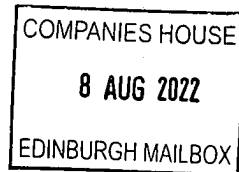


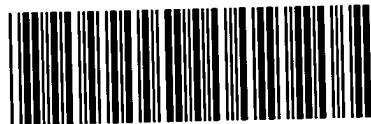
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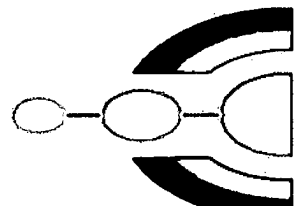
Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited

Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Management and Administration

Directors

Fiona Miller
Rachel Elwell
Jonathan Shaw
Neil Hawkins

Registered Office

C/O Addleshaw Goddard LLP
Exchange Tower
19 Canning Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EH
United Kingdom

Company No

SC626607

Administrator

Northern Trust Global Services SE UK Branch
50 Bank Street
London
E14 5NT
United Kingdom

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP
1 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE
United Kingdom

Legal Advisor

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP
One Wood Street
London
EC2V 7WS
United Kingdom

Addleshaw Goddard LLP
Milton Gate
60 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4AG
United Kingdom

Directors' Report

Introduction

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is to act as General Partner to Border to Coast Teesside LP (the "Partnership") and therefore has the responsibility to manage and operate the Partnership within the meaning of the Act.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated in Scotland as a private company on 3 April 2019 with registered number SC626611 under the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The Directors have undertaken an assessment to establish whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. This assessment involved the preparation of forecasts of the profitability and cash position of the Company for a period of at least a year from the date of the approval of the financial statements. Based on the assessment the Directors have no indication of any material uncertainties that would cast doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Refer to note 2c Going concern for further information.

Results and dividends

The result of the Company for the financial year is shown on the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 11. The Directors did not recommend a dividend during the year.

Directors and their interests

The Directors who held office during the year and at the date of this report are:

- Fiona Miller
- Rachel Elwell
- Jonathan Shaw
- Neil Hawkins

The Directors listed above have no interests in the shares of the Company as at 31 March 2022.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

The Directors have taken advantage of the exemption contained within Section 414A of the Companies Act 2006 for small companies and not prepared a Strategic Report.

Under Company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Follow UK accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and applicable by law;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP are deemed to be reappointed under the Companies Act 2006, s.487(2).

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by



Neil Hawkins - Director

Date: 12 May 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BORDER TO COAST TEESSIDE GP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, the Statement of Cashflows, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because of limited perceived pressure and opportunity from nature of revenue transactions with no related estimation uncertainty.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

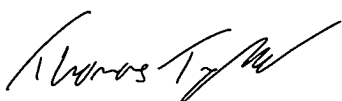
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Thomas Tyler (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 St Peter's Square

Manchester

M2 3AE

United Kingdom

12 May 2022

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March

	NOTES	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed Assets			
Investment		1	1
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1	1
Debtors	3	3,249	2,249
Total Assets		<u>3,251</u>	<u>2,251</u>
Current Liabilities			
Creditors	4	238	428
Total liabilities		<u>238</u>	<u>428</u>
Total Assets less current liabilities		<u>3,013</u>	<u>1,823</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	1	1
Profit and loss reserves b/f		1,822	1,012
Profit and loss reserves in year		1,190	810
Total equity		<u>3,013</u>	<u>1,823</u>

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by



Neil Hawkins – Director

Company No: SC626611

Date: 12 May 2022

The notes on pages 14 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March

	NOTES	2022 £	2021 £
Income			
Partnership Priority Profit Share		1,000	1,000
Total Income		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Expenses	7	-	-
Profit before taxation		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Taxation	5	190	(190)
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,190</u>	<u>810</u>

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The results above are all in respect of the continuing operations of the Company.

The notes on pages 14 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended 31 March

	2022 £	2021 £
Opening shareholder's equity	1,823	1,013
Share capital issued during the year	-	-
Profit for the financial year	1,190	810
Closing shareholder's equity	<u>3,013</u>	<u>1,823</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March

	2022 £	2021 £
Cashflows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,190	810
(Decrease) / Increase in creditors	(190)	190
Increase in debtors	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-	-
Cashflows from financing activities	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1	1

The notes on pages 14 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. General information

Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited ('the Company') is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is C/O Addleshaw Goddard LLP, Exchange Tower, 19 Canning Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EH, United Kingdom.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company has adopted Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and Companies Act, 2006 in these financial statements.

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Directors do not consider there to be any areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

b) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling and rounded to the nearest £1.

c) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The Directors have undertaken an assessment to establish whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. This assessment involved an evaluation of the long term value of the underlying investments made into the related Scottish Limited Partnership (Partnership) in addition to a review of the Limited Partner's investment strategy for a period of at least a year from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

During late February 2022, the eastern part of Europe has entered into a phase of instability following the military action taken by Russia against Ukraine. As a result, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as other countries have introduced sanctions against a series of Russian's businesses and individuals. In addition to the direct impact on the concerned economies and parties, Ukraine and Russia, this could also affect other economies. Management is closely monitoring this and, as of the date of this report, it does not expect a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 March 2022 and the ability of the Company to continue as going concern.

Notes to Financial Statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Going concern (continued)

The Company is a subsidiary of Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited which was established to support the pooling of Local Government Pension Schemes. The Limited Partner is a Local Government Pension Scheme and the Directors have no reason to doubt:

- the Company will remain appointed as the General Partner to support the pooling of the Limited Partner's alternative investments;
- the nature of the income and expenses and the impact of potential downside scenarios on profitability and liquidity, as well as potential management actions;
- the effectiveness of the Company's operational resilience processes including the ability of key outsourcers to continue to provide services;

In conclusion, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that would cast doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

d) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently less any provision for impairment where such measurement would result in a difference to the carrying value of the asset.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and deposits with banks and other financial institutions. All cash and cash equivalents held are immediately available for withdrawal.

f) Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised at transaction price.

g) Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements

3. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accrued Income	3,249	2,249
Total	3,249	2,249

4. Creditors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Creditors	1	1
Corporation tax	237	427
Total	238	428

5. Taxation

Below is an analysis of the Company's tax charge during the year.

	2022	2021
	£	£
UK Corporation tax on profit for the year	-	190
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(190)	-
Corporation tax	(190)	190
 Reconciliation of tax charge		
Profit for the year before tax	1,000	1,000
Corporation tax @ 19%	190	190
Effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(190)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(190)	-
Tax charge for the year	(190)	190

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

Following completion of the related Scottish Limited Partnership income tax return for the year ended 31st March 2021, it was determined that the Company's only source of income, the Priority Profit Share is exempt from UK Corporation tax and therefore the 2021 corporation tax charge of £190 has been reversed in 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements

6. Share Capital account

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allocated, called up and paid		
1 ordinary share	1	1

7. General and Administration Expenses

The Partnership is a collective investment scheme pursuant to Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) and therefore requires the Partnership to be managed and operated by an appropriately regulated entity. The Operator is Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited. Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, the Operator is responsible for paying the Company's expenses and is entitled to recharge these to the Partnership.

