BRUNEL

Pension Partnership

Oxfordshire Pension Fund

www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/pensions

Performance Report for Quarter Ending 31 March 2022

Information Classification: Public

Contents

The first quarter was marked by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which sparked a succession of major sanctions. We took the view, in light of these developments, that the investment outlook for Russia had changed materially. We decided to prohibit further investments in Russia and to unwind the small exposure we already held. As David Vickers, our Chief Investment Officer, explained at the time: "We believe that this position firmly sits within our fiduciary duty to our clients and has been reached based on investment considerations."

Brunel staff were back in the office in force, with all desks pre-booked on several days.

The busy period around COP 26 also saw us transfer our passive funds to the new Paris-aligned benchmarks (co-developed with FTSE Russell). In the first quarter, the total funds transferred to these benchmarks rose from £3 billion to £4 billion. We also added a new theme to our RI reporting: biodiversity.

Brunel appointed two new managers (Jupiter and Mirova) to the Sustainable Equities portfolio. This launched in 2020 with £1.2 billion in AUM; it has since grown to £2.5 billion. The portfolio continues to place ESG considerations at the forefront of the investment process, such that managers *positively pursue* companies that will provide a benefit to society.

Over the period, Brunel also appointed Opus Nebula to take over our extensive client reporting responsibilities, one of our core services. Opus will enable Brunel to report separately to each client on a quarterly basis, across listed and private markets.

Several Brunel figures made their presence felt in the market over the period. In February, David Cox, Head of Listed Markets, published a blog for FTSE Russell on making Paris goals a reality – the blog was republished by Portfolio Institutional. Following some public attacks on stakeholder capitalism, the FT published a letter signed by fifty senior investment professionals in its defence – Faith Ward was the lead signatory on the letter.

Brunel continued its RI work in both advocacy and in reviewing our own processes, too. On the former, Brunel co-filed a resolution calling for the introduction of the Living Wage at Sainsbury's, which directly employs 189,000 people. The coalition comprised ten institutional investors, representing £2.2 trillion and 108 individual shareholders.

"This was already an urgent issue – and current global events mean that urgency is increasing by the week," said Laura Chappell, CEO. "Food prices and energy bills are increasingly unsustainable for many of the lowest-paid employees, but companies like Sainsbury's have the wherewithal to appropriately compensate a large number of key workers –providing an example for others to follow. "

In reviewing our own processes, our Climate Stocktake gained momentum, and interviews were initiated with a range of key stakeholders – these are ongoing at time of writing, but those we have contacted have generally shown a strong desire to participate.

In March, we published our Annual Report & Financial Statements, which demonstrated major cost savings across our portfolio offering. We would encourage you to read further about an exceptional year.

Executive Summary

High-Level Performance of Pension Fund

• The fund delivered absolute performance of -3.5% over the quarter in GBP terms. This was 2.3% behind the benchmark return of -1.2%.
• Total fund return for the 12 months to end-March 2022 was +10.3%, which was 0.4% behind the return of the benchmark of +10.7%.

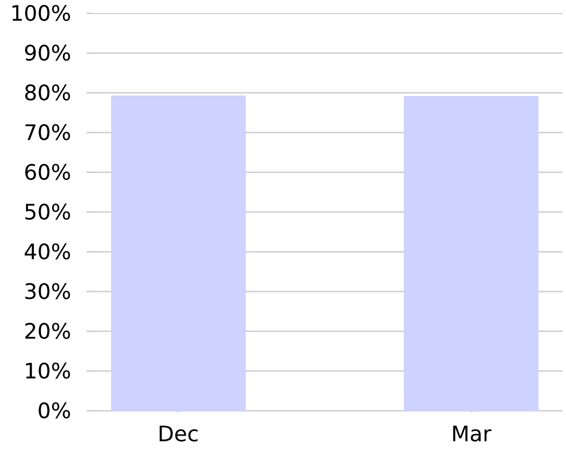
Key points from the quarter

• A number of equity funds had a difficult quarter due to exposure to sectors which performed poorly.

Total Fund Valuation

	Total (GBPm)
31 Dec 2021	3,382
31 Mar 2022	3,264
Net cash inflow (outflow)	1

Assets Transitioned to Brunel



GBP 2,682m GBP 2,586m

Market Summary – Listed Markets

It goes without saying the Russian invasion of Ukraine had a big impact on markets in the first quarter of 2022. However, it's important to remember the economic backdrop that preceded this tragedy, which is, sadly, ongoing at the time of writing.

As noted in previous updates, the belief that rising inflation, in part caused by increasing commodity prices, would be transitory had started to give way to the belief it would become persistent. The removal of Omicron restrictions early in the year gave central bankers the confidence to be more hawkish in their rhetoric, leading to negative returns in January for both equities and fixed income.

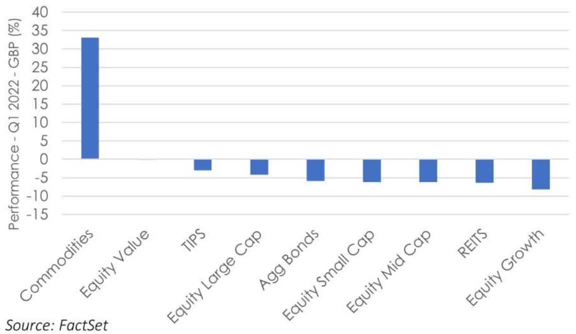
From an economic standpoint, the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February has only accentuated the pre-existing condition of rising commodity prices contributing to inflation.

Russia and Ukraine are large producers of energy, metals and food. Combined, they produce 29% of the world's wheat and 12% of global calories in 2021, with Ukraine among the top four global suppliers of corn. Russia is the third largest producer of oil, and second largest producer of natural gas, accounting for around 40% of Europe's supply. Russia is also among the top five global producers of steel, nickel and aluminium.

Given the proportion of global commodities produced across the two countries, it is no surprise that tough sanctions applied to Russian exports, combined with a significant reduction in Ukraine's output, has seen commodity prices rise further. To give a flavour of the extent of price increases over the quarter, the Bloomberg Commodity Index returned 29%, Brent crude oil prices rose 35%, wheat was up 31% and nickel prices increased by 64%. Brunel funds with commodity exposure have benefitted from this positive performance; the Diversifying Returns portfolio generated positive returns over the period. However, rising commodity prices impacted other asset classes negatively.

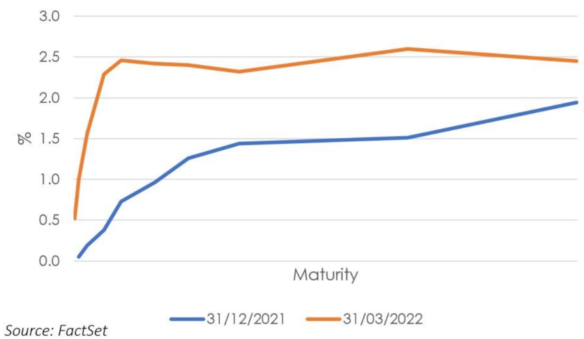
There was a brief compression in sovereign bond yields in the days following the invasion. However, if markets thought central banks would identify war as a reason to hold off monetary tightening, they were to be disappointed. For the most part, the world's central bankers emphatically confirmed their intention to tame inflation, with a number increasing policy rates. The Federal Reserve approved the first increase in the Federal Funds rate in three years on 16 March, whilst the Bank of England raised the base rate in both February and March. Yields increased significantly over the quarter and there was a large compression in the 2-year & 10-year Treasury spreads.

US Asset Class Returns - Q1



Source: FactSet

US Yield Curve



Source: FactSet

Market Summary – Listed Markets

Over the period, Treasuries, as measured by the Bloomberg US Treasury (3-10Y) Index, returned -3.0%. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate returned -5.0% on a GBP hedged basis and the iBoxx Sterling Gilts (1-10Y) index returned -2.7%.

The US dollar Index was up 5.4% over the quarter, benefitting from both risk aversion and from investors revising their expectations of the magnitude and speed of rate rises.

Against the backdrop of war and rising interest rates, it could be argued the MSCI ACWI held up reasonably well, falling 2.4% over the period. But the headline figure masks high dispersion in the performance of the underlying securities. It is not surprising Energy was the best-performing sector, returning 26.7%. The Materials, Utilities and Financial sectors returned 6.3%, 4.3% and 2.7% respectively, while all other sectors posted negative returns.

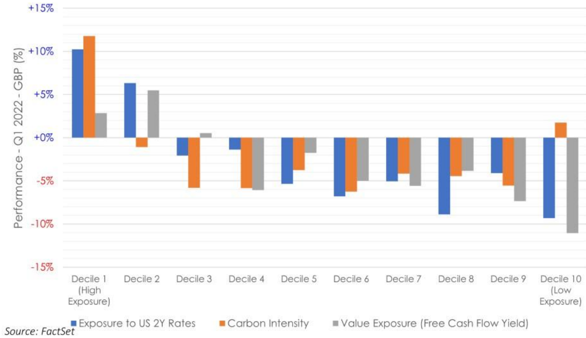
Our analysis – as highlighted in the table right – demonstrates that the best performing companies had high carbon intensity, positive sensitivity to higher interest rates, or were in traditional "value" areas (defined as high free cash flow yield).

Positive exposure to the Value factor helped the Brunel Low Volatility portfolio to markedly outperform its benchmark. However, below-benchmark exposure to carbon-intensive companies (which we associate with higher levels of long-term risk), does generally result in stylistic tilts, and thus acted as a headwind for other Brunel active equity portfolios over the period.

Looking ahead, policymakers are likely to find the economic landscape challenging. The US economy is at risk of overheating. Consumer-price inflation is 7.9% and wages are 5.6% higher (both YoY). There are nearly twice as many job openings as there are unemployed workers. Short-term rates are expected to rise to 2.5% by the end of 2022 and to more than 3% in 2023. Whether the Federal Reserve can control high inflation without tipping the economy into recession remains to be seen. It doesn't have a great track record of doing so, and markets are pricing a reduction in rates after 2023, reflecting an expectation the economy may then be flagging and need support.

Europe subject to cost push inflation resulting from rising energy prices, also has an inflation problem. Economists expect Europe's economy to grow in 2022 but this assertion would be challenged should Europe decide to stop importing Russian gas, or if Russia stops selling it.

Global Equity Markets Performance - Rates, Carbon & Value



Source: FactSet

Market Summary – Listed Markets

The most immediate threat to global growth comes from the outbreak of Omicron in China. Several major cities, including Shanghai, are under lockdown. Lower output and further disruption to global trade associated with lockdowns is likely to add to the inflationary pressures the world is grappling with.

Market Summary – Head of Private Markets

Overview

Q1 was undoubtedly marred by the situation in Ukraine. Following prolific fund activity and a sustained recovery in Q4 2021, economic activity largely remained positive in Q1, but slowed from the peak of last year, while the Ukraine crisis impacted growth expectations further. Commodity prices soared, since Russia is a key producer of oil, gas and wheat. This contributed further to the surge in inflation, alongside continued supply chain disruption. Central bank rhetoric turned more hawkish, with the Fed and the Bank of England implementing hikes, and the ECB indicating a rise this year was no longer ruled out.

Preqin's Q1 2022 report showed infrastructure funds raised $70bn in the quarter, 42% higher than the previous peak (in Q4 2019). North America was the main focus, possibly driven by anticipated deployment opportunities created by the recently signed *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* in the US.

In the same report, Preqin calculated an IRR return of 8.5% over the 10-year period to Q3 2021. Preqin predicts investors will continue to be attracted to the asset class, with the prospect of defensive inflation protection in many assets.

The war in Ukraine reinforced the market interest in renewables, now with the additional impetus of energy security adding to the demand for sustainability. Nuclear energy benefited from the same interest.

Energy transition funds designed to decarbonize industry, heating, transport and agriculture continued to proliferate, and the first materially significant hydrogen infrastructure investments were made in the quarter.

Private Equity

2021 was a record year for private equity in terms of investment activity and exits. Both investment activity and portfolio company performance showed signs of recovery from the pandemic. Following this record-breaking year, private equity activity slowed down in the first quarter of 2022. Both the number and value of deals dropped, compared with Q1 2021. In addition, exits and PE-backed IPOs recorded their lowest value in recent quarters. The Russian invasion of Ukraine caused a global shock in commodity prices, which contributed to a further increase in inflation fears and supply chain disruptions – even as inflation and supply chain issues caused by Covid are yet to subside. Higher interest rates and recession worries are the key issues that the market is monitoring – and private equity firms are assessing the effects on deal activity and portfolio performance. It is expected that the Federal Reserve will continue to raise rates through 2022 and there are calls for more aggressive hikes.

The fundraising market is strong, with major mega-funds expected to come back to market in 2022. Asset valuations are likely to be affected by rate hikes and investors are being cautious with Tech companies. PE firms have further increased their focus on ESG and ways to embed it in their processes to drive value within their portfolio investments. In addition, General Partners (GPs) are raising Impact-focused funds; this will be a key theme in the new investment cycle.

Market Summary – Head of Private Markets

VC fundraising continues to show strength and has persisted despite market uncertainty. VC-backed companies are still attracting capital, with larger funding rounds. Due to the uncertainty facing public markets, investors are increasingly allocating to private markets to find attractive returns.

The fundraising market is still expected to have a strong year. Mega-funds continue to dominate the market with Buyout, Growth, and Venture the main strategies of interest. However, the fundraising period is expected to be longer to accommodate Limited Partners. In addition, GPs are indicating a shorter investment period to deploy capital.

Private Debt
Credit spreads in the public market have fully recovered from the spike caused by Russia's initial military advance into Ukraine. High yield bond spreads finished the quarter at ~350bps and ~400bps in the US and Europe, respectively. Primary market activity has been muted, with new issue volume significantly lower compared with the same period last year. This plays into the hands of the private debt market, with an increasing number of managers able to take advantage of a stuttering, broadly syndicated market by offering opportune financing solutions to upper-middle market and large-cap borrowers. This has been one of the key trends over the last 12-18 months.

