SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO

A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORS OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

John Donnelly	(appointed 12 October 2021)
Daniel Underwood	(appointed 12 October 2021)
Damien Fitzgerald	(appointed 12 October 2021)
Nicola Walker	(appointed 1 November 2021)
Peter Bruges	(appointed 21 January 2022)
Peter Edwards	(resigned 15 April 2021)
Michael Stimpson	(resigned 12 October 2021)
Lisa Haggarty	(resigned 12 October 2021)
Mark Cleary	(resigned 12 October 2021)

The address of the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

ADMINISTRATOR, REGISTRAR, LISTING SPONSOR AND SECRETARY
Zedra Fund Managers (Guernsey) Limited
Third Floor, Cambridge House
Le Truchot
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 1WD

MANAGER
Saltus (Channel Islands) Limited
Third Floor, Cambridge House
Le Truchot
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 1WD

INVESTMENT MANAGER
Saltus Partners LLP
Fifth Floor
10 Charles II Street
London, SW1Y 4AA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 45598

REGISTERED OFFICE
Third Floor, Cambridge House
Le Truchot
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 1WD

CUSTODIAN
Butterfield Bank (Guernsey) Limited
PO Box 25
Regency Court
Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 3AP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
BDO Limited
Place du Pre
Rue du Pre
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 3LL

LEGAL ADVISERS
In Guernsey:
Carey Olsen (Guernsey) LLP
PO Box 98
Carey House
Les Banques
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 4BZ

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of Saltus Private Assets Portfolio, formerly known as Saltus Private Equity Portfolio (the "Cell") is to generate attractive risk adjusted returns by investing in unquoted companies and private equity funds and other vehicles and instruments with a risk/reward profile consistent with making private equity investments.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

The last 12 months can be split into two unequal periods. The first 8 months, up to the end of 2021, turned out to be a positive one for investors. Markets in 2021 were full of twists and turns, pulled up and down by economic data which was often fiendishly difficult to interpret. Ultimately, 2021 produced the strongest economic growth for 50 years, as the world bounced back from the Covid related shutdowns of 2020, but this recovery was lumpy, incomplete, and regularly interrupted by new virus waves or scares. These interruptions in turn prompted sharp changes in market leadership and overall sentiment, as convictions waxed and waned on the latest economic and Covid data.

The year ended with a broadly similar investment outlook to where it began, namely one in which the global economy should continue its cyclical recovery, fueled by the rollout of effective vaccines. The period in between, however, was much more confusing, as investors and policy makers wrestled with first, the implications of the Delta variant, and then latterly, the arrival of Omicron. The emergence of Delta in late Spring was enough to reverse all the positive investment trends of the first quarter when risk was firmly 'on' and by the time that wave had peaked, general confusion over global interest rate policy and the emergence of Omicron had presented themselves as new sources of volatility.

As has happened so many times in the years since the great financial crash of 2008, it was the actions of global central banks that finally provided the 'push' for markets to overcome their uncertainties and produce another positive year. By creating an environment in which interest rates were low, liquidity was ample, and intervention was high, risks induced by Covid were more than offset, just as they had been in 2020. This methodology has worked very well over the years, and it is one to which the financial system has become very used to. Additionally, the narrative accompanying this policy support was also soothing, presenting surging inflationary pressures as 'transitory' and therefore unlikely to force any unpleasant repricing in bond markets.

The most important change has been in relation to inflation, with the data now indicating that future inflation rates are likely to be higher than in the pre Covid era over medium term time horizons. This view reflects not only the lingering impacts of Covid to the supply chain, which are acting to push costs up, but also the effects of the release of pent-up demand from consumers and businesses, which are acting to pull prices higher. The super accommodative policies of the last two years are now no longer appropriate for the current environment and monetary policy will need to shift to reflect this reality. Central banks were initially slow to acknowledge this change in circumstances, with the Covid waves providing plenty of excuse not to do anything, but eventually they were cajoled by markets in the final quarter of 2021 into beginning the process of reversing the emergency intervention measures of the last two years.

