and nursing care insurance companies and in relation to Investment Fund shares held in connection with occupational pension provision under the German Company Pension Act (§ 16 (2) sentence 2 InvStG as amended).

If the shares are held in safe custody in a German securities account, the taxable advance lump-sums are subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax). For private investors, no tax needs to be deducted where the Investor provides a withholding tax exemption certificate of a sufficient amount. The same applies, under certain conditions, to tax-exempt institutional investors and to domestic credit or financial services institutions or domestic asset management companies (see II.1. above). Otherwise, the Investor must provide to the domestic custodian the amount of withholding tax to be imposed. For this purpose, the custodian may collect the amount of withholding tax to be imposed, without the Investor's consent, from an account of the Investor it maintains in the Investor's name. To the extent that the Investor does not fulfil its obligation to provide to the custodian the amount of withholding tax to be imposed, the custodian must notify this to the competent tax office.

3. Partial exemptions

As a compensation for the tax burden of investment earnings at the Investment Fund level, Investors of Investment Funds with a specific investment focus (*equity, mixed* and *real estate funds*) receive a partial exemption from tax. The partial exemption is available for all investment earnings from the Investment Funds, i.e. distributions, the advance lump-sum and capital gains from a disposal of Investment Fund shares. The level of exemption depends on the investment focus and the typical tax burden applying to investment funds with the relevant investment focus.

Equity funds are investment funds which, in accordance with their investment conditions, continuously invest a minimum of 51% of their value in equity investments (see § 2 (6) InvStG as amended).

Pursuant to § 2 (8) InvStG as amended, equity investments are shares in corporations listed on an exchange or quoted on other organised markets, shares in other corporations to the extent that they are resident and subject to tax and not tax-exempt in an EU/EEA state or are resident in a third state and subject to income tax at a rate of at least 15% without being tax exempt, and shares in equity funds (at a portion of 51% of the value of the investment fund share) and mixed funds (at a portion of 25% of the value of the investment share).

For equity funds, the partial exemption is 30% for private investors, 60% for business investors and 80% for investors subject to corporate income tax. If the Investor is a life or health insurance company and the investment fund shares are held as capital assets, if the Investor is a credit or financial services institution and the investment fund shares are attributable to its trading book, or if the Investor is a financial enterprise the majority of which is held by a credit or financial services institution and the investment shares are to be reported as current assets at the time of their receipt as business assets, then the partial exemption is 30%, irrespective of whether the Investor is a business investor or an investor subject to corporate income tax.

Mixed funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their investment conditions, continuously invest a minimum of 25% of their value in equity investments within the meaning of § 2 (8) InvStG as amended. For mixed funds, the partial exemption is granted at half the rate granted for equity funds, i.e. 15% for private investors, 30% for business investors and 40% for investors subject to corporation tax (for each of the latter two investor types subject to the exceptions mentioned in the preceding paragraph).

Real estate funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their investment conditions, continuously invest a minimum of 51% of their value in real estate and real estate companies (§ 2 (9) sentence 1 InvStG as amended). In this case, the partial exemption is granted at a uniform rate of 60% for private investors, business investors and investors subject to corporate income tax. If the real estate fund, in accordance with its investment conditions, continuously invests a minimum of 51% of its value in foreign real estate and foreign real estate companies, the partial exemption is granted at a uniform rate of 80% for private investors, business investors and investors subject to corporate income tax.

For trade tax purposes, the partial exemptions apply at half the rate at the Investor level.
Partial exemptions for investment earnings are, in general, already to be considered when calculating the

amount of withholding tax. However, in the tax deduction procedure for equity and mixed funds, the exemption rate applicable to private investors of 30% or, as the case may be, 15% is always initially applied in each case; business investors and investors subject to corporate income tax may claim the applicable higher partial exemption rates (60% or 80%) in the tax assessment procedure only.

Business expenses with an economic nexus to investment earnings from equity, mixed or real estate funds, are proportionally not deductible at the Investor level in the percentage of the relevant partial exemption rates (§ 21 InvStG as amended).

To qualify as an equity, mixed or real estate fund, the Investment Funds must generally fulfil the relevant investment requirements in their investment conditions. The investment conditions include, in particular, the constitutive documents of the relevant fund such as, for example, its articles of association or company agreement.

An infringement by the Investment Fund of its investment conditions results in the loss of its status as an equity, mixed or real estate fund. In this case, the investment shares are deemed to be sold at their redemption price at the time of the infringement and to be re-acquired at the same price on the next day.
If the investment conditions of an Investment Fund do not specify a sufficient equity or real estate ratio or if no investment conditions exist, Investors will nevertheless be granted partial exemptions if they prove that the Investment Fund has in fact continuously exceeded the minimum investment levels during the financial year. In this case, partial exemptions are taken into account in the relevant Investor’s tax assessment upon application by the Investor.