Short-term rates increased over the quarter. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), which is the US replacement for LIBOR, increased from 0.05 to 0.3. The Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA), which is the UK replacement for LIBOR, increased from 0.19 to 0.69.

Q1 is typically a seasonal soft point for deal making activity as participants pause for breath after a hectic year-end. The Russian invasion of Ukraine caused volatility to spike across capital markets. Private equity sponsors put new deals on hold in the face of difficult valuation and price discovery. Deal-making activity is expected to pick up again through Q2.

US and European private debt managers have been carefully monitoring the Russia/Ukraine situation. Whilst direct exposure tends to be close to zero, managers have been conducting broader portfolio reviews of the implications of increased energy prices, capital markets volatility, supply chain shocks and the increasing risk of cyber-attacks. Given the focus on sectors such as healthcare, services and technology, direct exposure to raw material costs and energy prices tends to be limited. The main concerns cited by managers are the second and third order impacts and their influences on labour costs and wage inflation.

Property
UK monthly investment volumes rebounded in February in the industrial sector, after a slow start to 2022, with that sector accounting for three of the four largest deals. Hotels, Residential and Student Accommodation also attracted investor interest this quarter. Concerns over the economic outlook are yet to affect annual performance returns, with end-March figures still well above trend. Retail warehousing yields compressed further in Q1 and even shopping centres delivered a small positive return at the start of 2022. However, enthusiasm for UK property may

falter over the summer months, as consumer confidence wanes and rising UK interest rates influence investors' asset selection decisions. UK commercial property does provide some defence against rising inflation, so the positive element of holding real assets, often with index-linked income returns, may outweigh legitimate concerns around narrowing yield differentials.

Real estate markets globally moved away from the pandemic and back to themes of affordability, regulation, ESG and digitalisation. Geopolitical tensions are high, with military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The polarisation between the primary and secondary/peripheral sectors, regions and locations strengthened again. The most popular sectors continued to include residential, healthcare and logistics.

The two largest economies whilst tracking back well, face significant challenges. China is being impacted by a strict zero-Covid strategy and was also shaken by a liquidity crunch in its domestic real estate market. The US is facing the risks of rising interest rates, continued supply side shortages and price increases in the near term. Globally, real estate yields continued to trend lower for longer, despite concerns over tightening monetary policy.

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CEO Perspective - RI at the heart of Brunel

Over the reporting period, we saw the extreme shake-up in social and working practices – caused by lockdowns – as an opportunity for staff to review our values statement and ensure it truly describes Brunel – we were very pleased with the result and will keep our people strategy under review as the market evolves in 2022.

Reviewing our approach also meant a more decisive focus on mental health. Internally, we reviewed our own support mechanisms and ensured we were talking about mental health. We tried to normalise the subject externally, too – in an Op-Ed in Professional Pensions, I argued that a focus on mental health doesn't just make ethical sense for companies, but makes business sense too.

Other challenges were less specific to the year, reflecting systemic realities. One such focus was cost savings – our **Annual Report** demonstrated our achievements in that area. On diversity and inclusion, we know we still have some way to go, but we were particularly proud when Helen Price, in her role as co-Chair of the Asset Owner Diversity Working Group, launched the Diversity Charter, with signatories representing more than £1 trillion in AUM – signatories make a number of commitments to improving, monitoring and reporting on diversity in their companies.

Our work on climate change, most specifically the new Paris Aligned Benchmarks, as well as our approach to manager selection were recognised in Brunel winning three Europe-wide categories at the IPE Awards in Innovation, Climate Related Risk Management, and Portfolio Construction & Diversification. These awards reflect our RI and investment acumen and commitment.

Our approach must continue to evolve if we are to continue to set an industry leading example. Our updated infographic (below) outlines our RI priorities. We have taken the opportunity to update the headings of the themes to better reflect the breadth and depth and to make it clearer we are reflecting client priorities.

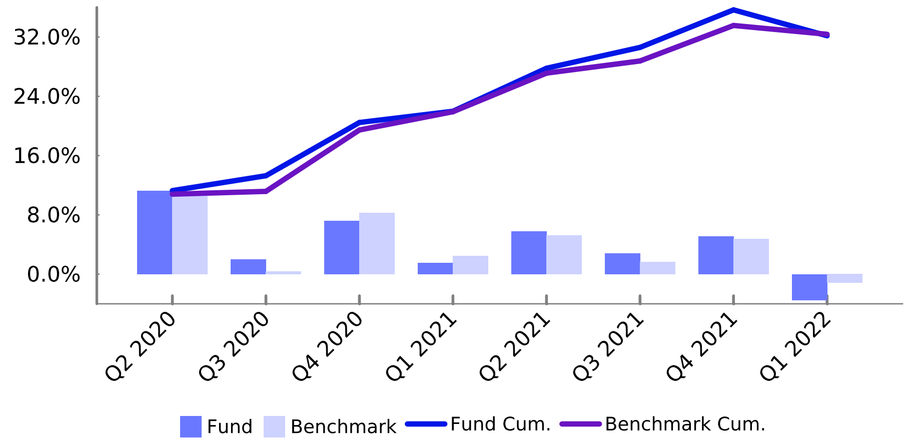
The most important change is that we have moved biodiversity from behind our Supply Chain theme and it is now a priority; it now has a set of specific objectives. Biodiversity is a theme close to my own heart and one which has major implications across both climate change and investing.

Summary of Pension Fund Performance

Performance of Fund Against Benchmark (Annualised Performance)

Period	Fund	Strategic BM	Excess
3 Month	-3.5%	-1.2%	-2.3%
Fiscal YTD	10.3%	10.7%	-0.4%
1 Year	10.3%	10.7%	-0.4%
3 Years	8.7%	8.5%	0.1%
5 Years	7.4%	6.9%	0.5%
10 Years	9.1%	8.9%	0.2%
Since Inception	7.6%	7.8%	-0.2%

Rolling Quarter Total Fund (Net of Manager Fees)

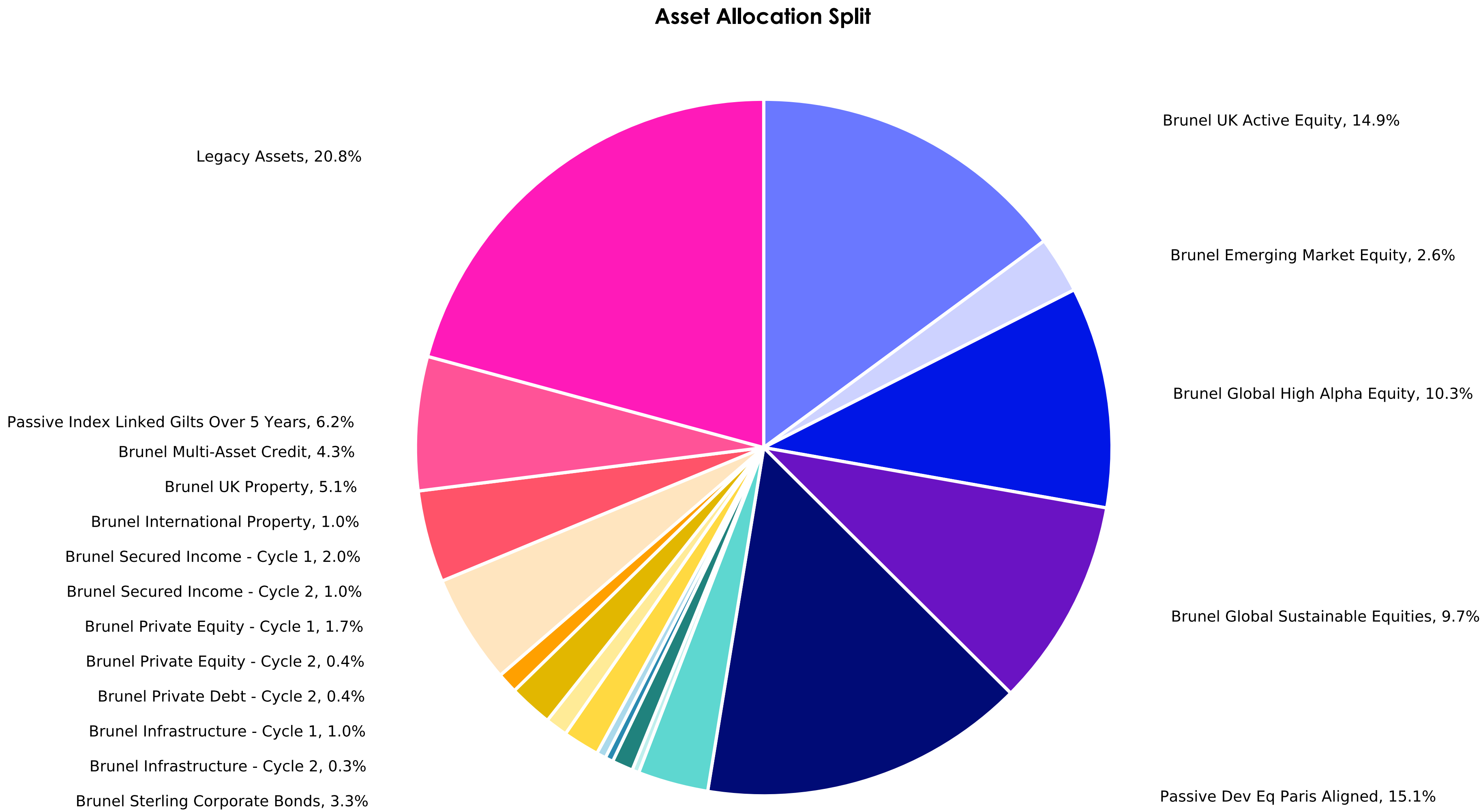


Key drivers of performance

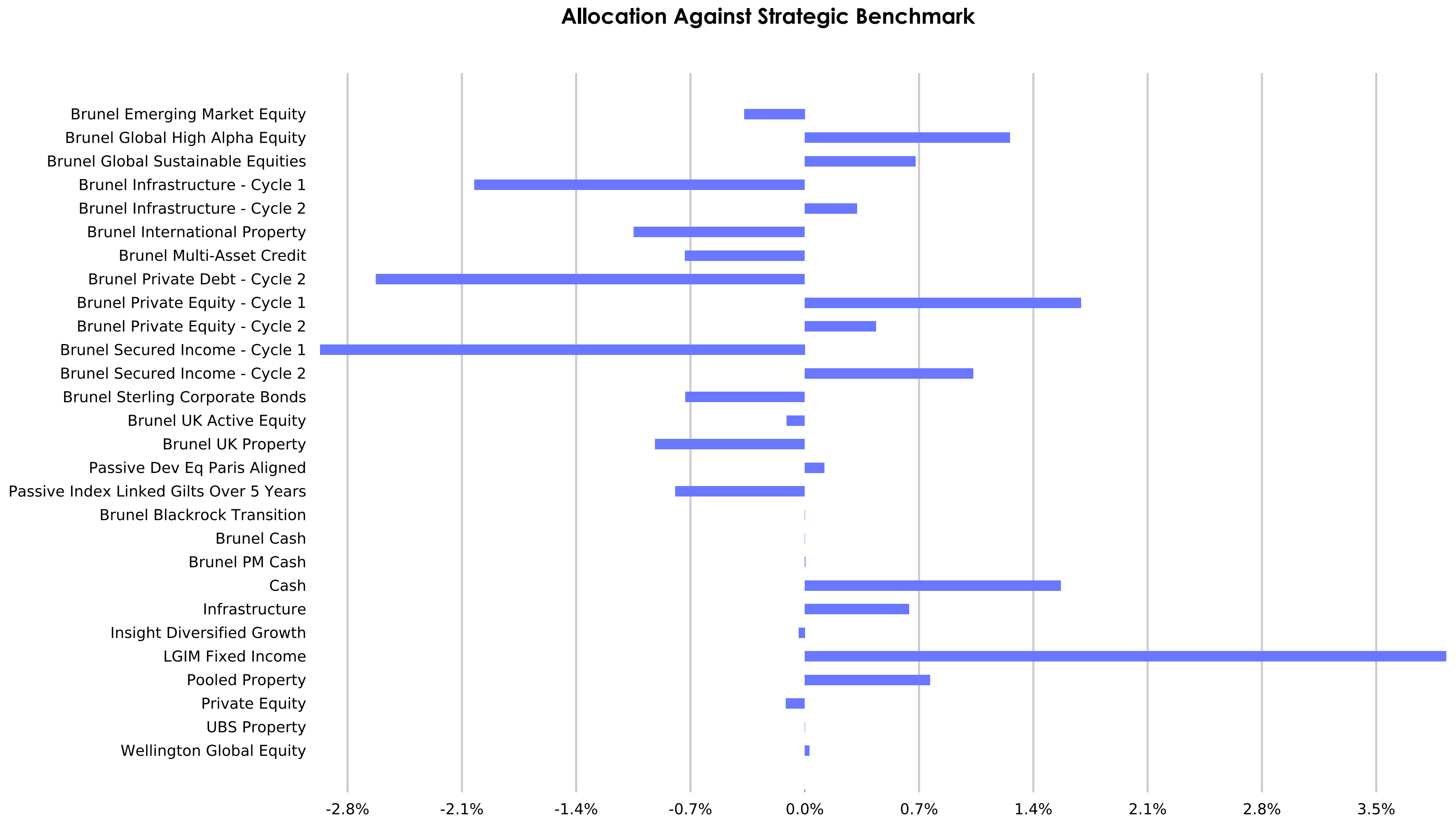
Portfolio performance during the quarter:

- UK Active Equities generated a negative return of -3.6% which was 4.8% behind the return of the benchmark.
- Global High Alpha Equity portfolio generated a negative return of -8.0%, underperforming the benchmark by 5.6%.
- Global Sustainable Equity portfolio generated a negative return of -9.8%, underperforming the benchmark by 7.2%.
- Multi Asset Credit lost 2.7%, which was 3.8% behind the benchmark.

