

BLACKROCK MUNIHOLDINGS FUND, INC.
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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: 811-08081

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund, Inc. (MHD)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund, 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: 04/30/2019

Date of reporting period: 10/31/2018

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

OCTOBER 31, 2018

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock MuniAssets Fund, Inc. (MUA)

BlackRock MuniEnhanced Fund, Inc. (MEN)

BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund, Inc. (MHD)

BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund II, Inc. (MUH)

BlackRock MuniHoldings Quality Fund, Inc. (MUS)

BlackRock Muni Intermediate Duration Fund, Inc. (MUI)

BlackRock MuniVest Fund II, Inc. (MVT)

**Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank
Guarantee**

The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

In the 12 months ended October 31, 2018, ongoing strength in corporate profits drove the equity market higher, while rising interest rates constrained bond returns. Though the market's appetite for risk remained healthy, risk-taking was tempered somewhat, as shorter-term, higher-quality securities led the bond market, and U.S. equities outperformed most international stock markets.

In international markets, the rising value of the U.S. dollar limited U.S. investors' returns for the reporting period. When the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to foreign currencies, the value of international investments declines in U.S. dollar terms. Volatility rose in emerging market stocks, which are relatively sensitive to changes in the U.S. dollar. U.S.-China trade relations and debt concerns adversely affected the Chinese stock market, while Turkey and Argentina became embroiled in currency crises, largely due to hyperinflation in both countries. An economic slowdown in Europe led to negative performance for European equities.

In fixed income markets, short-term U.S. Treasury interest rates rose the fastest, while longer-term rates slightly increased. This led to a negative return for long-term U.S. Treasuries and a substantial flattening of the yield curve. Many investors are concerned with the flattening yield curve as a harbinger of recession. However, given the extraordinary monetary measures in the last decade, we believe a more accurate barometer for the economy is the returns along the risk spectrums in stock and bond markets. Although the fundamentals in credit markets remained relatively solid, investment-grade bonds declined slightly, and high-yield bonds posted modest returns.

In response to rising growth and inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) increased short-term interest rates four times during the reporting period. The Fed also continued to reduce its balance sheet during the reporting period, gradually reversing the unprecedented stimulus measures it enacted after the financial crisis. We believe the Fed is likely to continue to raise interest rates in the coming year. By our estimation, the Fed's neutral interest rate, or the theoretical rate that is neither stimulative nor restrictive to the economy, is approximately 3.0%. With that perspective, the Fed's current policy is still mildly stimulative to the U.S. economy, which leaves room for further Fed rate hikes to arrive at monetary policy that is a neutral factor for economic growth.

The U.S. economy continued to gain momentum despite the Fed's modest reduction of economic stimulus; unemployment declined to 3.7%, the lowest rate of unemployment in almost 50 years. The number of job openings reached a record high of more than 7 million, which exceeded the total number of unemployed workers. Strong economic performance has justified the Fed's somewhat faster pace of rate hikes, as several inflation measures and investors' expectations for inflation have already surpassed the Fed's target of 2.0% per year.

While markets have recently focused on the risk of rising long-term interest rates, we continue to believe the primary risk to economic expansion is trade protectionism that could lead to slower global trade and unintended consequences for the globalized supply chain. So far, U.S. tariffs have only had a modest negative impact on economic growth, but the fear of an escalating trade war has stifled market optimism somewhat, leading to higher volatility in risk assets. The outcome of trade negotiations between the United States and China is likely to influence the global growth trajectory and set the tone for free trade in many other nations. Easing of tensions could lead to greater upside for markets, while additional tariffs could adversely affect investor sentiment.