The expenses relating to the Company and paid in the year by the Partnership are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Audit fees	5,000	5,000
Administration fees	23,123	24,949
Legal and professional fees	342	502
Irrecoverable VAT	3,450	2,983
Total	31,915	33,434

The Company employed no persons during the year.

The Directors have not charged any fees for the year.

8. Financial Accounting Year

The audited financial accounts cover the year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

9. Ultimate Parent Company

The Company's ultimate parent company is Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Notes to Financial Statements

10. Related Parties

During the year, the Company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at 31 March, are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Sales to related parties	1,000	1,000
Amounts owed from related parties	3,248	2,248

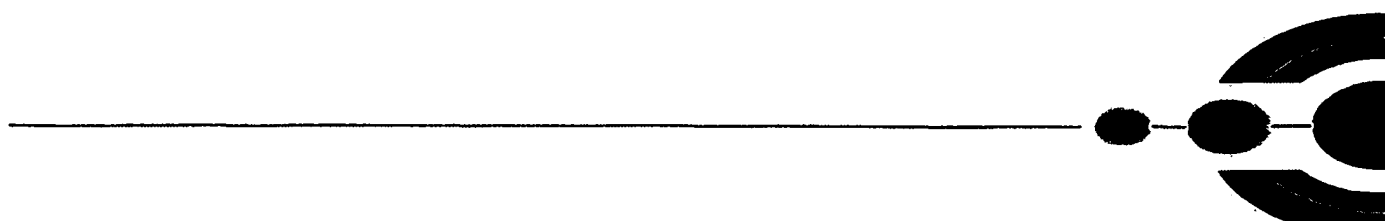
11. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent transactions and events after the year end through to 12 May 2022, the date the financial statements were signed.

No events have occurred after the year ended 31 March 2022.

Border to Coast Teesside LP

**Final Report and Accounts for the year ended
31 December 2021**



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Partnership Information

Limited Partnership	Border to Coast Teesside LP
Limited Partnership No	SL033706
Limited Partner	Middlesbrough Borough Council as administering authority of the Teesside Pension Fund
General Partner	Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited C/O Addleshaw Goddard LLP Exchange Tower 19 Canning Street Edinburgh EH3 8EH United Kingdom
Company No	SC626607
Registered Office	C/O Addleshaw Goddard LLP Exchange Tower 19 Canning Street Edinburgh EH3 8EH United Kingdom
Administrator	Northern Trust Global Services SE UK Branch 50 Bank Street London E14 5NT United Kingdom
Manager and Operator	Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Ltd 5 th Floor Toronto Square Toronto Street Leeds LS1 2HJ United Kingdom
Independent Auditor	KPMG LLP 1 St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3AE United Kingdom

Private Markets Review

PRIVATE MARKETS PROGRAMME

Border to Coast manages the Private Markets programme on behalf of its Partner Funds. Each Partner Fund has a separate Scottish Limited Partnership ("SLP") and Border to Coast acts as the General Partner ("GP") for each SLP.

Partner Funds can elect to make commitments to each of the asset classes (i.e. Private Equity, Infrastructure and Private Credit) on an annual basis. Border to Coast will aim to deploy this capital over the following 12 months. Each asset class is structured as a Series (e.g. Series 1, 2 etc.) which consists of three annual subscription windows which are classified as sub-Series (e.g. Series 1A, 1B etc). For Private Credit, due to the timing of initial launch there are only two sub-Series (Series 1A/B and 1C) in Series 1.

Border to Coast makes commitments to underlying investments using the combined scale of the Partner Funds commitments. Each SLP is allocated a pro-rata share of each investment in the Series and sub-Series to which it has committed.

The Private Markets review below covers all investment activity undertaken by Border to Coast and is not specific to the SLP.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Performance

All private market strategies have performed well in 2021 rebounding from the impact of Covid-19. Private Equity and Private Credit have outperformed their public market equivalents by a large margin and whilst Infrastructure has underperformed it has still generated a strong return. Some of this relative underperformance is possibly due to differences in sector composition as the public benchmarks tend to have a greater focus on energy and pipeline assets. All three asset classes have generated higher returns than public markets over the long term and the level of dispersion of returns across managers remains wide thus rewarding strong manager selection.

Returns have been driven by low interest rates, a rebound in economic activity and accommodative fiscal and monetary policy. However, operational improvements generating revenue growth and margin expansion have also contributed.

Nevertheless, the current market environment is challenging with increased financial market volatility, heightened geopolitical and macroeconomic risks, inflationary pressures on corporate margins, and rising interest rates adversely impacting default rates. As a result, future performance is likely to be driven by operational value add and strong credit underwriting rather than rising valuation multiples or financial engineering.

Private Markets Review (continued)

MARKET CONDITIONS (continued)

Valuation multiples

Multiples are significantly higher than the long term average in Private Equity although they remain at a discount to comparable public market multiples. The increase partly reflects changes in sector composition with a larger proportion of higher growth technology companies which arguably justify higher multiples. Multiple expansion in Infrastructure is more muted although valuations for core operational assets, particularly in renewables, have increased driven by investor demand for cash generating assets in a low interest rate environment that also contribute to decarbonisation.

Leverage multiples have increased in Private Equity and are above their long term average although interest coverage ratios remain stable and loan to value ratios have reduced. Covenant-lite loans are the dominant loan type, particularly for larger corporates, which emphasises the importance of a managers' underwriting and workout capabilities. Default rates and the level of distressed debt remain exceptionally low, driven by accommodative monetary policies and post-Covid economic recovery. Infrastructure has not experienced the same increase in debt multiples which remain in line with their long term average.

Fundraising

Fundraising markets remain buoyant. In Private Equity, the dominant theme has been funds that target technology or tech-enabled sectors like fintech or health tech, particularly software-related investments. In Infrastructure, the key drivers have been decarbonisation, sustainability and digital technology. In Private Credit, it has been driven by low yields and lower forecast returns in public credit as well as lower than expected default rates.

Fund sizes have continued to increase, with the exception of Infrastructure which has experienced an increasing proportion of smaller thematic or emerging sector funds. In addition, fundraising periods have become much shorter and managers are returning to market earlier despite the increase in fund size. However, there remains a divergence between large, established managers and smaller or newer managers and access to high quality, in-demand managers is key.

Fundraising is likely to remain buoyant as investors continue to increase their allocations to private markets. This is driven by a number of factors including a desire to diversify equity risk, expectations of lower future returns in public markets, historical return premiums, and changes in investment regulations. Infrastructure is likely to see higher allocations driven by investor focus on decarbonisation and energy transition as well as increased appetite for operational assets with regulated or contracted inflation-linked cash flows in an inflationary environment.