Asset Allocation of Pension Fund



Asset Allocation of Pension Fund



Legacy Manager Performance

Legacy Manager Performance – 3 Year

	Annualised Return	Risk (Standard Deviation)	Benchmark Return	Benchmark Standard Deviation
Brunel - PM Cash	51.2%	74.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	1.4%	1.9%	0.4%	0.1%
Infrastructure	13.8%	13.5%	5.7%	1.1%
Insight Diversified Growth	3.9%	7.6%	4.3%	0.1%
LGIM Fixed Income	2.3%	7.8%	1.4%	7.8%
Pooled Property	5.5%	10.8%	8.1%	6.5%
Private Equity	24.3%	10.6%	14.9%	19.3%
Oxfordshire County Council	8.7%	9.9%	8.5%	9.4%

Brunel Portfolios Overview

Portfolio	Benchmark	AUM (GBPm)	Perf. 3 Month	Excess 3 Month	Perf. 1 Year	Excess 1 Year	Perf. 3 Year	Excess 3 Year	Perf. 5 Year	Excess 5 Year	Perf. SII*	Excess SII*	Initial Investment
Brunel Global High Alpha Equity	MSCI World TR Gross	335	-8.0%	-5.6%	8.7%	-7.2%					17.3%	2.8%	15 Nov 2019
Brunel Global Sustainable Equities	MSCI AC World GBP Index	316	-9.8%	-7.2%	8.2%	-4.6%					12.0%	-5.3%	30 Sep 2020
Brunel UK Active Equity	FTSE All Share ex Investment Trusts	486	-3.6%	-4.8%	8.5%	-5.3%	3.5%	-1.5%			4.9%	-1.4%	21 Nov 2018
Brunel Emerging Market Equity	MSCI EM TR Gross	86	-7.1%	-2.9%	-11.5%	-4.6%					3.0%	-1.7%	13 Nov 2019
Brunel Multi-Asset Credit	SONIA + 4%	139	-2.7%	-3.8%							-1.5%	-5.1%	01 Jun 2021
Brunel Sterling Corporate Bonds	iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilts Overall Total Return Index	107	-6.0%	0.2%							-6.3%	0.6%	02 Jul 2021
Passive Dev Eq Paris Aligned	FTSE Developed Paris-Aligned (PAB) Net Index	494	-3.7%	0.0%							-0.1%	-0.1%	29 Oct 2021
Passive Index Linked Gilts Over 5 Years	FTSE Actuaries UK Index Linked Gilts Over 5 Years Index	203	-6.3%	0.1%							-0.6%	0.0%	10 Jun 2021

*Since Initial Investment

Performance based on tradeable NAV

Where there are disparities between returns quoted above and returns provided for the same fund and period in the following pages, this is because the fund-specific pages reflect the posttransition phase, important for monitoring the performance of selected managers, while those given above reflect the Clients' actual experience from the point of initial investment, which in some cases includes the shared impact of transition costs.

Tradeable NAV performance reflects NET performance. The following product pages reflect the portfolio's NET performance

Brunel Global High Alpha Equity

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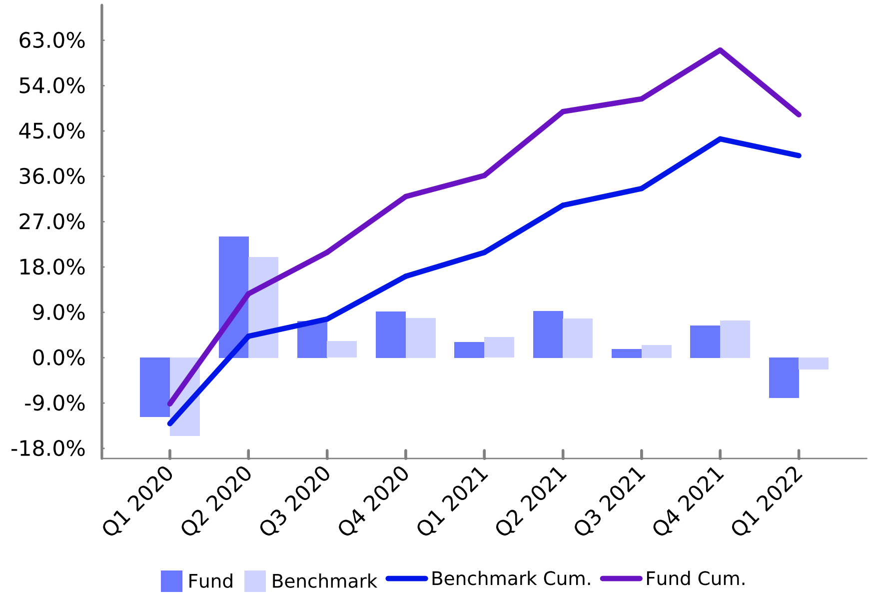
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	Provide global equity market exposure together with excess returns from accessing leading managers.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	High conviction, concentrated portfolios with strong style/factor biases invested in a unconstrained manner.
Liquidity:	Managed liquidity. Less exposure to more illiquid assets.
Risk/Volatility:	High absolute risk with moderate to high relative risk, around 5-6% tracking error.
Total Fund Value:	£3,307,742,119

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-8.0%	-2.3%	-5.7%
Fiscal YTD	8.9%	15.9%	-7.0%
1 Year	8.9%	15.9%	-7.0%
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	18.5%	15.7%	2.8%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

Global developed equities (as proxied by the MSCI World index) returned -2.3% over the quarter. This was the first negative quarterly performance since the onset of the covid pandemic in Q1 2020 and was characterised by a particularly high dispersion in the performance of underlying securities.

The portfolio returned -8.0% over the quarter, underperforming the benchmark by 5.7%. The portfolio's consistent style tilts to Growth and Quality and away from Value, alongside a lower exposure to carbon-intensive companies than the benchmark, were all headwinds to relative performance. Brunel analysis (highlighted in the listed markets commentary) showed that, unless you were invested in companies with the highest levels of carbon exposure, positive sensitivity to short-term interest rates, or Value exposure, it was very difficult to outperform equity markets in the quarter.

Attribution analysis shows negative stock selection as the main driver of quarterly relative performance. A number of the largest contributors support the narrative around the impact of the market environment and external factors impacting individual stock performance.

- Two of the largest detractors were Aptiv and Nidec (both suppliers of components to the auto industry), which are overweight in the portfolio and fell 25%

and 30%, respectively. Both companies suffered from concerns that supply-chain disruptions would curtail current sales and increase costs, and that rising interest rates may curb future demand.

• The four largest contributors to relative return included three materials companies – Steel Dynamics, Anglo American and Reliance Steel – and Suncor Energy, which returned 39%, 36%, 17% and 36% respectively, as commodities and energy prices soared.

Sector allocation also detracted due to the portfolio's largest active sector positions both working against the portfolio. Energy was the largest underweight in the portfolio and was the best-performing sector, whilst Consumer Discretionary was the worst-performing sector and the largest sector overweight. Both relative sector positions have been consistent since the launch of the portfolio and largely an outcome of the ESG integration and Growth / Quality style tilt of the portfolio.

The extreme style environment is also reflected in the divergent performance of the underlying managers. Those with a Growth style (Baillie Gifford and AB) both underperformed significantly whilst Harris and RLAM, two managers with a strong Value focus, outperformed.

Looking back further, the quarter completed a challenging 12 months for the portfolio, a period over which the prior trend in favour of Growth stocks reversed, as economies reopened and as the likelihood of rising rates increased. The portfolio returned 8.9%, underperforming the benchmark by 7.0%. From inception to quarter-end, the portfolio outperformed the benchmark by 2.8% p.a., in line with the performance target.

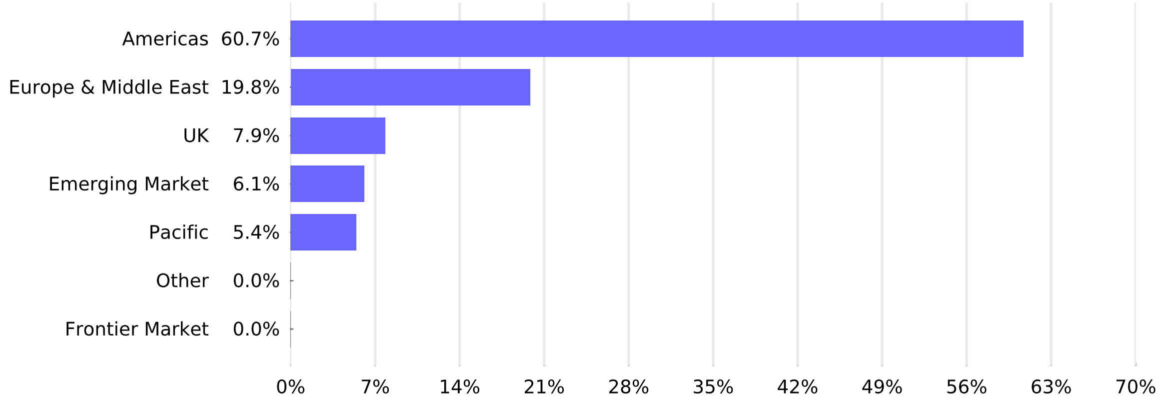
During the quarter, £54m was redeemed from the portfolio by two clients to meet drawdowns for private market investments. The outflows were used to rebalance the underlying manager allocations back towards target.

Brunel Global High Alpha Equity – Region & Sector Exposure

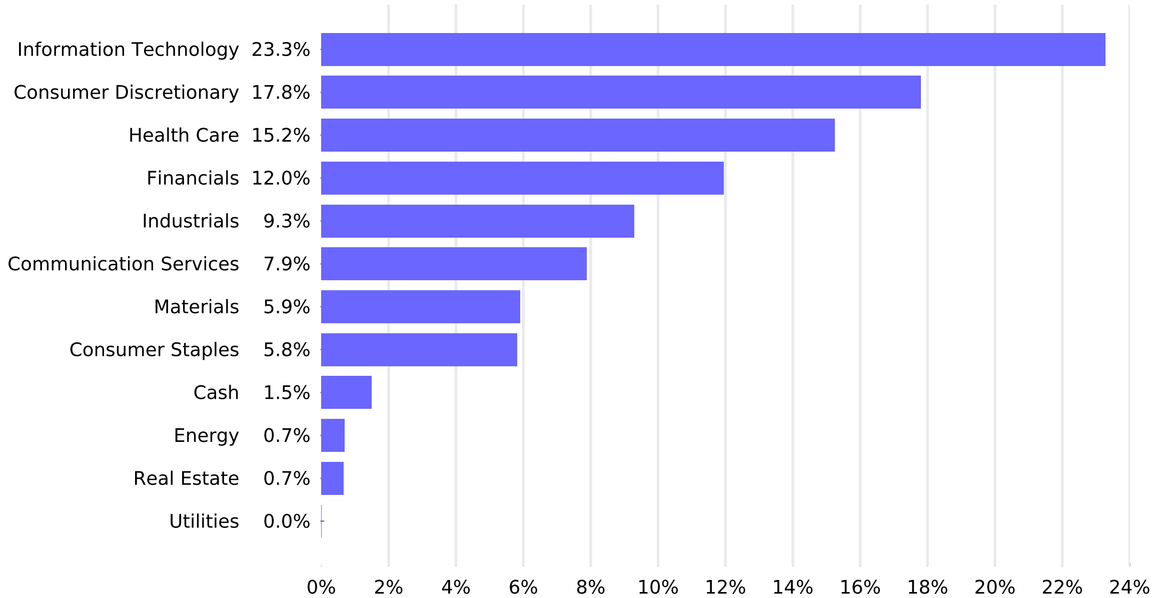
Top 20 Holdings

	Mkt. Val.(GBP)
MICROSOFT CORP	168,099,682
ALPHABET INC-CL A	122,571,772
AMAZON.COM INC	104,656,842
MASTERCARD INC - A	95,325,943
NESTLE SA-REG	65,453,561
MOODY'S CORP	64,339,626
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP ADR	58,780,021
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	58,022,082
NIKE INC -CL B	53,280,283
ASML HOLDING NV	53,081,374
SCHWAB (CHARLES) CORP	52,691,126
TJX COMPANIES INC	52,562,356
AUTOZONE INC	42,833,101
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	40,880,383
META PLATFORMS INC-CLASS A	39,144,725
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING	38,387,282
CAPGEMINI SE	38,020,924
NVIDIA CORP	36,476,138
IQVIA HOLDINGS INC	33,909,694
ROCHE HOLDING AG-GENUSSCHEIN	33,132,607

Regional Exposure



Sector Exposure



Brunel Global High Alpha Equity – Responsible Investment

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Top 10 ESG Contributors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	72.7	76.0
2. ASML HOLDING NV	61.6	29.3
3. NESTLE SA	59.8	60.9
4. CAPGEMINI SE	63.7	50.0
5. TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURIN	59.6	31.6
6. DIAGEO PLC	63.2	73.2
7. MSCI INC	63.0	78.3
8. CARRIER GLOBAL CORP	66.3	59.9
9. SAP SE	63.5	45.3
10. ADMIRAL GROUP PLC	76.1	77.7

Bottom 10 ESG Detractors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. BECTON DICKINSON AND CO	43.3	41.6
2. PROGRESSIVE CORP/THE	40.7	18.3
3. AUTOZONE INC	45.6	81.5
4. AMAZON.COM INC	50.4	59.8
5. NIKE INC	46.5	44.1
6. META PLATFORMS INC	42.4	52.1
7. JOHNSON & JOHNSON	36.3	21.6
8. ALPHABET INC	45.7	59.5
9. TJX COS INC/THE	32.8	19.6
10. MICROSOFT CORP	46.1	31.6

Weighted Average ESG Score	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Portfolio	54.7	54.2
MSCI World	54.6	54.5

TruValue Labs & SASB

* Position 1 is the top contributor/detractor.