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](https://www.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 October 31, 2018

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	3.40%	7.35%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	(1.37)	1.85
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	(9.92)	(6.85)
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	(16.53)	(12.52)
3-month Treasury bills (ICE BofAML 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.99	1.68
U.S. Treasury securities (ICE BofAML 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	(0.60)	(4.37)
U.S. investment grade bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	(0.19)	(2.05)
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	0.45	(0.31)
U.S. high yield bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	1.14	0.98

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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Municipal Market Overview For the Reporting Period Ended October 31, 2018

Municipal Market Conditions

Municipal bonds experienced negative total returns during the period alongside fixed income broadly, as interest rates moved higher on the back of continued Fed policy normalization, fiscal stimulus, strong economic growth, and increased U.S. Treasury issuance. At the same time, demand for the asset class remained firm. Investors favored the tax-exempt income, diversification, quality, and value of municipal bonds, particularly given that tax reform ultimately lowered the top individual tax rate just 2.6% while eliminating deductions. During the 12 months ended October 31, 2018, municipal bond funds experienced net inflows of approximately \$12.8 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

For the same 12-month period, total new issuance was moderate from a historical perspective at \$366 billion (slightly above the \$363 billion issued in the prior 12-month period), but displayed significant month-to-month volatility. Notably, issuance in December posted the highest monthly total on record at \$56 billion, as issuers rushed deals to market ahead of the expected elimination of the tax-exemption for advanced refunding bonds and possibly private activity bonds (PABs). Ultimately, the final version of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act left PABs unchanged, though the elimination of advanced refundings has suppressed supply in 2018, providing a powerful technical tailwind.

A Closer Look at Yields

S&P Municipal Bond Index

Total Returns as of October 31, 2018

6 months: 0.45%

12 months: (0.31)%

From October 31, 2017 to October 31, 2018, yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds increased by 55 basis points (bps) from 2.83% to 3.38%, while 10-year rates increased by 72 bps from 2.01% to 2.73% and 5-year rates increased by 88 bps from 1.42% to 2.30% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). The municipal yield curve bear flattened over the 12-month period with the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities flattening by 43 bps, however remained a significant 78 bps steeper than the corresponding U.S. Treasury curve.

During the same time period, on a relative basis, tax-exempt municipal bonds strongly outperformed U.S. Treasuries with the greatest outperformance experienced in the front and intermediate portions of the yield curve. The relative positive performance of municipal bonds was driven largely by a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market as investors sought income, incremental yield, and tax shelter in an environment where opportunities became increasingly scarce. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an

emphasis on income as tax rates rise.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers

The majority of municipal credits remain strong, despite well-publicized problems among a few issuers. Four of the five states with the largest amount of debt outstanding—California, New York, Texas and Florida—continue to exhibit improved credit fundamentals. However, several states with the largest unfunded pension liabilities are faced with elevated borrowing costs and difficult budgetary decisions. Across the country on the local level, property values support credit stability. Standard & Poor's recent decision to remove its negative outlook on New Mexico underscores the improvement in state finances as it was the only remaining state with the designation. Revenue bonds continue to drive performance as investors continue to seek higher yield bonds in the tobacco sector. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain minimal and in the periphery while the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to advocate careful credit research and believe that a thoughtful approach to structure and security selection remains imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

The opinions expressed are those of BlackRock as of October 31, 2018, and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The comments should not be construed as a recommendation of any individual holdings or market sectors. Investing involves risk including loss of principal. Bond values fluctuate in price so the value of your investment can go down depending on market conditions. Fixed income risks include interest-rate and credit risk. Typically, when interest rates rise, there is a corresponding decline in bond values. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the bond issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments. There may be less information on the financial condition of municipal issuers than for public corporations. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. Some investors may be subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable.

The Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index, a broad, market value-weighted index, seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. municipal bond market. All bonds in the index are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes or subject to the AMT. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, there is no guarantee that these objectives can 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 Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Funds (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Funds' 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 Fund's Common Shares 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 Fund'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 Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Fund's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on a Fund'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 Common 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 Funds' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Funds had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Funds' 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 Funds' 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 Funds' 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 Funds' intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Fund'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 Fund's Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, each Fund 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 Fund to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Fund incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Funds' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Funds' investment adviser will be higher than if the Funds did not use leverage.