The first quarter of the new year began nervously. Initially the price weakness was concentrated in global bond markets, which moved rapidly and simultaneously to price in an outlook of higher inflation and, as a consequence, higher interest rates. This repricing had been long overdue, as it had been clear from economic data for many months that the consequences of Covid lockdowns would be generally higher prices. However, perhaps lulled by a central bank narrative that had been describing inflationary pressures as 'transitory,' markets had put off assessing the issue until hurriedly catching up with economic reality in early 2022. This catchup period delivered one of the weakest bond market performances in over two decades, reflecting perhaps a high degree of complacency around the inflation topic and the rich valuations which bond markets entered the year with. That complacency has now completely evaporated over the last three months as bond market volatility first skyrocketed, and then spilt over into other asset classes.

Equity markets unsurprisingly also struggled during this period, particularly in those sectors which are interest rate sensitive. Small and mid-sized companies in nearly all developed markets sharply derated, as did many richly valued growth companies. There was a strong sense of speculative froth being blown away, as investors adjusted to an environment where the easy liquidity conditions which came along with lockdowns and low inflation disappeared in the rear view mirror.

In late February the invasion of Ukraine intruded in a brutal way into this already volatile and complex mix of investment conditions. The market effects were as instantaneous as the human ones, with oil and agricultural commodities transmitting the impact to the rest of the world overnight. The large footprint of Russia and Ukraine in commodity markets meant the disruption caused by sanctions and fighting, would impart another shock to the global supply system, acting to exacerbate the existing trends of higher inflation and slowing growth. All eyes began to turn towards the central banks to see how they would react to this evolving situation, particularly as many were seen as being 'behind the curve' or dangerously slow to react to the reality of conditions on the ground.

INVESTMENT MANAGER’S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Ultimately the Western central banks, led by the Federal Reserve, delivered a clear message that their stances had changed, interest rates were going up and inflation fighting was their core focus. Forward guidance was stiffened to show that in order to steadily bring inflation rates down over the next two years, interest rates would need to be considerably higher than previously thought. Bond markets moved quickly to digest these messages and by the end of the quarter had effectively priced in an entire interest rate cycle in three turbulent months.

Against this backdrop, the cell returned +8.2% to the end of March (percentage change in NAV per share) and the cell NAV per share as of 31 Mar 2022 was £1.3023. Over the last 12 months to the end of March, cash (BBG: UKBRBASE Index) and inflation (BBG: UKRPCHVJ Index) have returned 0.2% and 7.0% respectively. Underperforming the cell by 8.0% and 0.8% respectively. Cash in the cell was 12.0% at the end of the reporting period (precommitment), and the currency exposure is currently 16.9% GBP, 43.3% EUR and 25.3% USD. The reason for the large decrease in GBP exposure over the quarter was the large outflow of cash in February, discussed above. In terms of liquidity, we have 58% illiquid (lock lock-up funds) exposure, 16% semi-liquids (quarterly and monthly dealing funds) and 14% in liquid investments (daily dealing). These are in line with the targets set out in our investment strategy. The cell has uncalled commitments of 7% of NAV, and this figure is projected to fall to 0% within a year.

Saltus Asset Management

30 September 2022

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit the annual report and audited financial statements (the “Financial Statements”) of Saltus Private Assets Portfolio, formerly known as Saltus Private Equity Portfolio (the “Cell"), a Cell of Guernsey Portfolios PCC Limited (the “Company”), for the year ended 31 March 2022.

With effect from 21 January 2022, the name of the Cell was changes from Saltus Private Equity Portfolio to Saltus Private Assets Portfolio.

The Participating Redeemable Preference shares (“PRP shares”) of the Cell were launched on 29 November 2006 and are listed on the Official List of The International Stock Exchange (“TISE”).

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Cell is that of an open-ended investment vehicle. The principal objective of the Cell is to provide capital appreciation over the long term for its investors, please refer to page 2.

Results

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 15.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £nil), please refer to note 8 of the Financial Statements.

Going Concern

On 24 February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine. In response United Kingdom, Europe and United States of America imposed sanctions on certain Russian high net worth individuals and their companies.