Private Markets Review (continued)

MARKET CONDITIONS (continued)

Transaction activity

Activity has been strong with Private Equity experiencing a record year for the value of new investments, almost double the long term average. The average deal size increased substantially and there was an increasing focus on public to private transactions. All regions experienced significant growth with North America the strongest region. Private credit deal flow has been supported by this increased transaction activity.

In Infrastructure, transaction volumes have recovered but remain below pre-Covid levels with the exception of Europe which has been boosted by new energy transition regulations. Digital infrastructure and renewables represent the most active segments in this asset class. The increase in renewables-focused activity will be boosted by government stimulus to support new, and enhanced, decarbonisation policies, a need for private capital due to high government debt levels, and recent events in Ukraine which has accelerated the desire to reduce European dependence on Russian energy imports.

Exit activity has also recovered strongly due to an improvement in investor appetite. Whilst buoyant equity markets and the emergence of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") have been key contributors, there has also been an increase in exits between private market sponsors as well as to strategic buyers.

Although there has been a further increase in uncalled commitments ("dry powder") in monetary terms, the increase in transaction activity has resulted in a decrease in the amount of dry powder, as measured by number of years of activity.

Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG')

ESG considerations are becoming more important. Investors are increasingly including ESG within their manager selection process and managers are continuing to evolve their investment processes. Investors are also more likely to not invest with managers that do not have a robust approach to ESG or where an investment could pose an ESG concern. In addition, lenders are now increasingly open to rewarding positive ESG behaviour that improves the overall risk return profile of a credit.

PRIVATE EQUITY

Private Equity (Series 1) launched on 28 May 2019 with total commitments of £500m for Series 1A. The Investment Period for Series 1A commenced on this date and ended on 31 March 2020.

Series 1B was launched on 1 April 2020 with total commitments of £485m. The Investment Period for Series 1B commenced on this date and ended on 31 March 2021.

Series 1C was launched on 1 April 2021 with total commitments of £735m. The Investment Period for Series 1C commenced on this date and will end on 31 March 2022.

The primary benchmark is a long term absolute return of 10% per annum (net of all fees and costs) and the secondary benchmark is a PME+ ("public market equivalent") benchmark with a target return of MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) + 3%.

Private Markets Review (continued)

PRIVATE EQUITY (continued)

The following table shows capital committed, capital drawn, and capital distributed as at 31 December 2021.

	Series 1A	Series 1B	Series 1C
Capital committed	99.7%	99.1%	78.1%
Capital drawn	47.7%	27.3%	12.9%
Capital distributed ¹	4.4%	-	-

¹ Including recallable distributions

NEW COMMITMENTS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, Border to Coast committed c. £690m into the following investments:

SERIES 1B

- **C-Bridge Healthcare Fund V (\$75m)**

C-Bridge is a specialist Chinese manager focused on buy and build strategies in healthcare across pharmaceutical, medical technology and hospital services. The manager has a strong value add capability through platform building and active management and will seek to take advantage of the long term growth dynamics in Chinese healthcare markets.

- **GreatPoint Ventures Innovation Fund III (\$50m)**

GreatPoint is a US-based venture capital manager focused on early stage venture investments. These are principally in revenue generating companies that are disrupting existing industries with a principle focus on enterprise software, food and nutrition, digital health and life sciences.

- **KKR Asian IV – follow-on investment (\$30m)**

A follow-on investment into KKR Asian IV in addition to an initial \$94m commitment as part of Series 1A. KKR is a global private markets manager who has a strong presence in Asia. This Fund pursues a pan-Asian strategy targeting upper-mid market and large cap companies, with a focus on consumption upgrades, carve-outs, control opportunities and technology businesses.

SERIES 1C

- **Strategic Value Special Situations Fund V (\$130m)**

SVS focus on “stressed”, “distressed” and “deep value” opportunities targeting mid-market investments in the US and Europe. The manager is actively involved in financial restructuring and subsequent operational improvement of companies.

- **Insight Partners XII (\$140m)**

Insight is a sector specialist manager focused on providing strategic and operational support to accelerate growth in software, software-enabled services and internet companies predominantly in the US.

Private Markets Review (continued)

PRIVATE EQUITY (continued)

- **HarbourVest Co-investment Fund VI (\$180m)**

HarbourVest is a large private markets specialist with long-standing GP relationships through its extensive primary and secondary businesses. This Fund is a co-investment programme investing alongside high quality GPs in buyout and growth equity transactions.

- **Baring Asia Fund VIII (\$140m)**

Baring has a strong regional presence across Asian markets with extensive experience in cross-border transactions. This Fund is focused on Asian buyout and control investments with a focus on operational improvements.

- **StepStone VC Opportunities VII (\$100m)**

StepStone is a large private markets manager which recently merged with Greenspring, a venture capital specialist. This Fund is an extension of the Greenspring co-investment strategy focused on expansion stage and late stage venture capital investments into the technology, communications and healthcare sectors.

- **General Catalyst XI Aggregator (\$100m)**

General Catalyst is a multi-strategy venture capital manager that invests in innovative companies from seed/early stage through to growth stage. The manager targets companies that are positioned to capitalise on long term market dynamics with the potential to achieve exceptional growth. This Fund is a combination of the manager's Creation (seed), Ignition (early stage) and Endurance (growth stage) funds.

These commitments provide exposure to a number of Border to Coast's targeted themes within Private Equity including Operational Value Add, Buy and Build, Mid-market, Healthcare, Technology, Asia, Distressed and Co-investments.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure (Series 1) launched on 19 July 2019 with total commitments of £675m for Series 1A. The Investment Period for Series 1A commenced on this date and ended on 31 March 2020.

Series 1B was launched on 1 April 2020 with total commitments of £760m. The Investment Period for Series 1B commenced on this date and ended on 31 March 2021.

Series 1C was launched on 1 April 2021 with total commitments of £1,020m. The Investment Period for Series 1C commenced on this date and will end on 31 March 2022.

The benchmark is a long term absolute return of 8% per annum (net of all fees and costs).

Private Markets Review (continued)

INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)

The following table shows capital committed, capital drawn, and capital distributed as at 31 December 2021.

	Series 1A	Series 1B	Series 1C
Capital committed	98.7%	98.7%	69.0%
Capital drawn	38.8%	28.1%	41.7%
Capital distributed ¹	3.7%	0.3%	1.5%

¹ Including recallable distributions

NEW COMMITMENTS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, Border to Coast committed c. £930m into the following investments:

SERIES 1B

- **I Squared Global Infrastructure Fund III Co-Investment Vehicle (\$30m)**

Subsequent to the initial investment in the main fund an additional commitment was made to the co-investment sidecar. This provides top-up capital to selective investments within the main fund which is focused on Core+ / Value Add investments across mid-market and large cap companies. The manager has a strong global presence, with access to a team of policy advisers and extensive experience of building platform companies, particularly in renewable energy and transportation assets.