To obtain leverage, each Fund has issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares) or Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) (collectively, Preferred Shares) and/or leveraged its assets through the use of tender option bond trusts (TOB Trusts) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), each Fund is permitted to issue debt up to 33 1/3% of its total managed assets or equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of its total managed assets. A Fund may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Fund may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by the Preferred Shares governing instruments or by agencies rating the Preferred Shares, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Fund segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of a Fund's obligations under the TOB Trust (including accrued interest), then the TOB Trust is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements imposed by the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other assets 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 Funds' 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 Fund can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Funds' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2018

BlackRock MuniAssets Fund, Inc.

Investment Objective

BlackRock MuniAssets Fund, Inc. s (MUA) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide high current income exempt from U.S. federal income taxes by investing primarily in a portfolio of medium- to lower-grade or unrated municipal obligations, the interest on which, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, is exempt from U.S. federal income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from U.S. federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund invests at least 65% of its assets in municipal bonds that are rated in the medium to lower rating categories by nationally recognized rating services (for example, Baa or lower by Moody s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody s) or BBB or lower by Standard & Poor s Corporation (S&P), or securities that are unrated but are deemed by the investment adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Fund Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	MUA
Initial Offering Date	June 25, 1993
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2018 (\$12.65) ^(a)	5.17%
Tax Equivalent Yield ^(b)	8.73%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.0545
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.6540
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2018 ^(d)	13%

^(a) Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

^(b) Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal U.S. federal tax rate of 40.8%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

^(c) The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

^(d) Represents TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to TOB Trusts, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended October 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
MUA ^{(a)(b)}	(1.84)%	1.19%
Lipper High Yield Municipal Debt Funds ^(c)	(1.78)	0.27

- (a) All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at actual reinvestment prices.
- (b) The Fund's discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV.
- (c) Average return. Returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at NAV on the ex-dividend as calculated by Lipper.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The following discussion relates to the Fund's absolute performance based on NAV:

Municipal bonds experienced lackluster returns in the past six months, with price weakness outweighing the contribution from income. After trading sideways through the summer months, tax-exempt issues fell sharply in September and October. During this time, investors reacted to commentary from Fed Chairman Jerome Powell indicating that future monetary policy tightening could be more aggressive than the markets had anticipated. Supply and demand factors also had an adverse effect on returns in the latter part of the period, with mutual fund outflows occurring at the same time that a wave of new issuance was hitting the market.

The Fund's yield curve positioning made the largest contribution to performance. Positions in high-quality, short-dated, pre-refunded bonds performed relatively well and held their value better than long-dated holdings. The latter experienced larger price declines amid a steepening yield curve in which rates on intermediate- and long-term issues rose at a faster pace than those of short-term securities. (Prices and yields move in opposite directions.)

Positions in lower-quality issues continued to benefit results, as investor risk appetites remained robust for much of the reporting period. Holdings in non-investment-grade and unrated categories outperformed due to the combination of their higher income and stronger price performance. However, these bonds lagged late in the period once investor sentiment began to deteriorate.

At the sector level, positions in tobacco, health care and transportation issues all contributed to results. Investments in project finance and development-district bonds added value, as well.

The Fund sought to manage interest rate risk using U.S. Treasury futures. Given that Treasury yields rose, as prices fell, this aspect of the Fund's positioning had a positive effect on returns by offsetting the weakness in prices.

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.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2018 (continued)

BlackRock MuniAssets Fund, Inc.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	<i>10/31/18</i>	<i>04/30/18</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Market Price	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.21	(4.24)%	\$ 13.48	\$ 12.51
Net Asset Value	13.83	14.01	(1.28)	14.13	13.83

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years**Overview of the Fund's Total Investments*****SECTOR ALLOCATION**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>10/31/18</i>	<i>04/30/18</i>
Health	20%	22%
County/City/Special District/School District	18	17
Tobacco	14	16
Transportation	12	15
Education	10	10
Utilities	10	9
Corporate	7	6
State	5	3
Housing	4	2

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

CALL/MATURITY SCHEDULE ^(c)

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2018	13%
2019	5
2020	12
2021	19
2022	8

- (c) Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.
 * Excludes short-term securities.

