

Company Registration No. SC211811 (Scotland)

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J O Benfield A Ferguson D J Hall
Secretary	TMF Corporate Administration Services Limited
Company number	SC211811
Registered office	50 Lothian Road Edinburgh Scotland EH3 9BY
Auditor	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

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TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements of Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The Company is the general partner of Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Scottish Limited Partnership ("the Partnership") which in turn is the general partner to The Growth Fund Limited Partnership which primarily invests in unquoted companies in the United Kingdom and Germany. The Company is also the managing member of the Technology Growth Fund (GP) LLP which is the second general partner of the Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) SLP.

The fund is mature and has reached its wind down phase. There is no priority profit share outstanding and the manager has waived its right to receive future management fees.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and therefore do not include a Strategic Report.

The Directors do not use any Key Performance Indicators.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J O Benfield
A Ferguson
D J Hall

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The directors do not propose a dividend in respect of 2021 (2020: £Nil).

Directors' indemnities

Directors benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

Financial Risk

Given the size of the Company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board, but policies are implemented by the Company's finance department. Both credit risk and liquidity risk are monitored at Company level and on a group basis. This ensures that any exposure is continually assessed and that sufficient funds are available for the Company's operations.

Future developments

The fund is mature and has reached its wind down phase. There is no priority profit share outstanding and the manager has waived its right to receive future management fees. The directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade.

Auditor

KPMG LLP were appointed as auditor to the Company in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, and having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the Company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

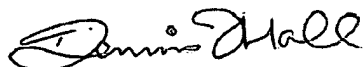
Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going Concern

During the year ended 31 December 2021, and to date, the company's principal activity continues to be the general partner of Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Scottish Limited Partnership ("the Partnership"). However, the fund is mature and has reached its wind down phase. There is no priority profit share outstanding and the manager has waived its right to receive future management fees. As the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, they have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in note 1.2.

On behalf of the board



D J Hall

Director

15 July 2022

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of The Directors' Report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they 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*.

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 directors are 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 company'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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 1.2, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis).

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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 company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company'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.

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.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1.2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are now not prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 senior management as to the Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading the Company's board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management.
- 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 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 no revenue was earned during the year.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included revenue and cash journals posted to unrelated accounts.

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

Firstly, 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.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: GDPR compliance, health and safety, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, 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.



Richard De La Rue (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
15 July 2022

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Other income		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		-	-
Taxation	4	7,402	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		7,402	-
Other comprehensive income		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		7,402	-
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 - 16 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

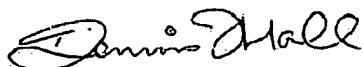
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	523,095		515,693	
Investments	6	50		50	
		<u>523,145</u>		<u>515,743</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(127,642)</u>		<u>(127,642)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>395,503</u>		<u>388,101</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>395,502</u>		<u>388,100</u>
Shareholders' Funds			<u>395,503</u>		<u>388,101</u>

The notes on pages 10 - 16 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



D J Hall
Director

Company Registration No. SC211811

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserve	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	1	388,100	388,101
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2020	1	388,100	388,101
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,402	7,402
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	395,502	395,503
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 10 - 16 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 50 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9BY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The fund is mature and has reached its wind down phase. There is no priority profit share outstanding and the manager has waived its right to receive future management fees. The directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade. Because of this the Directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The Company has applied the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.6 Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.7 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures", not to disclose transactions that have taken place between members of the group where the party to the transaction is wholly owned member.

1.8 Cash flow statement

The Company has elected to take advantage of the reduced disclosures for subsidiaries offered under FRS 102 paragraph 1.11 and 1.12 to opt out of preparing a cash flow statement. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Robert W. Baird Group Limited, whose consolidated financial statements include those of the Company and are publicly available.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. No key judgements, estimates or assumptions have been identified.

3 Auditor's remuneration

Audit fees are borne by another company in the Group. These totalled £7,000 for 2021 (2020: £6,650)

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(38)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or timing difference	(7,364)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax credit	<u>(7,402)</u>	<u>-</u>

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 0%)	-	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(7,364)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(38)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation credit for the year	<u>(7,402)</u>	<u>-</u>

Allocation of net income from the Limited Partnerships is first allocated to Technology Growth (GP) LLP as part of the General Partner's share in order to repay the General Partner loan, as noted in the limited partnership agreement. The net income is then allocated in full from Technology Growth (GP) LLP to Technology Growth Fund (General Partner) Ltd as per the limited liability partnership agreement.

The turnover along with the other income shown in the profit and loss account is related to General Partner Priority Profit Share ("GPPPS"). This is treated as a loan for tax purposes and therefore not subject to corporation tax. Taxable income will crystallise in this entity when the loan is repaid using capital gains and income from the underlying fund. Therefore a deferred tax liability is recognised based on the amount of general partner loan outstanding from the fund.

Administrative expenses are an allowable tax expense, where possible these are utilised by tax paying companies within the tax group using the group relief mechanism. In this scenario a debtor from fellow group undertakings is recognised in place of a deferred tax asset.

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective from 1 April 2023) was announced as part of the Chancellor of the Exchequers Budget 2021. The legislation received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021 as part of the Finance Act 2021.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	522,915	515,513
Other debtors	180	180
	<u>523,095</u>	<u>515,693</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

6 Current asset investments	2021	2020
	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	127,642	127,642
	<u>127,642</u>	<u>127,642</u>

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities	Assets	Assets
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balances:	£	£	£	£
Capital losses	-	(7,364)	-	7,364
	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,364)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,364</u>
Movements in the year:				2021
				£
Liability at 1 January 2021				-
Credit to profit or loss - Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses				(7,364)
Utilisation of tax losses				7,364
				<u>-</u>
Liability at 31 December 2021				<u>-</u>

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the individual group companies where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

In the prior year there was an unrecognised deferred tax asset arising from capital losses. The deferred tax asset was fully provided for and therefore not recognised. In 2021 the capital loss was utilised by another company within the tax group to offset a capital gain, on this event the provision against the deferred tax asset was unwound.

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £nil

9 Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1	1

Ordinary shares carry one voting right per share.

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

The profit and loss reserve represents all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10 Control

The Company's ultimate parent company is Baird Financial Group, Inc, incorporated in the United States of America. The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Robert W. Baird Group Limited, the consolidated financial statements of which may be obtained from Finsbury Circus House, 15 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7EB.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Baird Financial Group, Inc.

11 Employees and Directors remuneration

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors.

The directors received no remuneration from the Company or any other member of the Group for their services to the Company during the year.

TECHNOLOGY GROWTH FUND (GENERAL PARTNER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12 Events after the reporting period

There are no reportable subsequent events through the date of our issuance of these financial statements.