- **EQT Infrastructure Fund V (€125m)**

EQT is a leading global infrastructure manager focused on Europe and North America with a Value Add strategy. The manager seeks to identify attractive sub-sector themes where there is typically less competition for assets and has a strong focus on value creation.

- **Antin Mid-Cap Fund I (€115m)**

Antin is a leading European infrastructure manager with a Value Add strategy. The manager has a strong value creation capability and has been an early mover into new infrastructure sub-sectors with ESG considerations fully integrated into the investment process.

SERIES 1C

- **Meridiam Sustainable Infrastructure Europe IV (€100m)**

Meridiam specialises in investing in essential infrastructure opportunities that require substantial development which offer higher returns than fully operational projects. This Fund will invest in Europe across three key themes – mobility, energy and transition, and environmental and social infrastructure.

Private Markets Review (continued)

INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)

- **KKR Diversified Core Infrastructure Fund (\$275m)**

KKR is a global private markets manager with a dedicated and well-resourced infrastructure team. This Fund will focus on investing in critical core infrastructure predominantly in North America and Western Europe.

- **Stonepeak Asia Infrastructure Fund (\$210m)**

Stonepeak is recognised as one of the largest infrastructure managers globally. This Fund will focus on investing in infrastructure assets across Asia within the communications, transport and logistics, and energy transition sectors.

- **Digital Colony Partners II (subsequently renamed DigitalBridge Partners II) (\$210m)**

Digital Colony is considered to be the global market leader in digital infrastructure with extensive resources and a strong track record. This Fund will target investments in cell towers, data centres and fibre broadband networks globally.

- **KKR Aqueduct Co-Invest ("Project Aurora") (£60m)**

Aurora is a co-investment alongside KKR Diversified Core Infrastructure Fund to acquire John Laing Group Plc, a developer, operator and owner of infrastructure assets in developed markets. The company focuses on public private partnership ("PPPs") assets that typically benefit from long term, availability-based revenues from central and local governments.

- **DC Trident Holdings I ("Project Trident") (\$67m)**

Trident is a co-investment alongside Digital Bridge (formerly Digital Colony) to acquire a majority stake in Vertical Bridge REIT, the 4th largest owner of mobile telecommunication towers in the US. Value creation will be through new tower construction, acquisition of smaller operators and increasing the number of tenants on existing towers.

These commitments provide exposure to a number of Border to Coast's targeted themes within Infrastructure including Operational Value Add, Energy Transition, Digital Revolution, Greenfield and Emerging Markets.

PRIVATE CREDIT

Private Credit (Series 1) launched on 8 October 2019 with total commitments of £581m for Series 1A/B. The Investment Period for Series 1A/B commenced on this date and ended on 31 March 2021.

Series 1C was launched on 1 April 2021 with total commitments of £920m. The Investment Period for Series 1C commenced on this date and will end on 31 March 2022.

The benchmark is a long term absolute return of 6% per annum (net of all fees and costs).

Private Markets Review (continued)

PRIVATE CREDIT (continued)

The following table shows capital committed, capital drawn, and capital distributed as at 31 December 2021.

	Series 1A/B	Series 1C
Capital committed	99.5%	84.7%
Capital drawn	34.6%	3.5%
Capital distributed ¹	1.9%	-

¹ Including recallable distributions

NEW COMMITMENTS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, Border to Coast committed c. £895m into the following investments:

SERIES 1A/B

- **Churchill Middle Market Senior Loan Fund IV (\$160m)**

Churchill is a specialist lender that merged with Nuveen in 2020 to create one of the largest middle market private capital investment platforms in the US. This Fund will focus on originating or acquiring senior secured and unitranche loans to middle market companies.

SERIES 1C

- **Ares US Senior Direct Lending Fund II (\$208.5m)**

Ares is a leading global direct origination platform with extensive borrower relationships. The manager has a strong track record with consistent performance through market cycles and low loss rates. This Fund will target first-lien loans to middle and upper middle market companies.

- **Brookfield Real Estate Finance VI (\$220m)**

Brookfield is a leading global alternative asset manager and one of the largest real estate investors. This Fund is real estate debt strategy that have been successfully executed over the last two decades. It focuses on originating whole loans and syndicating the senior portion to create a mezzanine loan.

- **HPS Core Senior Lending Fund II (\$246.5m)**

HPS is a global credit manager with a strong long-term track record and the scale and capability to lead transactions. This Fund is focused on direct origination of senior secured loans to high quality, middle to upper middle market companies primarily in North America.

- **Ares SSG Capital Partners VI (\$132m)**

Ares acquired a controlling stake in SSG Capital Advisors, a specialist Asian credit manager, in 2020. This Fund will focus on relative value opportunities in the Asia Pacific region including restructurings, stressed borrowers and motivated sellers.

Private Markets Review (continued)

PRIVATE CREDIT (continued)

- **BlackRock European Middle Market Private Debt Fund III (£185m)**

BlackRock is the world's largest asset manager with a significant private markets offering. This Fund is focused on middle market senior secured lending in Developed Europe with a conservative approach and a tilt towards defensive sectors.

These commitments provide exposure to a number of Border to Coast's targeted themes within Private Credit including Focus on Senior Debt, Manager Track Record, and Stressed/Distressed.

General Partner's Report

The General Partner submits the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of Border to Coast Teesside LP ('the Partnership') for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal Activity

The purpose of the Partnership is to carry on, in Scotland and elsewhere, investment and ancillary activities and in particular but without limitation to identify, research and negotiate investment opportunities and to make, hold, monitor the progress of and realise Investments in accordance with the Investment Policy.

Statement of general partner's responsibilities in respect of the General Partner's Report and the financial statements

The general partner is responsible for preparing the General Partner's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the general partner to prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with Part 15 and Chapter 1 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Under that law the general partners have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and applicable law.

The General Partner has taken advantage of the exemption contained within Section 414A of the Companies Act 2006 for small companies and not prepared a Strategic Report.

Under company law the general partners must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the qualifying partnership and of the profit or loss of the qualifying partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the general partner is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the qualifying partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the qualifying partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

General Partner's Report (continued)

The general partner is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the qualifying partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the qualifying partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the qualifying partnership and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to the auditor

The General Partner who held office at the date of approval of this General Partner report confirms that, so far as the General Partner is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Partnership's Auditor is unaware; and the General Partner has taken all the steps that it ought to have taken as a General Partner to make itself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's Auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP are deemed to be reappointed under the Companies Act 2006, s. 487(2).

Results

Results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 21.