The board has considered this invasion and the sanctions along with the ongoing consequences of COVID-19 and other events and conditions and it has determined that the Cell has sufficient resources to cover operating costs for a period of at least 12 months from date of approval of these financial statements and is able to continue as a going concern.

Directors of the Company

The Directors of the Company who served during the year and to date are listed on page 1.

None of the Directors who served during the year had any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital of the Cell.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors of the Company are responsible for preparing the annual report and the Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Cell and of the respective results for the year then ended, in accordance with applicable Guernsey law, the Company's principal documents and European Union ("EU") adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Cell will continue in business.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Cell. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Cell and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors of the Company confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the Financial Statements.

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Cell's auditor is unaware, having taken all steps the Directors ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Cell's auditor is aware of that information.

Corporate Governance

Following the publication by the GFSC of the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance in September 2011 (re-issued in 2016, effective from 1 April 2016 year ends onwards) (the "Code"), the Directors continually consider the effectiveness of their corporate governance practices with regard to the principles set out in the Code. The Directors are satisfied with their degree of compliance with the principles set out in the code in the context of the nature, scale and complexity of the Cell's business.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption

The Cell adheres to the requirements of the Prevention of Corruption (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003. In consideration of the UK Bribery Act 2010, the Board abhors bribery and corruption of any form and expects all the Cell's business activities to be undertaken, whether directly by the Directors themselves or on the Cell's behalf by third parties to be transparent, ethical and beyond reproach.

Criminal Finances Act

The Directors of the Company have a zero-tolerance commitment to preventing persons associated with it from engaging in criminal facilitation of tax evasion. The Board has satisfied itself in relation to its key service providers that they have reasonable provisions in place to prevent the criminal facilitation of tax evasion by their own associated persons and will not work with service providers who do not demonstrate the same zero tolerance commitment to preventing persons associated with them from engaging in criminal facilitation of tax evasion.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") is aimed at determining the ownership of assets of US persons in foreign accounts and improving US tax compliance with respect to those assets. On 13 December 2013, the States of Guernsey entered into an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") with US Treasury, in order to facilitate the requirements under FATCA. The Company registered with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") during 2014 as a Foreign Financial Institution ("FFI") and received a Global Intermediary Identification Number.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Common Reporting Standard

The Common Reporting Standard ("CRS"), formally the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, became effective on 1 January 2016, and is an information standard for the automatic exchange of information developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"). CRS is a measure to counter tax evasion, and it builds upon other information sharing legislation, such as FATCA, the UK – Guernsey Inter-Governmental Agreement for the Automatic Exchange of Information and the European Union Savings Directive. Early adopters who signed the Multilateral Agreement (including Guernsey) have made the necessary information exchanges since September 2017.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive

The Board acknowledges that the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD") became effective during 2014. The AIFMD seeks to regulate managers of alternative investment funds ("AIFs"), such as the Cell. It imposes obligations on managers who manage AIFs in a member state of the European Economic Area ("EEA state"), or who market shares in AIFs to investors who are domiciled, or with a registered office, in an EEA state. Under the AIFMD, an Alternative Investment Fund Manager ("AIFM") must be appointed and must comply with various organisational, operational and transparency requirements.

On 2 July 2014, the Company appointed Saltus (Channel Islands) Limited to act as AIFM on behalf of the Company. Saltus (Channel Islands) Limited is responsible for fulfilling the role of the AIFM and ensuring the Company complies with the AIFMD reporting requirements. As the Cell has not sought to raise new capital, it is not considered to be marketed in the EU, and therefore, there is no impact on the Financial Statements.

Scheme Particular Amendments

Pursuant to the requirements of The Authorised Collective Investment Schemes (Class B) Rules and Guidance, 2021, a review of the Cell's scheme particulars ("SP") is completed on an annual basis.

The latest annual review was completed in January 2022, with no significant amendments required.