CREDIT QUALITY ALLOCATION^(a)

<i>Credit Rating</i>	<i>10/31/18</i>	<i>04/30/18</i>
AAA/Aaa	1%	1%
AA/Aa	19	18
A	10	7
BBB/Baa	19	21
BB/Ba	12	12
B/B	18	19
CCC/Caa	1	1
N/R ^(b)	20	21

- (a) 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.
- (b) The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of unrated 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 certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of October 31, 2018 and April 30, 2018, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment adviser to be investment grade represents less than 1% and 1%, respectively, of the Fund's total investments.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2018

BlackRock MuniEnhanced Fund, Inc.**Investment Objective**

BlackRock MuniEnhanced Fund, Inc. s (MEN) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from U.S. federal income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from U.S. federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax). Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal bonds that are rated investment grade quality or, if unrated, are deemed to be of comparable quality by the investment adviser at the time of investment and invests primarily in long-term municipal bonds with maturities of more than ten years at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Fund Information

Symbol on NYSE	MEN
Initial Offering Date	March 2, 1989
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2018 (\$9.69) ^(a)	5.94%
Tax Equivalent Yield ^(b)	10.03%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.0480
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.5760
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2018 ^(d)	41%

(a) Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

(b) Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal U.S. federal tax rate of 40.8%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

(c) The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

(d) Represents VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended October 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	<i>Market Price</i>	<i>NAV</i>
MEN ^{(a)(b)}	(4.92)%	(0.30)%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ^(c)	(3.47)	(0.13)

- (a) All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at actual reinvestment prices.
- (b) The Fund's discount to NAV widened during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV.
- (c) Average return. Returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at NAV on the ex-dividend as calculated by Lipper.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The following discussion relates to the Fund's absolute performance based on NAV:

Municipal bonds experienced lackluster returns in the past six months, with price weakness outweighing the contribution from income. After trading sideways through the summer, tax-exempt issues fell sharply in September and October. During this time, investors reacted to commentary from Fed Chairman Jerome Powell indicating that future monetary policy tightening could be more aggressive than the markets had anticipated. Supply and demand factors also had an adverse effect on returns in the latter part of the period, with mutual fund outflows occurring at the same time that a wave of new issuance was hitting the market.

The Fund's quality focus detracted from performance given the underperformance of higher-rated debt.

Holdings in longer-term bonds detracted as their weak price performance outweighed the benefit of added income. An allocation to low-coupon and zero-coupon bonds, which have a higher sensitivity to interest rates, also hurt performance.

Although yields rose during the period, reinvestment had an adverse effect on the Fund's income since the proceeds of higher-yielding bonds that matured or were called needed to be reinvested at lower prevailing rates.

The use of leverage, while providing additional income, was a net detractor since it amplified the impact of falling prices.

The Fund sought to manage interest rate risk using U.S. Treasury futures. Given that Treasury yields rose, as prices fell, this aspect of the Fund's positioning had a positive effect on returns by offsetting the weakness in prices.

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.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2018 (continued)

BlackRock MuniEnhanced Fund, Inc.**Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary**

	<i>10/31/18</i>	<i>04/30/18</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Market Price	\$ 9.69	\$ 10.48	(7.54)%	\$ 10.63	\$ 9.63
Net Asset Value	11.11	11.46	(3.05)	11.63	11.10

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years**Overview of the Fund's Total Investments*****SECTOR ALLOCATION**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>10/31/18</i>	<i>04/30/18</i>
Transportation	25%	24%
County/City/Special District/School District	15	17
Health	14	14
State	13	16
Utilities	12	13
Education	9	9
Finance	7	
Housing	2	2
Corporate	2	3
Tobacco	1	2

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

CALL/MATURITY SCHEDULE ^(c)

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2018	5%
2019	13
2020	3