Neil Hawkins – Director of the General Partner

12 May 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Border to Coast Teesside LP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Border to Coast Teesside LP ("the qualifying partnership") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of changes in Partner's capital and Statement of Cashflows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the qualifying partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the qualifying partnership in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The general partner has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the qualifying partnership or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the qualifying partnership's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the general partner's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the qualifying partnership's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the qualifying partnership's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the general partner's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Going concern (continued)

- we have not identified, and concur with the general partner's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the qualifying partnership's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the qualifying partnership will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the General Partner and administrator and inspection of policy documentation as to the Limited Partnership's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because of limited perceived pressure and limited opportunity due to the nature of revenue transactions, with no related estimation uncertainty.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the General Partner and administrator (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the General Partner the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The Limited Partnership is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Limited Partnership is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The general partner is responsible for the other information, which comprises the general partner's report and the private market review. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports;
- in our opinion the information given in the private market review and the general partner's report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion the general partner's report been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of members' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the general partner was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption, as applied to qualifying partnerships, from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

General partner's responsibilities

As explained more fully in the their statement set out on pages 13 and 14, the general partner is responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the qualifying partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the qualifying partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

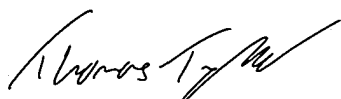
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the qualifying partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, as required by regulation 4 of the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the qualifying partnership's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the qualifying partnership and its members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Thomas Tyler (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 St Peter's Square

Manchester

M2 3AE

United Kingdom

12 May 2022

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

	NOTES	2021 GBP	2020 GBP
Fixed Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	3	145,244,918	48,532,490
Current assets			
Trade debtors		7,703,803	5,260,298
Cash and cash equivalents		256,839	348,631
Total assets		153,205,560	54,141,419
Current liabilities			
Operator fees payable		139,333	98,120
Audit fees payable	8	24,969	18,007
Administration fees payable	4	71,294	36,800
Legal & professional fees payable		121,402	83,161
Priority profit share payable		3,000	2,000
Total liabilities		359,998	238,088
Net assets		152,845,562	53,903,331
Limited Partner's non loan account contributions		825,987	429,137
Limited Partner's loan account contributions		143,926,567	56,492,108
Limited Partner's recallable distributions		(16,088,632)	(6,252,059)
Limited Partner's profit on realised investments		1,745,961	744,690
Limited Partner's non recallable distributions		(3,595,242)	(1,447,449)
Limited Partner's income account		(596,304)	(640,358)
Revaluation reserves		26,627,225	4,577,262
Total equity		152,845,562	53,903,331

On behalf of Border to Coast Teesside LP (Limited Partnership No: SL033706)



Neil Hawkins - Director of the General Partner

12 May 2022

The notes on pages 24 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December

	NOTES	2021 GBP	2020 GBP
Income			
Investment Income		605,584	222,632
Bank Interest		-	369
Total income		605,584	223,001
Operating expenses			
Operator fees		(188,391)	(196,419)
Audit fees	8	(30,918)	(28,987)
Administration fees	4	(93,861)	(65,614)
Legal & professional fees		(157,752)	(125,931)
Foreign exchange loss		(81,578)	(224,964)
Priority profit share fees		(1,000)	(1,000)
Bank charges		(8,031)	(3,591)
Total operating expenses		(561,531)	(646,506)
Net change in realised/unrealised gains from investments			
Movement in unrealised gains on investments		22,049,962	4,649,067
Movement in realised gains on investments		1,001,273	744,690
Total profit from operations		23,095,288	4,970,252

The Partnership has no recognised gains and losses other than those included above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The results above are all in respect of continuing operations of the Partnership.

The notes on pages 24 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Partner's Capital

For the year ended 31 December

	2021 GBP	2020 GBP
Opening partner's capital	53,903,331	8,762,147
Operations		
Total profit from operations	23,095,288	4,970,252
Net increase in Partner's capital from operations	23,095,288	4,970,252
Capital transactions		
Limited Partner's non loan account contributions	396,850	257,947
Limited Partner's loan account contributions	87,434,459	47,143,516
Limited Partner's recallable distributions	(9,836,573)	(5,783,082)
Limited Partner's non recallable distributions	(2,147,793)	(1,447,449)
Net increase in partner's capital from capital transactions	75,846,943	40,170,932
Closing partner's capital	152,845,562	53,903,331

The notes on pages 24 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December

	2021 GBP	2020 GBP
Cashflows from operating activities		
Total profit from operations	23,095,288	4,970,253
Add back non cash items		
Movement in unrealised gains on investments	(22,049,962)	(4,649,067)
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	121,910	(5,694,942)
Increase in trade debtors	(2,443,505)	(5,090,109)
Acquisition of investments	(83,940,456)	(35,930,401)
Return of capital on investments	9,277,990	6,571,187
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(75,938,735)	(39,823,079)
Cashflows from financing activities		
Limited Partner's non loan account contributions	396,850	257,947
Limited Partner's loan account contributions	87,434,459	47,143,516
Limited Partner's recallable distributions	(9,836,573)	(5,783,082)
Limited Partner's non recallable distributions	(2,147,793)	(1,447,449)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	75,846,943	40,170,932
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(91,792)	347,853
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	348,631	778
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	256,839	348,631

The notes on pages 24 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Organisation and nature of business

Border to Coast Teesside LP (the "Partnership") was established on 8 April 2019 and is registered as a Scottish Limited Partnership under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907 and is governed by the Limited Partnership Agreement signed on 20 May 2019 (the "LPA").

The Partnership is a collective investment scheme pursuant to Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) and therefore requires the Partnership to be managed and operated by an appropriately regulated entity. The Operator is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) with a FSMA Part 4A permission for the activity of operating, establishing and winding up collective investment schemes.

The initial Limited Partner of the Partnership is Border to Coast Teesside GP Limited (the "General Partner"), a limited company registered in Scotland.

On 20 May 2019, the General Partner was replaced by Middlesbrough Borough Council as administering authority of the Teesside Pension Fund as the Limited Partner (the "Limited Partner").

The Partnership was established to facilitate the efficient deployment of the Limited Partner's capital into private equity investments, infrastructure and private credit investments, consistent with the Investment Strategy as defined in Schedule 5 of the LPA.

On 20 May 2019, the General Partner was appointed by the Partnership as General Partner in accordance with Section 18 of the LPA.

The General Partner has appointed Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited (the "Manager") to act as the Manager of the Partnership, with responsibility for the day-to-day management and achievement of the Partnership's objectives under the supervision of the General Partner.

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

Under the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008, the partnership, as a qualifying partnership, is required to prepare and have audited an annual report and financial statements under Part 15 and Chapter 1 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as if the partnership was a company formed and registered under the Companies Act. Under that law the General Partner has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of portfolio investments which are measured at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out below.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling and rounded to the nearest £1.

c) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The General Partner has undertaken an assessment to establish whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. This assessment has involved an evaluation of the long term value of the underlying investments in addition to a review of the Limited Partner's investment strategy for a period of at least a year from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

During late February 2022, the eastern part of Europe has entered into a phase of instability following the military action taken by Russia against Ukraine. As a result, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as other countries have introduced sanctions against a series of Russian's businesses and individuals. In addition to the direct impact on the concerned economies and parties, Ukraine and Russia, this could also affect other economies. Management is closely monitoring this and, as of the date of this report, it does not expect a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2021 and the ability of the Company to continue as going concern.

