

### Institutional Allocability

By SKGP, SKGP Strategic Partners Pre Yield Asset Series ©

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This paper is part of the public Pre Yield Asset framework developed by SKGP Strategic Partners.

### Executive

Institutional allocators manage capital at scales far beyond the reach of traditional exploration, agriculture development, early energy formation, or corridor groundwork. Pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, endowments, development finance institutions, and large family offices require exposures that are repeatable, governable, and measurable. They cannot allocate to formats that lack structure, staging, and legibility. This is why early stage real assets have historically remained outside institutional portfolios. The reason is not risk but format. SKGP Strategic Partners defines this problem publicly as the institutional allocability gap. Early stage real assets are misclassified and therefore unallocable. Pre Yield Asset frameworks correct this by giving institutions the tools to evaluate systems that form value before operations.

- Sequenced progression
- Defined gates
- Traceable value formation
- Jurisdictional legibility
- Alignment with sovereign frameworks
- Standardized reporting
- Predictable uplift
- Clear risk boundaries
- Interpretable documentation
- Infrastructure level certainty

Most early stage assets fail not because they are unworthy, but because they do not present themselves in a format institutions can absorb. They are valuable but unstructured. The PYA category changes this by giving early stage systems a coherent architecture.

### Why Early Stage Assets Were Not Allocable Before

Institutions do not invest in chaos but do require exposures that can be measured and compared. Early stage systems were historically treated as.

- Binary events
- Speculative bets
- Narrative driven exercises
- Opaque jurisdictions
- Unverified physical potential
- Unstructured rights
- Inconsistent documentation
- Irregular reporting

These conditions make the asset incompatible with institutional governance. The performance of the asset may be strong, but the format is not. Institutional allocability is always a format problem before it is a risk problem.

### What Institutional Allocability Means

Institutional allocability is the ability for an exposure to sit inside a professional portfolio.

- requires more than potential return.
- It requires structural clarity.
- Institutional allocability demands:
- Clear governance

## The SKGP Reframing - Early Stage Formation as Structured Real Assets

SKGP's public architecture reframes early stage formation as structured pre yield infrastructure. In this classification, institutional allocability emerges naturally because the system gains structure before revenue. The PYA model creates institutional allocability by providing.

- Gate based progression
- Structured Exploration
- Jurisdictional mapping
- Sovereign alignment
- Legible control
- Consistent governance
- Standardized documentation
- Defined uplift sequences
- Multi pillar applicability
- Industrial context

This ensures that the asset behaves like a structured pathway, not a speculative unknown.

### How Institutional Allocability Is Created

Allocability is created when uncertainty becomes structured. In the SKGP public model, this occurs when an asset moves through.

- Verification gates
- Regulatory steps
- Environmental clarity
- Jurisdictional positioning
- Industrial integration
- Cross border alignment

Gate progression transforms uncertainty into sequenced clarity. Each gate reduces ambiguity in a way

that institutions can measure and budget for. Allocability becomes possible when the asset has.

- Structure
- Sequencing
- Legibility
- Governance
- Defined uplift

This is why SKGP ties allocability to NAV uplift instead of cashflow.

### Allocability Across PYA Pillars

Institutional allocability is achieved differently across each pillar, but the underlying logic remains consistent.

#### Minerals

Allocability emerges when geological certainty, concession integrity, and environmental governance are structured into clear gates.

#### Agriculture and land systems

Allocability appears when water rights, soil mapping, corridor access, and sovereign frameworks are documented and sequenced.

#### Energy and geothermal

Reservoir validation, regulatory permissions, and engineering pathways create the structure institutions need.

#### Industrial corridors and processing nodes

Permissions, feasibility studies, engineering alignment, and sovereign endorsement convert groundwork into allocable infrastructure.

### Logistics linked systems

Clearance pathways, cross corridor integration, and node activation create allocability much earlier than operations. In each pillar the asset becomes allocable not through revenue but through structure.

### Why Institutions Need Allocable Formats

Institutions operate within strict mandates. They cannot allocate to exposures that lack.

- Clear entry points
- Defined progression
- Traceable risk reduction
- Standardized interpretation
- Cross portfolio compatibility

Even if the underlying asset is valuable, it cannot enter the portfolio unless the format fits institutional requirements. Institutional allocability does not judge the inherent worth of the asset.

It judges whether the asset behaves in a format that institutions can include inside risk committees, allocation models, and sovereign aligned frameworks.

- Governance aligned frameworks
- Jurisdictional overlays
- Multi pillar comparability
- Predictable uplift
- A recognized architecture

This category structure ensures that institutional allocability is not dependent on revenue but on structural progression.

### Allocability as National System Integration

Institutions prefer assets that sit inside national systems. PYA classifications place early stage assets directly within sovereign development frameworks by demonstrating.

- Corridor relevance
- Industrial necessity
- Cross border integration
- National supply requirements
- Regulatory anchoring
- Multi lateral compatibility

This positions the asset as part of a national system rather than an isolated project. Institutional allocability increases dramatically when the asset becomes infrastructural rather than project based.

### PYA as a Solution to the Allocability Gap

The Pre Yield Asset category is explicitly built to solve the allocability problem. It transforms early stage assets into structured exposures by giving them.

- Defined gates
- Structured sequencing
- Legible documentation

### Conclusion

Institutional allocability is not about yield, maturity, or operational history but is about structure, governance, predictability. It is about the ability for an asset to exist inside a professional portfolio without violating risk budgets, reporting expectations, or sovereign alignment.

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SKGP Strategic Partners created the Pre Yield Asset architecture to correct the allocability gap. Through structured sequencing, governance, gate progression, and jurisdictional integration, early stage real assets become allocable long before they generate revenue.

This is the foundation that allows exploration, agricultural formation, early energy systems, industrial corridor groundwork, and logistics linked nodes to become part of institutional portfolios.

Institutional allocability is not a market accident. It is a structural outcome that emerges naturally when early stage systems are placed inside the correct category.