0 50 100

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

Source: Trucost

Extractive Exposure

	Total Extractive Exposure[1]		Extractive Industries (VOH)[2]	
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
Portfolio	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.0
MSCI World	2.6	2.6	5.1	6.5

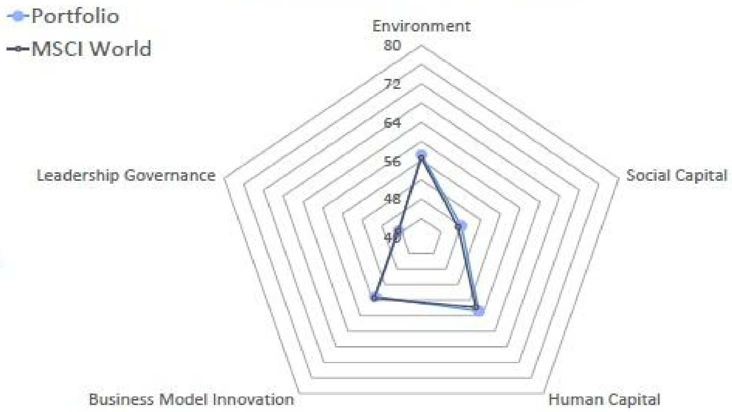
1 Extractive revenue exposure as share (%) of total revenue.
2 Value of holdings(VOH)-companies who derive revenues from extractives.
Source: Trucost

Brunel Assessment:

- **Amazon** (Consumer goods) has increased its renewable capacity in Spain to 1.4GW with five new projects. The E-commerce giant has also launched its first ever electric heavy goods vehicle fleet in the UK as it continues to work towards Amazon Fresh being the first Net-Zero carbon grocery store.
- **Johnson and Johnson** (Pharmaceuticals) has settled a litigation by West Virginia for $99 million to settle claims that it helped fuel an opiod addiction crisis in the state.
- **Nestle's** (Food and beverage) health science division is buying a majority stake in Orgain, a maker of protein powders, shakes and bars, for an undisclosed amount. nestle has undergone a transformation in recent years to increase growth in healthier food and products.
- **Diageo** (Food and beverage) ramps up investment into production of packaging plants. An additional £40 million investment to expand two of its existing plants is to commence immediately in order to meet demand for canned Guinness in both the domestic and export markets.

90% of the bottom 10 ESG detractors are covered by engagement or specific voting activities.
The portfolio continues to have a carbon intensity significantly lower than its benchmark. Revenues from extractive activity and the extractives value of holdings are less than half that of its benchmark.

Absolute Weighted ESG Scores



TruValue Labs & SASB

Brunel Global Sustainable Equities

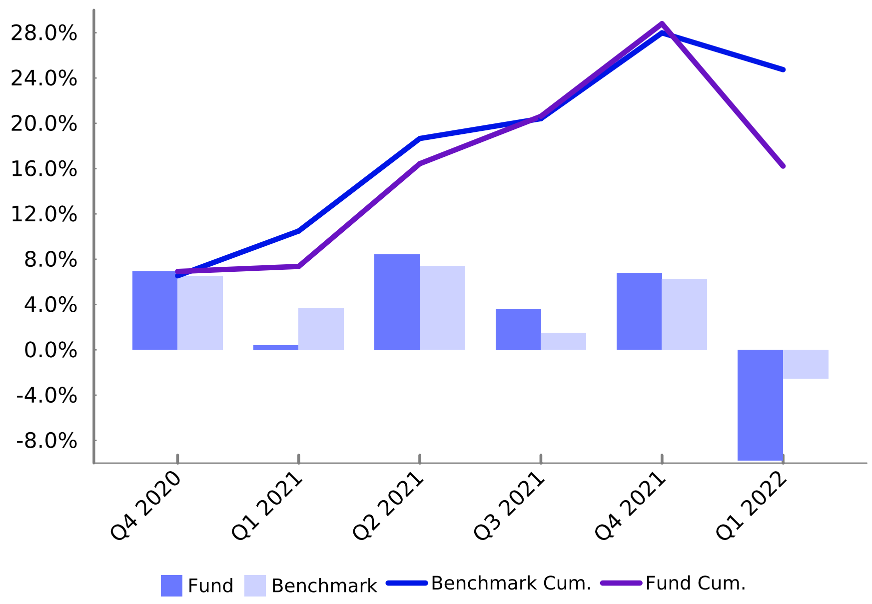
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	To provide exposure to global sustainable equities markets, including excess returns from manager skill and ESG considerations.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Actively managed, diversified by sector and geography. Consideration for a companies Environmental & Social sustainability.
Liquidity:	Managed Liquidity.
Risk/Volatility:	High, representing an equity portfolio.
Total Fund Value:	£3,132,478,438

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-9.8%	-2.5%	-7.2%
Fiscal YTD	8.2%	12.9%	-4.6%
1 Year	8.2%	12.9%	-4.6%
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	11.0%	16.5%	-5.6%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

As per the listed markets commentary, this quarter was defined by the expectation of increased rate rises and by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, leading to consequential sanctions and a decreasing supply of oil and commodities. This market environment favours a Value style of strategy, as the decreasing supply of commodities increases the value of the 'old economy‘ Energy companies. Moreover, Value companies have a smaller proportion of their cash flows discounted from the future. The increase in interest rates has meant the future growth in cash flows for a growth company are now being valued as less in the present. The Sustainable Fund naturally has a bias towards the Growth/Quality parts of the market, as the Value style is heavily influenced by unsustainable companies.

Global equities (as proxied by the MSCI All Countries World Index) returned -2.5% this quarter. The Sustainable Equity fund returned -9.7%, underperforming the benchmark by 7.2% (MSCI All Countries World Index).

• Much of this quarter’s underperformance (-6.2%) can be attributed to the month of January. We saw the first signs of a rate rise to combat inflation, and saw a huge disparity between sectoral returns, favouring Value Sectors, notably Energy.

Brunel Global Sustainable Equities

• From a country perspective, the underperformance was almost exclusively driven by stock selection in the US. The underlying US Style attribution shows underperformance being driven by the allocation and the selection to the US Growth parts of the market. Being underweight the top decile of Value had a negative effect on performance, as it returned 15% over the quarter.

• Four of the five managers underperformed the index over the quarter. Jupiter, the only manager to outperform, was brought into the fund on 17 February 2022 and has therefore only been measured on a part of the period. Whilst it is disappointing that the managers have underperformed the benchmark, it is in line with the sustainable peer group. 90% that applied for the EOI stage of the process and have data available in Morningstar underperformed the benchmark. Those that did outperform had a high exposure to the Value style (as defined by Morningstar) and contained holdings that would not align to what we believe to be a sustainable company.

• From inception to end-March, the portfolio underperformed the benchmark by -5.6% on an annualised basis. All of which can be attributed to this most recent quarter.

• The Sustainalytics and TruValue Labs ESG scores for the Sub-Fund remain superior to that of the MSCI ACWI benchmark, and we continue to see a carbon intensity reduction in comparison to the benchmark.

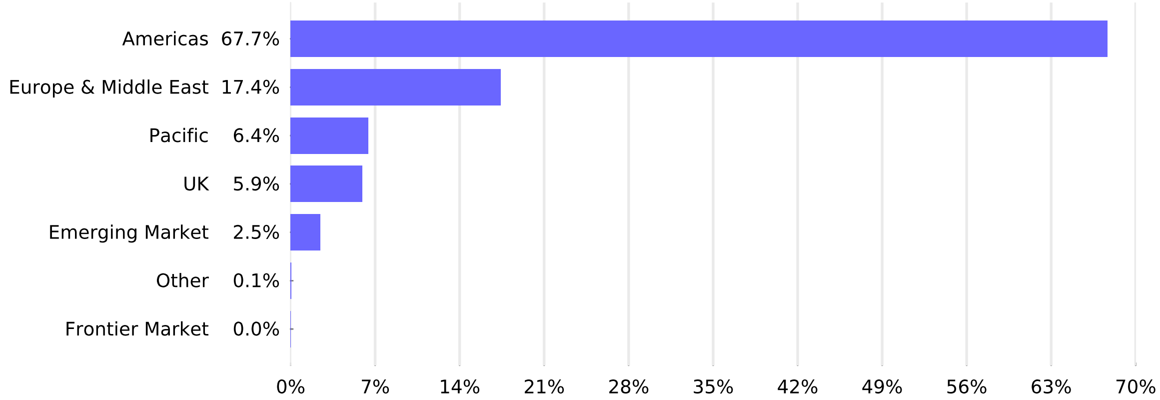
• There were a number of client trades over the quarter and a net inflow of £710m. The inflows allowed the portfolio to meet the target allocation specified in our 2021 portfolio construction update.

Brunel Global Sustainable Equities – Region & Sector Exposure

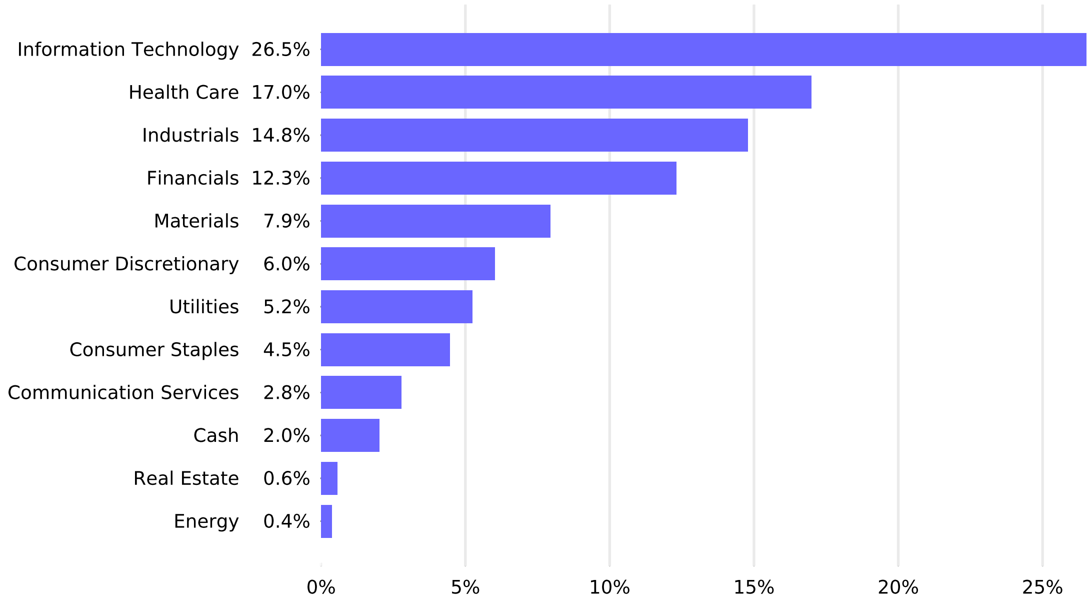
Top 20 Holdings

	Mkt. Val.(GBP)
MASTERCARD INC - A	82,162,302
MICROSOFT CORP	78,532,998
ADYEN NV	60,409,723
ANSYS INC	55,999,131
DANAHER CORP	55,660,147
WORKDAY INC-CLASS A	52,869,995
MARKETAXESS HOLDINGS INC	52,866,356
ALPHABET INC-CL A	50,894,827
EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES CORP	49,850,871
INTUIT INC	48,921,358
TRADEWEB MARKETS INC-CLASS A	48,915,888
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	47,124,418
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP ADR	45,514,040
ROCHE HOLDING AG-GENUSSCHEIN	43,968,641
ASML HOLDING NV	43,871,772
AIA GROUP LTD	43,026,435
TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC	41,475,883
NVIDIA CORP	40,585,826
SYNOPSYS INC	39,824,425
ILLUMINA INC	38,227,529

Regional Exposure



Sector Exposure



Brunel Global Sustainable Equities – Responsible Investment

BRUNEL Pension Partnership

Top 10 ESG Contributors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. ABIOMED INC	80.3	86.4
2. ANSYS INC	67.6	79.4
3. ORSTED AS	73.7	65.5
4. WORKDAY INC	66.3	25.2
5. ECOLAB INC	69.2	32.9
6. FORTIVE CORP	70.8	76.3
7. KERRY GROUP PLC	68.6	35.6
8. ZEBRA TECHNOLOGIES CORP	76.1	75.0
9. ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC	70.5	40.0
10. LINDE PLC	66.8	72.7

Bottom 10 ESG Detractors to Overall Score

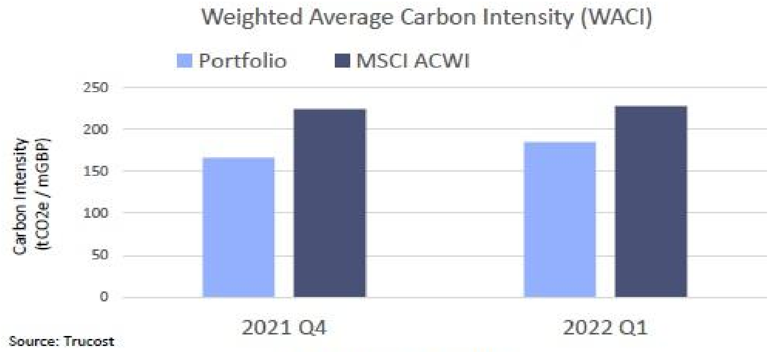
	Insight	Momentum
1. MUENCHENER RUECKVERSICHERUNGS-GESEI	42.8	68.6
2. CIA DE SANEAMENTO BASICO DO ESTADO DE	37.7	17.0
3. CENTRAL JAPAN RAILWAY CO	34.4	17.8
4. ADOBE INC	41.9	17.5
5. T-MOBILE US INC	45.2	32.9
6. ROCHE HOLDING AG	50.4	50.0
7. ILLUMINA INC	46.4	20.8
8. ALPHABET INC	45.7	59.5
9. MARKETAXESS HOLDINGS INC	42.1	8.9
10. MICROSOFT CORP	46.1	31.6

Weighted Average ESG Score	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Portfolio	59.7	58.9
MSCI ACWI	54.9	54.8

TruValue Labs & SASB

* Position 1 is the top contributor/detractor.