In conclusion, the General Partner is not aware of any material uncertainties that would cast doubt over the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern.

d) Financial Assets

Other financial assets

Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except as follows:

- Investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably shall be measured at cost less impairment; and
- hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship shall be recognised as set out below.

The basis to determine the fair value of the Partnership's investments are the quarter end valuations as reported in the latest available capital account statements or, if available the audited financial statements as provided by the underlying investment manager. The movement in fair value is captured within the revaluation reserve.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial Assets (continued)

Other financial assets (continued)

Generally, the fair value provided by the underlying investment manager is adopted if the investment financial information is:

- Prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or;
- Prepared under different accounting standards (for example, UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) but provides a compliant valuation.

If the quarter end valuation is not available in time, the previous quarter end fair value is taken and adjusted for cash movements in the quarter. If the Partnership investment includes listed companies, and the movement of the share price has a material impact, the closing share price of the quarter is used for valuation.

If the General Partner is aware of any material change in any of the underlying investments that impacts the fair value reported, or if such valuation may not be the best approximation of fair value, the General Partner may adjust the reported fair value as it deems necessary to better reflect the fair value of the Partnership's investments.

For co-investment, the lead-investor's fair value will be adopted unless exceptional circumstances make an alternative valuation approach more appropriate.

Basic financial assets

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

f) Foreign exchange translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

g) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Taxation

The Partnership is not separately taxable as gains and losses flow through to individual Partners. Accordingly, no provision for taxation has been made in these Financial Statements. Income and Capital Gains (or Losses) accruing to the Limited Partnership will be attributed to the relevant Partners for tax purposes according to their entitlements to Income and Capital Gain (or Loss) in accordance with the LPA.

i) Distributions

Net Income (after payment of Partnership expenses) shall be available for distribution to the Partner entitled to them once the balance of cleared funds on the relevant Partner's income account and capital account exceeds an amount as determined by the Operator as economic to distribute. Distributions will be made in accordance with Section 7.4.1 of the LPA as summarised below:

- first, to the General Partner until all amounts payable to it as Priority Profit Share have been allocated in full and then;
- to the Limited Partner.

j) Critical accounting judgements and estimates

In the application of the Partnership's accounting policies, the General Partner is required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised. The following are the critical judgements and estimates that the General Partner has made in the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Investments – where the General Partner is aware of any material change in any of the underlying investments that impacts the fair value reported, or if such valuation may not be the best approximation of fair value, the General Partner may adjust the reported fair value as it deems necessary to better reflect the fair value of the Partnership's investments (Note 6).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through profit and loss

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distribution No Recallable
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Private Equity - Series 1A**	94,431,423	(49,077,695)	(270,836)	7,383,269	53,382,597	66,662,772	773,061
Private Equity - Series 1B**	47,775,665	(13,385,750)	-	346,231	34,581,048	13,475,695	3,960
Private Equity - Series 1C**	39,715,490	(5,109,494)	(3,804)	-	34,581,998	5,329,609	-
Infrastructure - Series 1A**	91,688,006	(39,250,502)	(732,090)	6,356,182	59,820,497	35,593,888	1,065,746
Infrastructure - Series 1B**	47,523,671	(11,053,229)	7,109	756,759	37,333,173	10,139,421	81,460
Infrastructure - Series 1C**	34,671,621	(15,787,619)	(62,878)	1,906,898	20,760,170	14,043,533	9,700
Total	355,805,876	(133,664,289)	(1,062,499)	16,749,339	240,459,483	145,244,918	1,933,927

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

**The detailed breakdown of the Investments under each portfolio sleeve can be found in Note 11.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through profit and loss (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2021 GBP	Year ended 31 December 2020 GBP
Opening Balance	48,532,490	14,524,209
Purchases	83,940,456	35,930,401
Sales	(9,277,990)	(6,571,187)
Gain on revaluation at fair value	22,049,962	4,649,067
Closing Balance	145,244,918	48,532,490

4. Administration Fees

The Manager, Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited has entered into an Administration Agreement with Northern Trust Global Services SE, UK Branch (the 'Administrator') dated 15 May 2019 to perform administration services with the fee structure in line with the administration agreement.

Total administration fees charged for the Partnership during the year end 31 December 2021 amounted to £93,861 (2020: £65,614) and the amount payable at the year end was £71,294 (2020: £36,800).

5. Allocation of Profits and Losses and Distributions

The General Partner shall determine in its sole discretion how much of the Partnership Assets are surplus and available for distribution. Any Partnership Assets which are deemed available for distribution shall be distributed as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt by the Partnership.

The General Partner undertakes to exercise its discretion reasonably and in the best interests of the Partnership taken as a whole and in accordance with the Investment Strategy.

Distributions received from investments shall be allocated to Limited Partners in accordance with each Limited Partner's interest in such Investment as recorded in the books and records of the Partnership.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Allocation of Profits and Losses and Distributions (continued)

The Limited Partner acknowledges and agrees that, pursuant to the investment documentation controlling Investee Entities, it is common practice for distributions to be subject to recall or to clawback, in which case the following treatment shall apply:

- Where distributions which may be subject to recall are received by the Partnership from investee entities and distributed to the Limited Partner, the General Partner shall treat such distributions, in the books and records of the Partnership, as negative drawdowns and will increase the undrawn commitments of each applicable Limited Partner by each Limited Partner's share of the applicable distribution;
- Where distributions which may be subject to clawback are received by the Partnership from investee entities and distributed to Limited Partners, the Limited Partners shall continue to be liable to repay such distributions to the Partnership to the same extent as the Partnership is required to repay such distributions to investee entities under clawback arrangements, until such clawback liability is extinguished.

The Partnership employed no persons during the year.

Under the provisions of the Limited Partnership Agreement, the General Partner is due a Priority Profit Share of £1,000. The amount outstanding at 31 December 2021 was £3,000 (2020: £2,000).

6. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments

The Partnership is exposed to a number of risks arising from the various financial investments held. The main risks to which the Partnership is exposed are market risk (including market price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies employed by the Partnership to manage these risks are discussed below.

The Partnership has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy and has established processes to monitor and control all transactions in a timely and accurate manner.

The Partnership assets and liabilities comprise financial instruments which include:

- Investments including equity, unlisted loan stock and unlisted preferred stock. These are held in accordance with the Partnership's investment objectives and policies; and
- Cash and cash equivalents, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its investment activities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments (continued)

The Partnership buys, sells or holds financial assets and liabilities in order to take advantage of changes in market prices or rates.