0 50 100

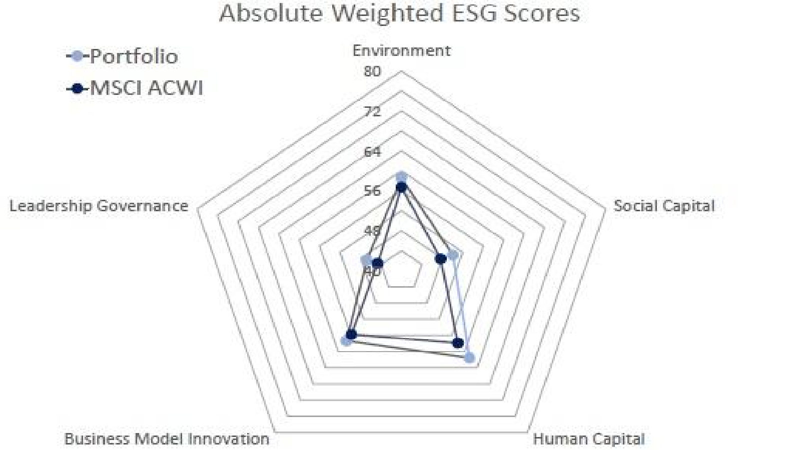


Source: Trucost

Extractive Exposure

	Total Extractive Exposure[1]		Extractive Industries (VOH)[2]	
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
Portfolio	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.1
MSCI ACWI	2.6	2.6	5.4	6.6

1 Extractive revenue exposure as share (%) of total revenue.
2 Value of holdings(VOH)-companies who derive revenues from extractives.
Source: Trucost



uValue Labs & SASB

Brunel Assessment:

- **Microsoft** (Technology) agreed to buy video game company, Activation Blizzard, in an all-cash deal valued at $68.7 billion. The acquisition will make it the world's third largest gaming company by revenue (behind Tencent and Sony Group).
- **Orsted** (Energy) has started construction on a 50-50 venture with Eversource on New York's first offshore wind farm. The site is set to be fully operational by 2023 and will comprise of 12 Siemans Games turbines, each with a 11 MW capacity.
- **Ecolab** (Chemicals) has agreed to acquire Purolite, a leading and fast-growing global provider of high-end ion exchange resins for the separation and purification of solutions. The resins are critical to safe, high quality drug production and biopharma product purification.
- **Alphabet** (IT) says it will replenish 120 percent of the water it consumes by 2030. In its efforts to replenish more water than it consumes, the company says it will also invest in community projects working to address local water and watershed challenges in places where the company has data centers and offices.

90% of the bottom 10 ESG detractors are covered by engagement or specific voting activities.
As expected from this Sustainable Portfolio, the carbon intensity and exposure to extractive industries are significantly below benchmark. The Portfolio has considerably higher ESG scores compared to its Benchmark across Environment, Social and Human Capital categories.

Brunel UK Active Equity

BRUNEL
Pension Partnership

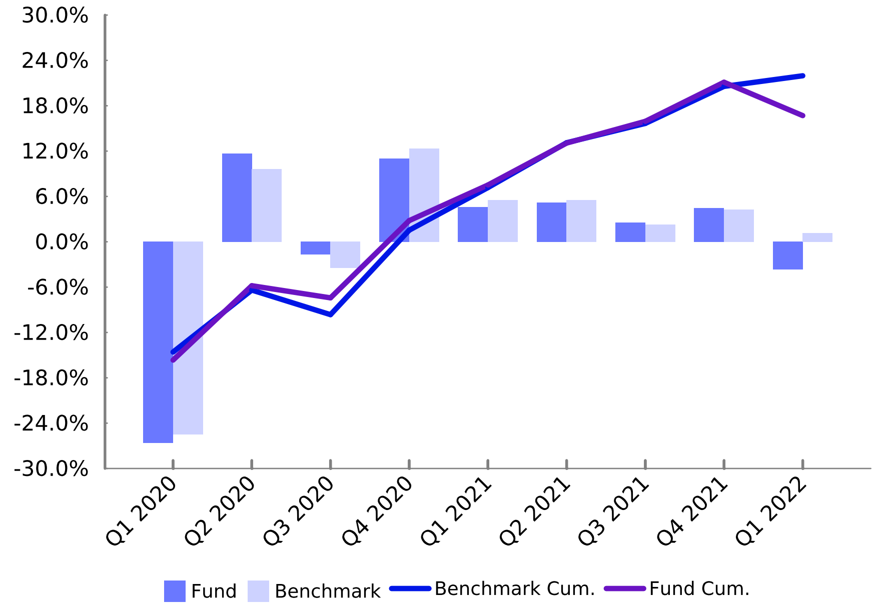
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	Provide exposure to UK Equities, together with enhanced returns from manager skill.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Skilled managers will create opportunities to add long term value through stock selection and portfolio construction.
Liquidity:	Managed level of liquidity. Less exposure to more illiquid assets.
Risk/Volatility:	High absolute risk with moderate relative risk, around 4% tracking error.
Total Fund Value:	£1,560,892,257

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-3.6%	1.2%	-4.8%
Fiscal YTD	8.5%	13.8%	-5.3%
1 Year	8.5%	13.8%	-5.3%
3 Years	3.5%	5.0%	-1.5%
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	4.7%	6.1%	-1.4%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

The FTSE All-Share Index excluding Investment Trusts returned 1.2% over the quarter. UK equities outperformed developed global equities, which, measured by the MSCI World Index, returned -2.3%. This was in part due to the sector make-up of each market. The Technology, Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services sectors were the weakest performing from a global perspective and each accounts for a larger preportion of the global market. However, the Energy sector, which was a strong performer in the first quarter, accounts for a larger portion of the UK index.

Over the quarter, the portfolio returned -3.7%, underperforming the index by 4.8%. Attribution analysis shows both stock selection and allocation effects made negative contributions to relative returns.
• The Materials and Energy sectors were the strongest-performing in Q1. The portfolio's underweight allocation to these sectors contributed to the negative relative return from sector allocation. The portfolio is overweight in the Industrials sector, which further detracted from relative performance, as the sector underperformed over the quarter.

• Stock selection in the Financials sector made the largest negative contribution to relative performance. An underweight to HSBC, one of the largest positions in the index, was the most significant negative stock contribution.

• The portfolio's tilt towards smaller companies made a negative contribution to relative performance.

At the manager level, Invesco moderately underperformed the index by 0.7%, whilst Baillie Gifford underperformed by 10.8%.
• The Value factor was the dominating driver for performance for Invesco, although the factor revised some of its earlier gains in late March. In contrast, the Momentum factor recovered in March to end the quarter flat. Contribution from Quality was slightly negative.

• Over the quarter, Baillie Gifford suffered significantly from its underweight to the Value factor and its overweight to smaller companies. A large overweight to the Industrials sector further detracted. Stock selection effects were negative in every sector other than Energy.

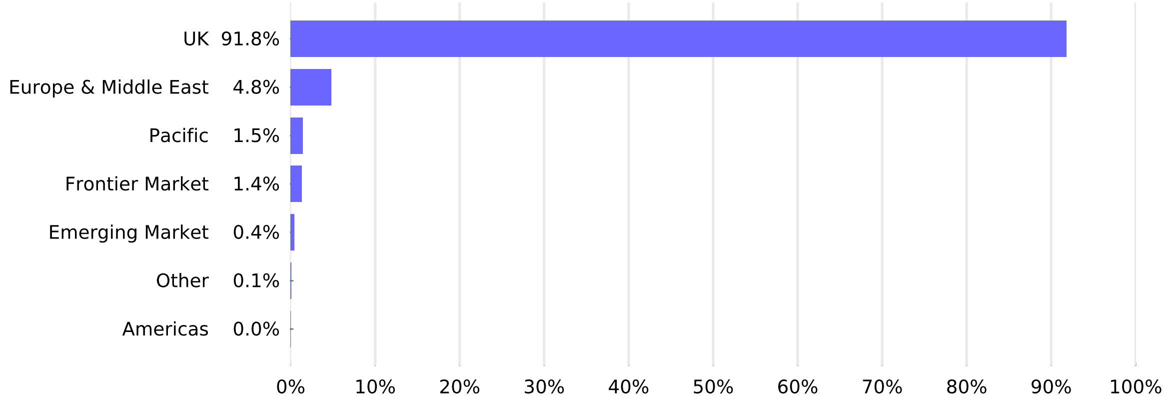
Over the 12 months to 31 March 2022, the portfolio delivered an absolute return of 8.5%, underperforming the FTSE All-Share excluding Investment Trusts Index by 5.3%. Since inception, the portfolio has returned 4.7% on an annualised basis, behind the benchmark, which returned 6.1% over the same period.

Brunel UK Active Equity – Region & Sector Exposure

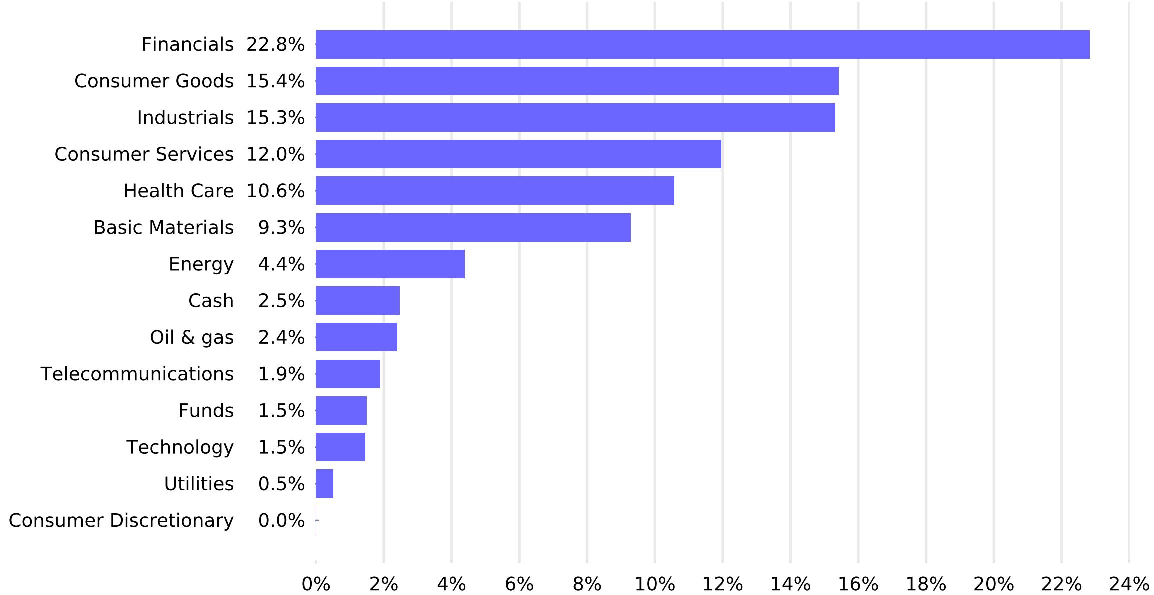
Top 20 Holdings

	Mkt. Val.(GBP)
ASTRAZENECA PLC	82,277,161
SHELL PLC	68,475,454
RIO TINTO PLC	55,740,787
DIAGEO PLC	55,351,644
UNILEVER PLC	52,877,661
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC	51,406,596
GLAXOSMITHKLINE PLC	50,154,648
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO PLC	41,316,183
LEGAL & GENERAL GROUP PLC	39,281,867
GLENCORE PLC	38,093,403
BUNZL PLC	37,507,894
RELX PLC	34,045,612
BP PLC	33,056,203
ST JAMES'S PLACE PLC	27,738,858
RECKITT BENCKISER GROUP PLC	27,579,318
BAILLIE GIFFORD BR SM-C-ACC	23,465,332
FERGUSON PLC	23,272,210
VODAFONE GROUP PLC	23,133,813
BHP GROUP LTD-DI	22,708,907
ASHTEAD GROUP PLC	22,612,440

Regional Exposure



Sector Exposure



Brunel UK Active Equity – Responsible Investment

Top 10 ESG Contributors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. DIAGEO PLC	63.2	73.2
2. LEGAL & GENERAL GROUP PLC	65.6	69.2
3. ST JAMES'S PLACE PLC	67.4	77.1
4. AUTO TRADER GROUP PLC	67.3	27.8
5. BP PLC	62.1	68.9
6. MOLTEN VENTURES PLC	74.9	50.0
7. UNILEVER PLC	59.7	62.2
8. 3I GROUP PLC	63.7	29.3
9. ADMIRAL GROUP PLC	76.1	77.7
10. ASHTEAD GROUP PLC	62.0	67.5

Bottom 10 ESG Detractors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. GLENCORE PLC	52.5	70.8
2. IMPERIAL BRANDS PLC	47.4	37.0
3. RIO TINTO PLC	53.5	50.0
4. HISCOX LTD	27.4	27.1
5. HSBC HOLDINGS PLC	51.1	77.7
6. EXPERIAN PLC	42.8	72.7
7. GLAXOSMITHKLINE PLC	50.6	74.3
8. HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS PLC	40.7	13.3
9. LANCASHIRE HOLDINGS LTD	15.3	29.6
10. ASTRAZENECA PLC	49.7	50.0

Weighted Average ESG Score	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Portfolio	57.3	57.0
FTSE All Share (ex. Inv.)	56.9	57.1

TruValue Labs & SASB

* Position 1 is the top contributor/detractor.

0 50 100

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

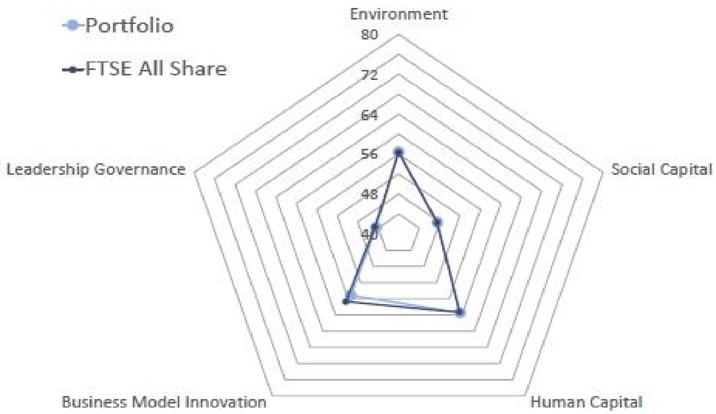
Source: Trucost

Extractive Exposure

	Total Extractive Exposure[1]		Extractive Industries (VOH)[2]	
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
Portfolio	2.9	3.1	10.7	16.7
FTSE All Sh. (ex. Inv)	4.0	4.0	16.1	19.8

1 Extractive revenue exposure as share (%) of total revenue.
2 Value of holdings(VOH)-companies who derive revenues from extractives.
Source: Trucost

Absolute Weighted ESG Scores



TruValue Labs & SASB

Brunel Assessment:

- **Diageo** (Food and beverage) ramps up investment into production of packaging plants. An additional £40 million investment to expand two of its existing plants is to commence immediately in order to meet demand for canned Guinness in both the domestic and export markets.
- **BP** (Energy) to exit 19.8% stake in Russia's Rosneft amid Ukraine invasion. The British oil and gas giant did not say how it planned to exit its stake, which it said would result in charges of up to $25 billion at the end of the first quarter.
- **Rio Tinto** (Mining) has reported its best-ever annual profit and a record full-year dividend of $16.8 billion, boosted by higher iron ore prices and strong demand from top consumer China.
- **Glencore** (Mining) joined fellow miner BHP in reporting improved earnings, although it said it has set aside $1.5 billion worth of provisions for regulatory probes in the US, UK and Brazil.

70% of the bottom 10 ESG detractors are covered by engagement or specific voting activities.
Brunel has engaged extensively to improve the carbon intensity and extractives exposure of this Portfolio which is now significantly below its benchmark.

Brunel Emerging Market Equity

BRUNEL Pension Partnership

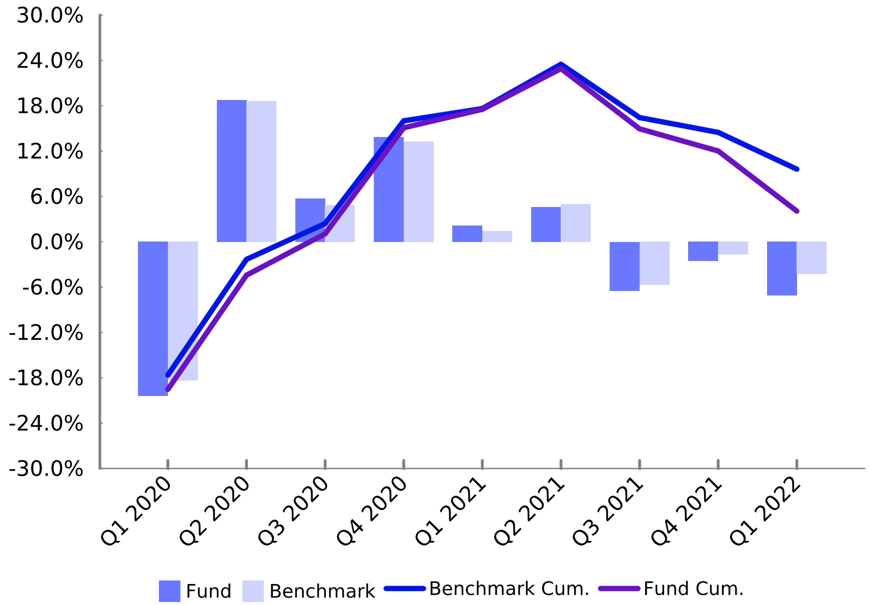
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	Provide exposure to emerging market equities, targeting excess returns and enhanced risk control from leading managers.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	A geographically diverse portfolio, typically expected to achieve higher long-term growth rates than developed economies.
Liquidity:	Managed liquidity. Less exposure to more illiquid assets
Risk/Volatility:	High absolute risk with moderate to high relative risk, around 5% tracking error.
Total Fund Value:	£1,127,076,799

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-7.1%	-4.3%	-2.9%
Fiscal YTD	-11.5%	-6.8%	-4.6%
1 Year	-11.5%	-6.8%	-4.6%
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	1.7%	3.9%	-2.2%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

The start of 2022 was characterised by high levels of risk aversion across most major asset classes, as markets were caught off guard by the invasion of Ukraine. Emerging markets felt these pressures somewhat more than their developed peers, given that China – the largest emerging market constituent - refused to distance itself from Russia after the invasion. The invasion has caused major ramifications across global commodity markets, given Russia's status as a commodity superpower. Prices have risen significantly across the spectrum of commodity markets, from base metals to global agriculture; this has also drastically increased global inflation expectations and significantly lowered the growth outlook.

Outside of this issue, China's equity and bond markets have remained under significant pressure due to a multitude of other factors. Weakness in the property markets; the zero-COVID strategy; continuation of the common prosperity regulation campaign; and concerns over the potential delisting of Chinese ADRs from US exchanges proved major headwinds.

Emerging market equities – proxied by MSCI Emerging Markets - fell by 4.3% in GBP terms over the quarter. Whilst the overall fall was fairly modest, this masked a huge amount of dispersion at a sector and country level. The vast majority of sectors and countries lacking exposure to commodities fell significantly, whereas commodity driven sectors appreciated in value.

The fund returned -7.1% on a net-of-fees basis, 284 basis points (bps) behind benchmark. The primary driver for this was the large underexposure to direct commodities and commodity-driven economies. Managers had very different experiences over the quarter. Genesis and Wellington underperformed by 549bps and 364bps, respectively. In contrast, Ninety One had a positive quarter vs benchmark, outperforming by 153bps.

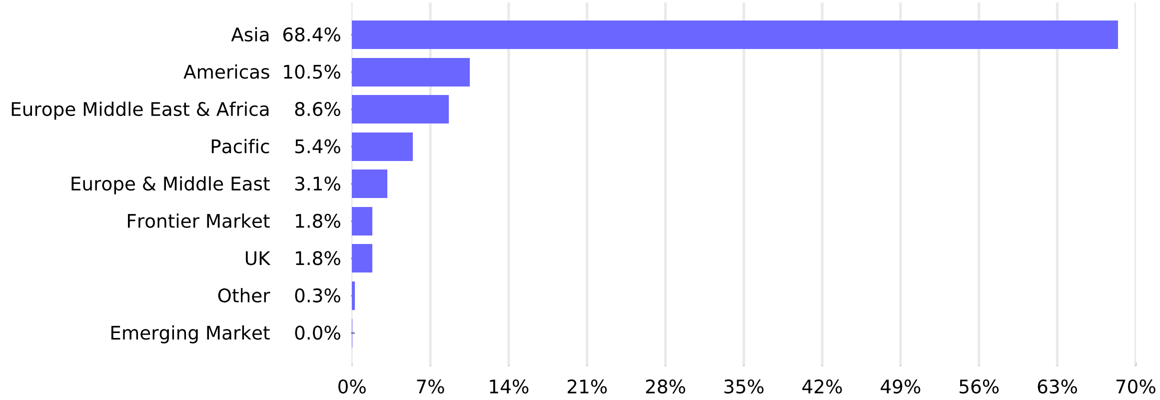
• At a manager level, Genesis had by far the toughest quarter. The primary drivers were the significant underweight position in materials, underexposure to commodity-driven economies, and the overweight to Russian financial names going into the quarter. Ninety One had the lowest exposure in Russia – Russia exposures were marked down by 100% – as well as the highest exposure to materials vs other managers; this balance drove almost all of their outperformance. Wellington's underperformance was mostly driven by an overweight position in Russia, along with underexposure in commodity-driven economies such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
• The most significant stock-level drivers were Russian names, after they were marked down 100% by index vendors such as MSCI. The portfolio had overweight positions of 70bps and 100bps in Yandex and Sberbank respectively. This detracted almost 100bps alone from relative performance. Other significant detractors included commodity-driven names such as Vale and Petrobras, which appreciated by +53% and +39% respectively; the fund is underweight both of these positions. On the positive side, an underweight position in Meituan – a Chinese shopping platform – added +27bps to relative performance after the stock fell by 29%.
• Sectors showed a large amount of dispersion last quarter. Materials and Financials were the standout performers, returning +6% and +9% respectively. Rising commodity prices helped materials, most notably crude oil, nickel and palladium, where Russia is a big supplier. These commodities increased by +37%, +64% and +22% respectively in GBP terms last quarter. The fund is 3% underweight materials vs benchmark, which detracted from relative performance. The fund is also overweight in the consumer staples and consumer discretionary sectors, which fell by 5% and 14%, respectively. These sectors faced enormous headwinds from rising costs and a slowdown in China.
• Country-level returns were almost entirely driven by their exposure to commodities. Commodity exporters in Latin America and the Middle East were by far the strongest performers. For example, MSCI Latin America – a proxy for the Latin American subset in emerging markets – returned a staggering 31% over the quarter. Middle Eastern economies pretty much all returned in excess of 20%. In contrast, areas like emerging Europe and emerging Asia fared far worse, depreciating by 70% and 6% respectively. The fund is significantly underweight regions such as Latin America and the Middle East, which arguably drove the majority of the portfolio's underperformance. Regarding Russia, the fund had a similar weighting to benchmark prior to the escalation; the total impact from Russia on relative performance was -25bps.
• Styles were bifurcated last quarter. Value and Low Volatility were the only significant performers, outperforming the broader index by over 3% each, whereas Growth stocks underperformed the broader market by 3.5%. The fund is generally style-neutral, with a modest tilt towards Quality; however, the lack of exposure to Value did cost the portfolio 60bps of relative performance
• Since-inception performance remains negative. At quarter-end, the portfolio had returned +1.7% on an annualised basis net of fees; this remained behind the equivalent benchmark return of +3.9%.

Brunel Emerging Market Equity – Region & Sector Exposure

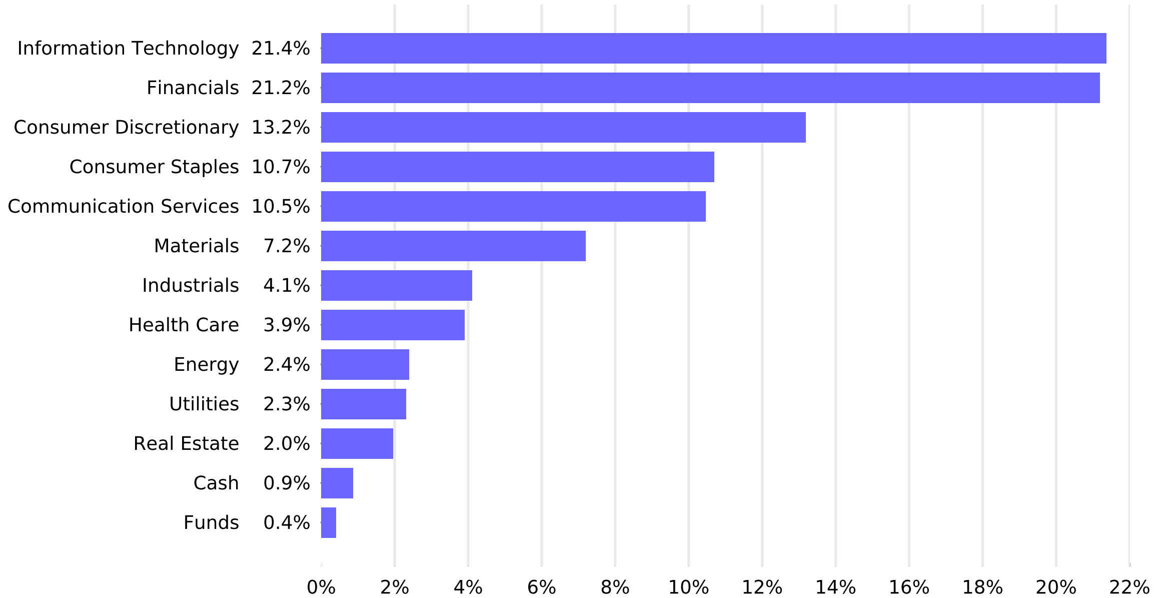
Top 20 Holdings

	Mkt. Val.(GBP)
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC	93,509,453
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	51,107,650
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	39,624,509
AIA GROUP LTD	25,137,109
INFOSYS LTD-SP ADR	17,183,575
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	15,376,383
MEDIATEK INC	14,064,527
BID CORP LTD	13,043,141
BANK CENTRAL ASIA TBK PT	11,835,108
CONTEMPORARY AMPEREX TECHN-A	11,636,035
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK-H	11,556,439
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS-PREF	11,399,088
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	11,048,833
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING-SP ADR	10,696,984
WALMART DE MEXICO SAB DE CV	10,671,636
FIRSTRAND LTD	10,105,176
CHINA LONGYUAN POWER GROUP-H	10,041,802
ANGLO AMERICAN PLC	9,960,832
HDFC BANK LTD-ADR	9,539,507
JD.COM INC-ADR	9,186,770

Regional Exposure



Sector Exposure



Brunel Emerging Market Equity – Responsible Investment

Top 10 ESG Contributors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURIN(	59.6	31.6
2. MEDIATEK INC	70.8	79.5
3. INNER MONGOLIA YILI INDUSTRIAL GROUP C	75.0	58.0
4. RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	66.7	85.3
5. AIA GROUP LTD	63.4	79.9
6. CHINA LONGYUAN POWER GROUP CORP LTD	71.2	68.2
7. CONTEMPORARY AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY CC	68.0	69.1
8. CROMPTON GREAVES CONSUMER ELECTRICA	78.7	24.4
9. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORP LTD	67.7	85.2
10. SANLAM LTD	67.7	72.2

Bottom 10 ESG Detractors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. VALE SA	44.4	77.0
2. GRUPO MEXICO SAB DE CV	45.1	68.7
3. NETEASE INC	52.1	81.2
4. HIKMA PHARMACEUTICALS PLC	40.7	13.3
5. ICICI BANK LTD	40.5	30.3
6. ANTA SPORTS PRODUCTS LTD	41.0	72.9
7. ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	49.3	56.4
8. KIMBERLY-CLARK DE MEXICO SAB DE CV	22.4	13.7
9. SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	53.0	76.3
10. TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	50.1	74.5

Weighted Average ESG Score	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Portfolio	56.4	57.5
MSCI EM	56.9	57.8

TruValue Labs & SASB

* Position 1 is the top contributor/detractor.