Market risk

The Partnership invests in quoted and unquoted securities. The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Partnership may fluctuate because of changes in the market. This market risk comprises currency risk, interest risk and market price risk. The Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

Currency risk

The functional and presentational currency of the Partnership is Pounds Sterling. Foreign currency risk is the risk that a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Partnership has investments in securities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Partnership. Accordingly, the value of the Partnership's assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and therefore the Partnership has some exposure to foreign exchange risk.

The table below shows USD and EUR currency risk exposure for the Partnership.

USD	Year ended 31 December 2021 GBP	Year ended 31 December 2020 GBP
Financial assets as fair value	117,481,389	41,041,099
Cash and cash equivalents	179,985	238,333
Trade debtors	7,703,803	3,795,149
Total USD exposure	125,365,177	45,074,581

EUR	Year ended 31 December 2021 GBP	Year ended 31 December 2020 GBP
Financial assets as fair value	17,950,994	4,915,616
Cash and cash equivalents	75,914	109,509
Trade debtors	-	1,463,358
Total EUR exposure	18,026,908	6,488,483

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

An increase or decrease of the USD currency rates by 5% would have caused a corresponding increase or decrease in the partners' capital of £6,268,259 (2020: £2,253,729).

An increase or decrease of the EUR currency rates by 5% would have caused a corresponding increase or decrease in the partners' capital of £901,345 (2020: £324,424).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Partnership has no material direct exposure to interest rates.

Fair Value Measurement

FRS 102 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorised in Level 3.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by level) measured at fair value at 31 December 2021.

	Year ended 31 December 2021 GBP	Year ended 31 December 2020 GBP
Level 1	-	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	145,244,918	48,532,490
Total Investments	145,244,918	48,532,490

Market price risk

Market price risk (i.e. changes in market prices other than those arising from the currency risk or interest rate risk) may affect the value of the unquoted investments. The Partnership's exposure to price risk comprises mainly movements in the value of its investment.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% in the fair value of the Partnership's investments. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting risk internally to key investment management personnel. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Partnership's investments at each balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant. A positive number indicates an increase in net assets attributable to Partner where the market price of the relevant financial instrument increases and a negative number indicates a decrease where the market price of the relevant financial instrument decreases. In practice, actual trading results may differ from those in the table below and the difference could be material.

	31 December 2021 Increase in GBP	31 December 2021 Decrease in GBP
Statement of Comprehensive Income	14,524,492	(14,524,492)
Net assets	14,524,492	(14,524,492)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

	31 December 2020 Increase in GBP	31 December 2020 Decrease in GBP
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4,853,249	(4,853,249)
Net assets	4,853,249	(4,853,249)

Liquidity risk

The Partnership's financial instruments include investments in unlisted equity investments, which are not traded in an organised public market and which may be illiquid. As a result, the Partnership may not be able to promptly liquidate some of its investments in these instruments at an amount close to its fair value in order to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the credit worthiness of any particular issuer.

The table below analyses the Partnership's financial assets and liabilities into the relevant maturity grouping based on remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date or if this is not applicable the best estimate of liquidity return.

Financial assets at 31 December 2021

	Due on demand GBP	Due within 3 months GBP	Due between 3 and 12 months GBP	Over 12 months GBP	No stated maturity GBP	Totals GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	256,839	-	-	-	-	256,839
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss	-	-	-	-	145,244,918	145,244,918
Other receivables	-	7,703,803	-	-	-	7,703,803
Total financial assets	256,839	7,703,803	-	-	145,244,918	153,205,560
Administration fees payable	-	(71,294)	-	-	-	(71,294)
Other payable	-	(288,704)	-	-	-	(288,704)
Total financial liabilities	-	(359,998)	-	-	-	(359,998)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks associated with Financial Statements (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial assets at 31 December 2020

	Due on demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 and 12 months	Over 12 months	No stated maturity	Totals
	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	348,631	-	-	-	-	348,631
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss	-	-	-	-	48,532,490	48,532,490
Other receivables	-	5,260,298	-	-	-	5,260,298
Total financial assets	348,631	5,260,298	-	-	48,532,490	54,141,419
Administration fees payable	-	(36,800)	-	-	-	(36,800)
Other payable	-	(201,288)	-	-	-	(201,288)
Total financial liabilities	-	(238,088)	-	-	-	(238,088)

Current creditors and next year expenses will be financed by the current cash at bank and the uncalled commitments from underlying investors. The current uncalled commitments are £272,714,526 (2020: £249,861,160).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty may be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Partnership. The Partnership's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss as set out in the Balance Sheet, which represent the Partnership's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to the financial assets.

The Partnership assesses all counterparties, including its partner, for credit risk before contracting with them.

The Partnership mitigates its exposure to credit risk on bank balances by using a bank with a high credit rating of at least A-1 assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Risks associated with Financial Statements (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The table below gives an analysis of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, together with their respective credit ratings.

Institution – 2021	Cash held GBP	Credit Rating
Northern Trust Corporation	256,839	A-1
Institution – 2020	Cash held GBP	Credit Rating
Northern Trust Corporation	348,631	A-1

7. Related Parties

The Partnership shall bear all costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Partnership. The Manager pays all costs and expenses on behalf of the Partnership and the General Partner. Such costs will be allocated and charged quarterly amongst all partnerships within the structure in a manner that is determined to be fair by the General Partner, acting reasonably and in good faith.

8. Audit fees

Under the terms of the LPA, the Operator is responsible for paying the audit fees and is entitled to recharge these to the Partnership. The audit fees (net of VAT) amounted to £27,800 (2020: £26,400) for the year ended 31 December 2021. The amount payable to the Operator at year-end was £24,969 (2020: £18,007).

9. Financial Accounting Period

The audited financial accounts cover the year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

10. Subsequent event/Post balance sheet event

The Partnership has evaluated subsequent transactions and events after the year end through to 12 May 2022, the date the financial statements were signed.

During late February 2022, the eastern part of Europe has entered into a phase of instability following the military action taken by Russia against Ukraine. As a result, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as other countries have introduced sanctions against a series of Russian's businesses and individuals. In addition to the direct impact on the concerned economies and parties, Ukraine and Russia, this could also affect other economies. Management is closely monitoring this and, as of the date of this report, has concluded that measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements should not be adjusted for any impact.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distribution No Recallat
Private Equity							
Series 1 A							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
Blackstone Life Sciences V (Lux) SCSp	10,345,847	(2,318,803)	(3,035)	-	8,090,852	2,317,943	1,226
Digital Alpha Fund II-A LP	7,389,891	(2,028,355)	-	-	5,398,184	2,002,005	23,266
GreatPoint Ventures Innovation Fund II, L.P.	5,911,913	(4,750,303)	(81,395)	-	1,336,373	11,768,447	
HG Genesis 9 B L.P.	5,881,614	(2,965,398)	-	-	2,955,987	3,855,144	
HG Saturn 2 B L.P.	13,301,803	(9,856,990)	-	3,868,429	7,237,618	11,326,452	
NB Strategic Co-Investment Partners IV	14,779,781	(4,864,671)	-	-	9,899,584	6,900,670	
Palatine Private Equity IV LP	8,000,000	(2,253,785)	-	40,538	5,786,752	2,257,880	441
Stepstone Secondaries Opportunities Fund IV Europe	11,084,836	(5,436,803)	-	753,999	6,433,902	7,525,274	891
Stepstone VC Opportunities VI (Cayman) LP	8,867,869	(6,470,364)	3,150	-	2,483,003	9,140,546	216,656
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VII, SCSp	8,867,869	(8,132,223)	(189,556)	2,720,303	3,760,342	9,568,411	530,587
Total	94,431,423	(49,077,695)	(270,836)	7,383,269	53,382,597	66,662,772	773,061