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

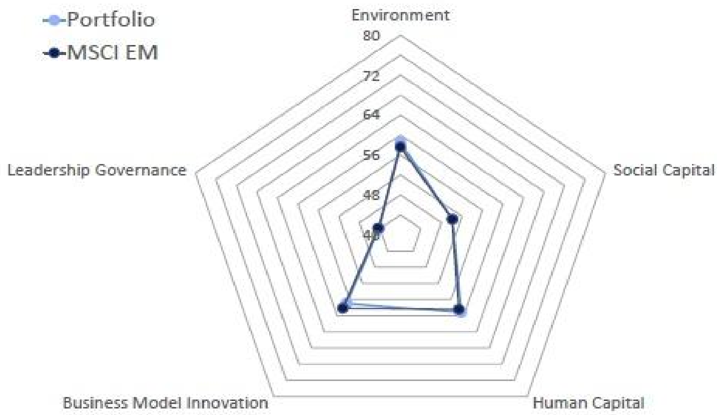
Source: Trucost

Extractive Exposure

	Total Extractive Exposure[1]		Extractive Industries (VOH)[2]	
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
Portfolio	1.3	0.7	3.9	5.1
MSCI EM	3.3	2.5	7.8	7.3

1 Extractive revenue exposure as share (%) of total revenue.
2 Value of holdings(VOH)-companies who derive revenues from extractives.
Source: Trucost

Absolute Weighted ESG Scores



TruValue Labs & SASB

Brunel Assessment:

- **Vale** (Mining) will sign an agreement with local authorities requiring the Brazilian miner to pay $46 million for failing to meet a legal deadline to decommission its tailings dams in the state of Minas Gerais, a month after the Brumadinho disaster that killed 270 people.
- **AIA Group** (Insurance) says it will boost exposure to Asian infrastructure 'as much as possible'. The insurer has divested its directly managed listed equities and fixed income exposure to coal mining and generation businesses seven years ahead of schedule.
- **Reliance Industries** (Energy) has won a bid to receive incentives under India's $2.4 billion battery programme in order to incentive companies to make battery cells locally.
- **China Longyuan Power** (Electric Utilities) reports a 21.7% rise in net profits in 2021 and has listed A shares in China after the acquisition of Inner Mongolia Pingzhuang.

100% of the bottom 10 ESG detractors are covered by engagement or specific voting activities.
The weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio and benchmark saw a slight decline over the quarter. The portfolio remains significantly below its benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets, for both extractives revenue exposures and extractive industries value of holdings.

Brunel Multi-Asset Credit

BRUNEL Pension Partnership

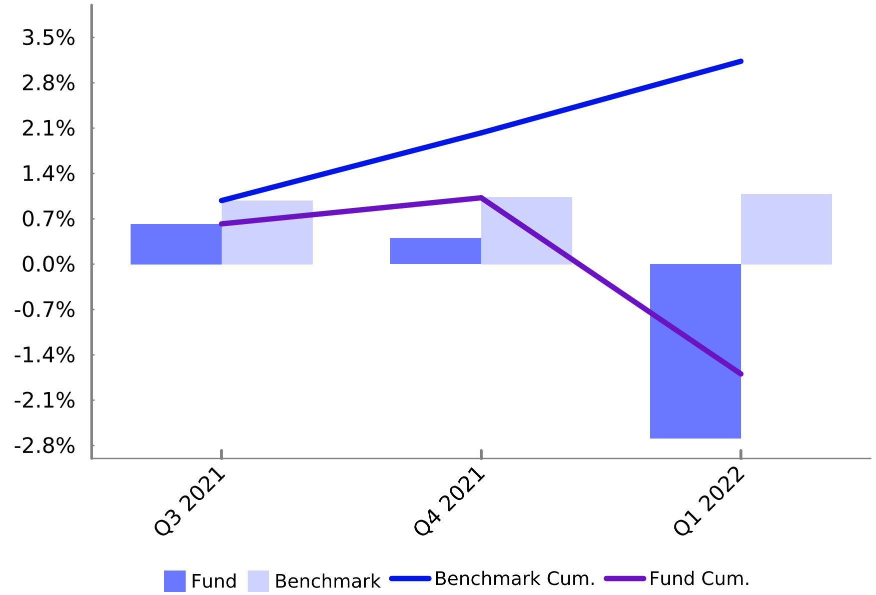
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	To gain exposure to a diversified portfolio of enhanced credit opportunities with modest exposure to interest rate risk.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Exposure to specialised, higher yielding bond sectors which provide diversified credit driven returns.
Liquidity:	Managed liquidity
Risk/Volatility:	Moderate absolute and relative risk with high relative risk vs cash.
Total Fund Value:	£2,318,327,115

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-2.7%	1.1%	-3.8%
Fiscal YTD			
1 Year			
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	-1.7%	3.1%	-4.8%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

The beginning of 2022 proved torrid for most risk assets. Equities and corporate credit sold off simultaneously, whilst sovereign bonds – normally a safe haven – followed suit and depreciated in value. The driver of this risk-off environment was twofold. Firstly, the market reacted to the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which placed economic and inflationary uncertainties on corporates; secondly, increasingly hawkish monetary policy actions were announced by the US to combat persistently high levels of inflation observed, which impacted sovereign yields. Inflation levels rose to alarmingly high levels across developed markets during Q1 2022; the United States and United Kingdom had year-on-year CPI prints of +7.9% and +6.1%, respectively.

The invasion of Ukraine increased volatility in corporate and sovereign credit. Spreads widened across most sub-investment grade corporate credit in the immediate aftermath of the invasion. Most notably, emerging market corporates – proxied by Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Corporates – saw option-adjusted spreads widen by over 100bps to a peak of around 480bps by early March.

Monetary policy fuelled large increases in yields during the last quarter, particularly in the United States. With inflation rising, the Federal Reserve became increasingly hawkish despite the mounting geopolitical risk. In March, the central bank not only hiked the federal funds rate by +25bps, the first time since

2018. It also indicated that it would consider increasing interest rates by a greater magnitude at future meetings and soon begin to reduce its $9 trillion balance sheet, which has ballooned since the onset of the pandemic. In all, these moves resulted in the US 2-year treasury yield – a policy-sensitive rate – moving from 0.73% to 2.29% in a single quarter. An upward move of this magnitude has rarely occurred in the last 20 years. Market participants were also alarmed by the change in shape of the US yield curve, as the 10-year minus 2-year yield spread collapsed to zero; this fuelled speculation of an imminent recession. It was a similar story in the United Kingdom, albeit in lower magnitude, where the 2-year gilt yield moved from 0.67% to 1.37% during Q1 2022, after the Bank of England hiked the base rate by 50 basis points to 0.75%. The portfolio has large exposure to the shorter end of the yield curve; hence, the movement in short rates detracted from fund performance, despite the modest duration of 2.7 years heading into the quarter.

All major asset classes within the sub-investment grade space fell during Q1 2022. There was a clear distinction between fixed and floating rate assets, with the latter performing significantly better, given the rising rate environment. Global High Yield - proxied by Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporates - fell roughly 5% in local terms over the quarter. Shorter durations in this space accompanied by slightly wider spreads – an increase of roughly 40bps - proved highly detrimental. Loans, a floating rate asset with near-zero duration, were relatively flat on the quarter; the S&P/LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index – a loan proxy - ended the quarter down 0.2% in GBP-hedged terms. Some of the more niche areas in sub-investment grade credit also struggled; notable examples included emerging market debt, subordinated bank capital and convertible bonds, which fell by over 5%.

The portfolio was fairly well-positioned heading into this environment, given the significant exposure to floating rate assets and underexposure to some of the worst-performing areas in credit like emerging market debt and convertible bonds. The fund held roughly a third of its assets in floating rate securities in the form of loans and collateralised loan obligations. Emerging market debt and convertibles were held in modest amounts, totalling approximately 7% and 1%, respectively. However, the portfolio was not immune from the impacts of rising rates; this was most notable in the high yield bond portion of the portfolio, which accounted for approximately 40% of the portfolio, going into Q1 2022.

The fund returned -270bps during Q1 2022 in GBP terms, which was behind the SONIA+4% benchmark, which returned +108bps. This is not surprising, given that all credit assets fell simultaneously during the last quarter. The secondary benchmark – a 50:50 split of loans and high yield – fell by 272 basis points (bps) over the same period, which was almost exactly in line with the portfolio. All three managers produced negative returns in this environment, but there were significant differences between them. Neuberger, CQS and Oaktree fell by 318bps, 170bps and 222bps respectively. CQS's stronger performance was driven by its larger floating rate allocation, which totalled over 60% going into Q1 2022. In contrast, Neuberger Berman holds far more fixed rate assets, which sold off as a result of rate rises; Neuberger has the largest allocation to high yield – a fixed rate asset – as it made up approximately 50% of their portfolio heading into the quarter.

Since-inception performance is now -170bps, behind the SONIA+4% benchmark, which returned +313bps. The portfolio remained comfortably ahead of the secondary benchmark at quarter-end; the latter had returned -246bps since inception.

Brunel Sterling Corporate Bonds

BRUNEL
Pension Partnership

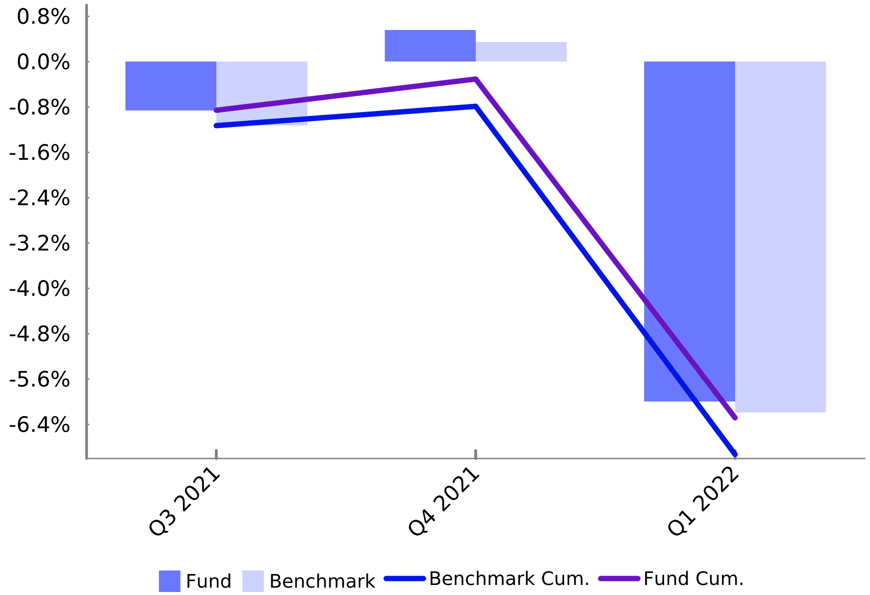
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	Provides exposure to sterling corporate bonds, with additional returns from manager skill.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Active approach to provide additional returns over the benchmark. Credit selection should drive returns.
Liquidity:	Managed liquidity
Risk/Volatility:	Moderate absolute risk with low to moderate relative risk.
Total Fund Value:	£2,100,329,370

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-6.0%	-6.2%	0.2%
Fiscal YTD			
1 Year			
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	-6.3%	-6.9%	0.6%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

As covered in the listed markets commentary, central banks turned more hawkish at the start of 2022, in line with rising inflation - and Russia's invasion of Ukraine only added to the inflationary pressures. Government bonds were significantly impacted - UK government bonds returned -7.2% over the period (on an all-maturities basis).

Over the quarter, the iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilt All Maturities benchmark returned -6.2%. Whilst broad sterling credit indices outperformed UK government debt over the period, reflecting the lower duration of sterling credit indices, it was the worst quarter for sterling credit markets since the Global Financial Crisis. The negative return was driven mainly by the significant rise in gilt yields, although spreads also widened by 22 basis points (iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilt index) over the period.

Over the period, the Sterling Corporate Bonds portfolio returned -6.0% (net of fees), outperforming the benchmark by 19 basis points.

• The outperformance was mainly driven by duration positioning, as duration was marginally below that of the benchmark throughout the quarter. Whilst duration added 29 basis points to relative performance over the quarter, duration is not expected to be a significant driver of relative return over the long term as RLAM is primarily focused on security selection and sector allocation, which are seen as more consistent and repeatable sources of value.

• Security selection was not a material factor in relative performance over the period. Over the quarter, the benchmark was impacted by the significant fall in value of two Russian bonds, which was positive for relative performance as the portfolio had no exposure to these issuers. However, the positive impact was offset elsewhere, resulting in a marginally negative impact from security selection.

Sector allocation detracted from relative performance, reflecting the significant underweight to supranational bonds, which outperformed over the quarter. The underweight position in supranational bonds has been consistent since inception, as RLAM expects corporate debt to outperform over the long term.

• The sharp rise in interest rate expectations, at the short end of the market, meant that the portfolio's underweight position in shorter-dated bonds added to relative performance.

• From a credit rating perspective, the AAA positions were beneficial as the portfolio is biased towards covered bank debt and residential mortgage-backed securities, both of which outperformed.

Over the quarter, there were no client subscriptions or redemptions. The total portfolio AUM was £2.1bn at the end of the quarter.