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments (continued)

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distributions Non Recallable
Private Equity							
Series 1 B							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
AlpInvest Co-Investment Fund VIII, SCSp	9,523,352	(1,907,144)	-	-	7,628,399	1,788,242	-
C-Bridge Healthcare Fund V, L.P.	5,713,863	(1,099,947)	-	277,847	4,872,887	709,912	3,959
Endless V A LP	5,155,000	(506,522)	-	1,934	4,650,412	432,235	-
GreatPoint Ventures Innovation Fund III, L.P.	3,809,489	(869,667)	-	-	2,930,126	780,154	-
KKR Asian Fund IV SCSp	9,459,060	(1,677,854)	-	-	7,738,626	1,715,349	-
Nordic Capital Fund X	6,496,663	(1,208,616)	-	-	5,313,375	1,869,071	-
Thoma Bravo Fund XIV-A, L.P.	7,618,238	(6,116,000)	-	66,450	1,447,223	6,180,732	1
Total	47,775,665	(13,385,750)	-	346,231	34,581,048	13,475,695	3,960

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments (continued)

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distributions Non Recallable
Private Equity							
Series 1 C							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
GC Aggregator I, L.P.	5,027,343	(1,053,088)	-	-	3,991,102	1,042,420	-
HarbourVest Partners Co- Investment VI Feeder AIF SCSp	9,048,921	-	-	-	9,048,921	35,046	-
Insight Partners (EU) XII, S.C.Sp	7,038,132	(2,431,046)	(3,804)	-	4,574,786	2,474,314	-
StepStone VC Opportunities VII (Cayman), L.P.	5,027,343	-	-	-	5,027,343	-	-
Strategic Value Special Situations Feeder Fund V, L.P.	6,535,619	(1,625,360)	-	-	4,901,714	1,777,830	-
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VIII, SCSp	7,038,132	-	-	-	7,038,132	-	-
Total	39,715,490	(5,109,494)	(3,804)	-	34,581,998	5,329,610	-

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments (continued)

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distributions Non Recallable
Infrastructure							
Series 1 A							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
AMP Capital Global Infrastructure Fund II B LP	10,948,123	(8,735,448)	(340,207)	135,460	2,594,597	9,911,968	87,532
Arcus European Infrastructure Fund 2 SCSp	11,202,794	(6,347,241)	(127,070)	349,998	5,358,737	6,969,714	-
Brookfield Infrastructure Fund IV	13,684,599	(12,980,220)	27,127	3,881,203	4,935,349	9,480,496	855,770
Global Infrastructure Partners IV-C2, LP	6,568,874	(1,142,103)	(342,831)	-	5,400,377	1,332,957	-
Icon Infrastructure Partners V-B, L.P.	10,948,123	(4,583,480)	(12)	485,419	6,864,808	4,424,041	-
Infracapital Greenfield Partners II (Sterling) SCSp	14,815,000	(1,331,017)	(363)	-	13,483,983	1,197,207	-
Macquarie GIG Renewable Energy Fund 2 SCSp	12,572,370	(1,780,136)	88,326	-	10,898,536	1,604,391	28,205
Stonepeak Global Renewable Fund (Lux) SCSp	10,948,123	(2,350,857)	(37,060)	1,504,102	10,284,110	673,114	94,239
Total	91,688,006	(39,250,502)	(732,090)	6,356,182	59,820,497	35,593,888	1,065,746

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments (continued)

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution subject to Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair value of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distribution No Recallab
Infrastructure							
Series 1 B							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GB
Antin Infrastructure Partners Mid Cap I-B SCSp	6,357,184	(807,109)	-	-	5,560,102	681,802	
EQT Infrastructure V (No.1) EUR SCSp	6,910,056	(2,142,336)	26,099	57,687	4,849,818	1,972,467	45
Global Renewable Power Fund III SCSP	6,077,446	(1,361,736)	(4,635)	347,279	5,060,369	974,227	8,34
Greencoat Carlisle Place LP	2,651,000	(2,651,000)	-	-	-	2,884,093	67,12
I Squared Global Infrastructure Fund III	5,834,319	(464,322)	-	-	5,376,035	356,720	
Infranode II	6,080,749	(1,422,857)	(11,795)	286,272	5,018,264	932,614	5,28
ISQ GIF III Co-Investment Fund (B) LP	1,458,764	(50,295)	-	-	1,407,142	43,897	
Patria Infrastructure Fund IV Feeder, L.P.	4,861,809	(699,592)	(2,560)	19,592	4,172,888	825,097	
Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners IV (Lux) SCSp	7,292,344	(1,453,982)	-	45,929	5,888,555	1,468,504	24
Total	47,523,671	(11,053,229)	7,109	756,759	37,333,173	10,138,421	81,46

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Breakdown of the investments (continued)

Drawdown Summary	Committed Amount*	Cumulative Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Cumulative Non Commitment Affecting Capital Contributions	Distribution Subject To Recall	Outstanding Commitments *	Fair Value Of Investments at 31/12/2021*	Distributions Non Recalable
Infrastructure							
Series 1 C							
Investments	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP	GBP
DC Trident Holdings I, LP	2,435,932	(2,442,248)	(27,400)	-	-	2,433,533	-
Digital Colony Partners II Lux, SCSp	7,607,153	(5,272,819)	(35,478)	1,906,728	4,189,729	3,552,453	9,690
KKR Aqueduct Co - Invest LP	2,941,000	(2,941,000)	-	-	-	3,041,113	-
KKR Diversified Core Infrastructure Fund (A) SCSp	9,961,573	-	-	-	9,961,573	-	-
Meridiam Sustainable Infrastructure Europe IV SLP	4,118,810	(133,698)	-	170	3,986,642	65,794	10
Stonepeak Asia Infrastructure Feeder Fund (LUX) SCSp	7,607,153	(4,997,854)	-	-	2,622,226	4,950,640	-
Total	34,671,621	(15,787,619)	(62,878)	1,906,898	20,760,170	14,043,533	9,700

* These values have been revalued using the FX rate at 31 December 2021.