Passive Dev Eq Paris Aligned

BRUNEL
Pension Partnership

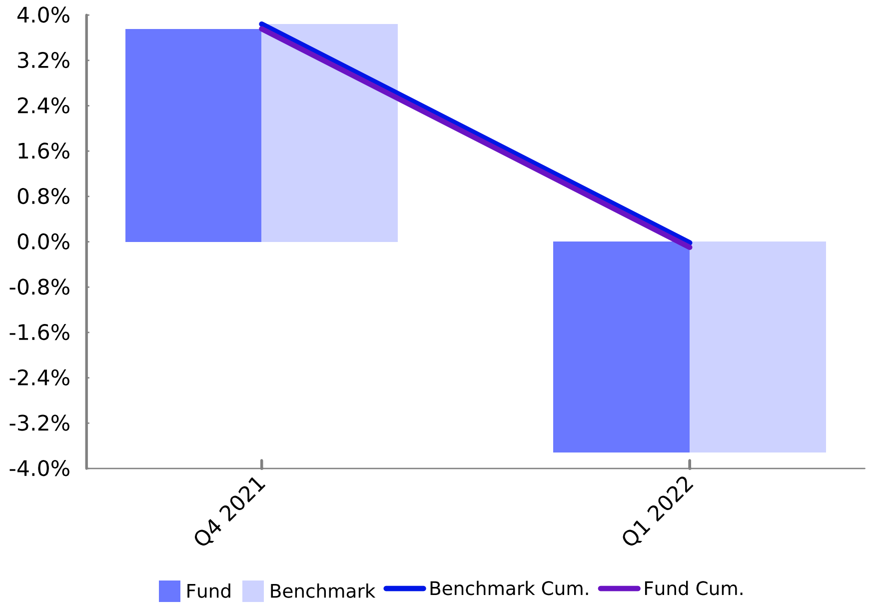
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	Provide global equity market exposure, reduce carbon exposure and align to the Paris Agreement.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Portfolio is invested in global equities in accordance with FTSE Global Developed PAB Index.
Liquidity:	High
Risk/Volatility:	Volatility: high. Relative/active risk: very low.
Total Fund Value:	£2,180,859,826

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-3.7%	-3.7%	0.0%
Fiscal YTD			
1 Year			
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

• Confronted by the significant and varying macroeconomic risks posed in Q1 2022, the FTSE Developed Paris Aligned (PAB) benchmark, like many global indices, performed negatively in absolute terms over the period, returning -3.7%. From its November 1 inception to end-March, the benchmark performance was -0.1%. The Passive Paris Aligned Developed Equities fund closely replicated the benchmark over both these periods.

• Sterling depreciated in value relative to several other global currencies over the period, falling by 2.5% against the US dollar and by 1.5% against the euro. The hedged portfolio consequently underperformed the unhedged portfolio over the quarter, returning -5.7%.

• Utilities and Financials were the only positive contributors to performance, although performance in these sectors over the quarter was volatile. Materials was the most significant performance drag, but there was significant dispersion of performance between the materials' industries. Metals and Mining performed particularly well, but this contribution was outweighed by negative performance in the more significantly weighted materials industries of the index, like Chemicals and Construction Materials.

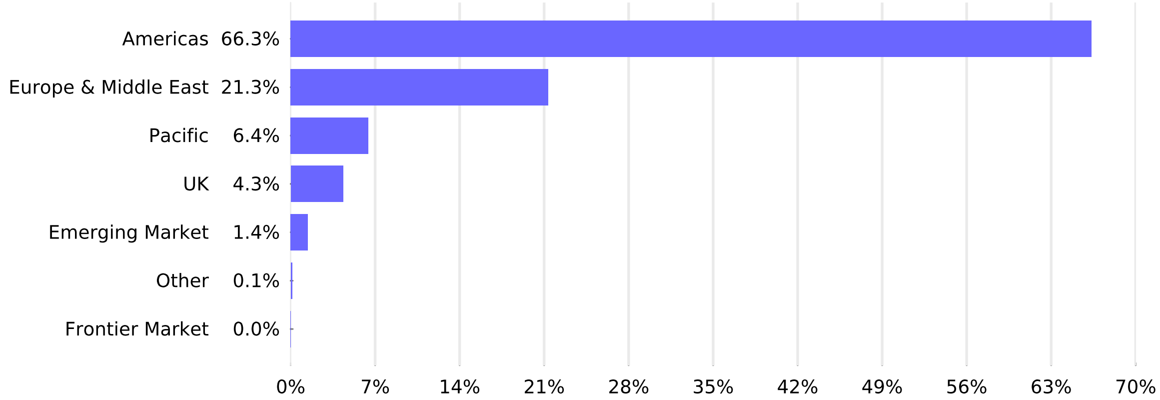
Passive Dev Eq Paris Aligned – Region & Sector Exposure

BRUNEL Pension Partnership

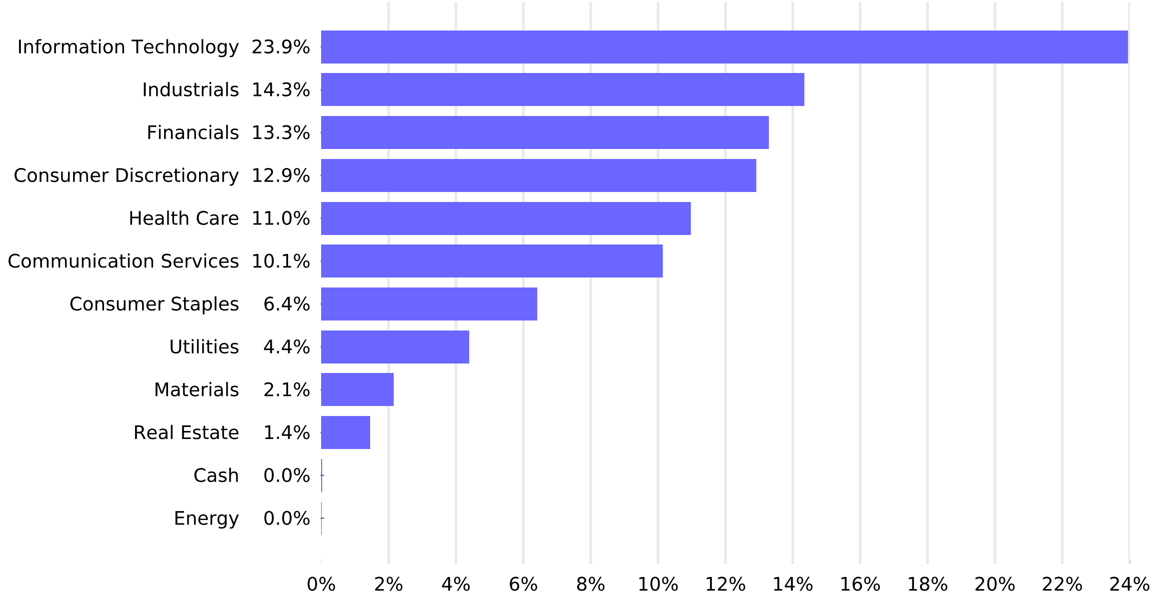
Top 20 Holdings

	Mkt. Val.(GBP)
APPLE INC	156,715,372
MICROSOFT CORP	139,578,326
AMAZON.COM INC	125,056,738
ALPHABET INC-CL A	68,844,734
ALPHABET INC-CL C	64,496,897
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	51,985,866
TESLA INC	47,101,315
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE	39,517,345
UNILEVER PLC	36,235,119
NESTLE SA-REG	34,325,230
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	29,726,027
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	29,709,347
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC	24,542,620
NVIDIA CORP	23,531,128
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI	21,216,747
MASTERCARD INC - A	19,857,515
SAP SE	18,988,432
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	18,415,642
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	18,340,358
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	18,129,899

Regional Exposure



Sector Exposure



Passive Dev Eq Paris Aligned – Responsible Investment

BRUNEL
Pension Partnership

Top 10 ESG Contributors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	71.3	78.6
2. SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE	71.5	50.0
3. SIEMENS AG	67.0	71.5
4. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	65.4	68.6
5. UNILEVER PLC	59.7	62.2
6. ORSTED AS	73.7	65.5
7. SAP SE	63.5	45.3
8. NESTLE SA	59.8	60.9
9. ENGIE SA	69.2	65.4
10. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	66.3	72.9

Bottom 10 ESG Detractors to Overall Score

	Insight	Momentum
1. PFIZER INC	46.7	42.4
2. ADOBE INC	41.9	17.5
3. AT&T INC	46.8	71.8
4. TESLA INC	52.0	26.5
5. ABBVIE INC	38.3	18.6
6. CHUBB LTD	35.5	56.9
7. AMAZON.COM INC	50.4	59.8
8. APPLE INC	47.7	61.5
9. ALPHABET INC	45.7	59.5
10. MICROSOFT CORP	46.1	31.6

Weighted Average ESG Score	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Portfolio	55.6	55.4
FTSE Dev. World	54.7	54.5

* Position 1 is the top contributor/detractor.

0 50 100

TruValue Labs & SASB

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

Source: Trucost

Extractive Exposure

	Total Extractive Exposure[1]		Extractive Industries (VOH)[2]	
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
Portfolio	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6
FTSE Dev. World	2.6	2.6	5.1	6.4

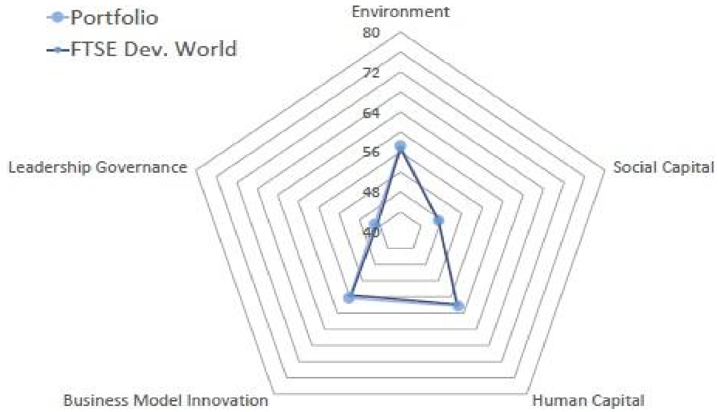
1 Extractive revenue exposure as share (%) of total revenue.
2 Value of holdings(VOH)-companies who derive revenues from extractives.
Source: Trucost

Brunel Assessment:

- **Amazon** (Consumer goods) has increased its renewable capacity in Spain to 1.4GW with five new projects. The E-commerce giant has also launched its first ever electric heavy goods vehicle fleet in the UK as it continues to work towards Amazon Fresh being the first Net-Zero carbon grocery store.
- **Nestle's** (Food and beverage) health science division is buying a majority stake in Orgain, a maker of protein powders, shakes and bars, for an undisclosed amount. nestle has undergone a transformation in recent years to increase growth in healthier food and products.
- **Apple** (Technology) announced the use of low-carbon aluminion for its latest iPhone SE to further its goal of being carbon neutral by 2030 across its entire business including manufacturing supply chain and product life cycle. The company will also directly invest into renewable projects around the world and announced more than 213 of its suppliers have committed to using clean renewable energy.
- **Microsoft** (Technology) agreed to buy video game company, Activation Blizzard, in an all-cash deal valued at $68.7 billion. The acquisition will make it the world's third largest gaming company by revenue (behind Tencent and Sony Group).

100% of the bottom 10 ESG detractors are covered by engagement or specific voting activities.
The Passive Developed Paris Aligned Portfolio has a carbon intensity and extractive exposure significantly below that of its reference index, the FTSE World Developed Index.

Absolute Weighted ESG Scores



uValue Labs & SASB

Passive Index Linked Gilts Over 5 Years

BRUNEL
Pension Partnership

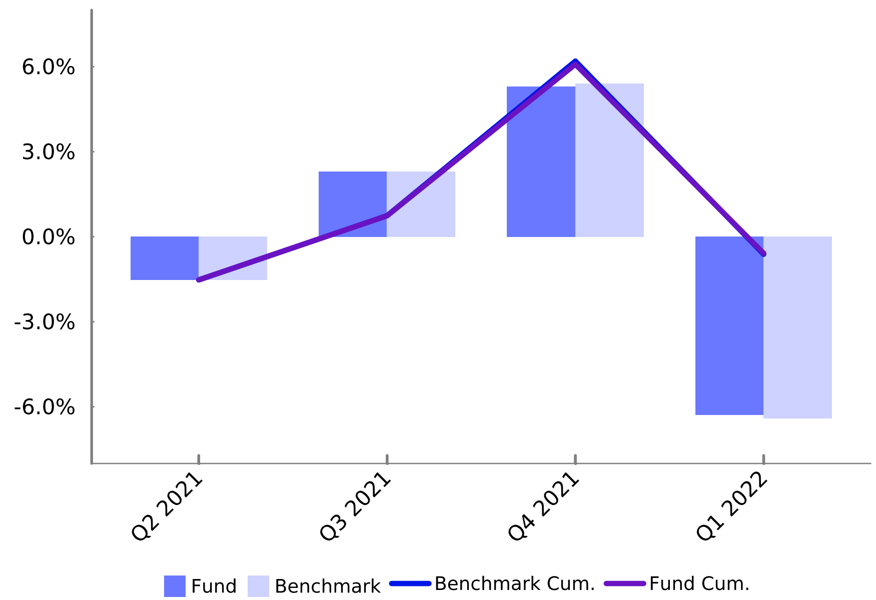
Overview

	Description
Portfolio Objective:	To provide exposure to Index linked Gilts in a low cost and highly liquid approach.
Investment Strategy & Key Drivers:	Invest passively in the securities underlying the FTSE-A UK index linked gilts over 5 years.
Liquidity:	High
Risk/Volatility:	Absolute risk low to medium with very low relative risk.
Total Fund Value:	£1,132,315,450

Performance to Quarter End

Ann. Performance	Fund	BM	Excess
3 Month	-6.3%	-6.4%	0.1%
Fiscal YTD			
1 Year			
3 Years			
5 Years			
10 Years			
Since Inception	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.0%

Rolling Performance*



* Partial returns shown in first quarter

Over the quarter, the benchmark 10-year gilt yield rose significantly from 0.97% to 1.61%, an increase of 64 basis points. There was a minor respite in the upward trend following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, but concern about inflation and more hawkish central bank rhetoric meant that the fall in yields proved to be temporary. This led gilts to return -7.17% on an all-maturities basis.

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