Independent Auditor

A resolution to reappoint BDO Limited as auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Custodian's Report to the Shareholders

The Directors note the disclosure stated within the custodian report. Having considered this in detail, and following a review of the Licensees Conduct of Business Rules and Guidance, 2021 section 3.1 (3), the Directors disagree with the assessment by the custodian. This section relates to compliance procedures, which were established, maintained and made available to the Zedra team. The Directors are aware that desktop procedures were not supplied by Zedra Fund Managers (Guernsey) Limited to the custodian during their regulatory visit, but further note that these have now been made available. The supply of desktop procedures is not seen by the Directors as a requirement of Licensees Conduct of Business Rules and Guidance, 2021 section 3.1 (3).

Directors

NWalker

Date: 30 September 2022

CUSTODIAN'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

In our capacity as Custodian to the Company we confirm that, in our opinion, the Scheme has been managed during the year ended 31 March 2022, in line with the provisions of the principal documents of the Company and The Authorised Collective Investment Schemes (Class B) Rules, 2013 and The Authorised Collective Investment Schemes (Class B) Rules and Guidance, 2021. However, at the time of the custodian's regulatory visit, conducted during the reporting period, copies of the Operational Procedures could not be provided, thereby breaching the Licensees Conduct of Business Rules and Guidance,2021 section 3.1 (3). Subsequent to the visit copies are now available for inspection and the custodian will request samples for review in order to close out its open findings.

BUTTERFIELD BANK (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
PO Box 25
Regency Court
Glategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey, GY1 3AP

Date: 30 September 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements of Saltus Private Assets Portfolio ("the Cell"), a cell of Guernsey Portfolios PCC Limited ("the Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Cell's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

We have audited the financial statements of the Cell for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Preference Shares, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee.

Independence

We remain independent of the Cell and Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Cell's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining from those charged with governance and the Directors' a paper in respect of going concern and challenging this, based on our knowledge of the Cell and discussions with those charged with governance;
- Consideration of the cash available together with the expected annual running costs of the Cell and determining whether these assumptions were reasonable based on our knowledge of the Cell; and
- Reviewing the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, the TISE announcements and the compliance reports for any indicators of concerns in respect of going concern.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Overview

Key audit matters (2022 & 2021)	Valuation and Ownership of investments
Materiality	*Cell financial statements as a whole* £ 642,000 (2021: 616,000) based on 1.75% (2021: 1.75%) of total assets.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our Cell audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Cell and its environment, including the Cell's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that may have represented a risk of material misstatement.

We carried out a full scope of the Cell which was tailored to take into account the nature of the Cell's investments, the accounting and reporting environment and the industry in which the entity operates.

In designing our overall audit approach, we determined materiality and assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements.

This assessment took into account the likelihood, nature and potential magnitude of any misstatement. As part of this risk assessment, we considered the Cell's interaction with the Manager and the Cell's Administrator and Custodian. We obtained an understanding of the control environment in place at the Manager and the Cell's Administrator to the extent that it was relevant to our audit. Following this assessment, we applied professional judgement to determine the extent of testing required over each balance in the financial statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter		**How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Valuation and Ownership of Investments (Note 2, 5 and 6)	The investment portfolio at 31 March 2022 comprised unlisted investments in partly called shares. We focused on the valuation and ownership of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position in the financial statements. Furthermore, as the portfolio is unlisted, the availability of external evidence regarding pricing and valuation is limited. This is a key accounting estimate where there is an inherent risk of management override arising from the investment valuations being prepared by the Investment Manager.	We performed the following work on the unlisted investments: • Reconciled the Cell's recorded investment valuations to either independent third-party sources or capital statements of the underlying investees. • In consideration of ownership of all investments held at year end, we obtained an independent custodian confirmation and checked whether this was consistent with disclosures in the financial statements. Key observations: Based on the procedures performed we did not identify any matters to indicate that the ownership and valuation of investments are inappropriate.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole and performance materiality as follows:

	Group financial statements	
	2022 £	2021 £
Materiality	642,000	616,000
Basis for determining materiality	1.75% of total assets	1.75% of total assets
Rationale for the benchmark applied	We considered total assets to be the most appropriate benchmark due to the Cell being an investment fund.	
Performance materiality	481,500	462,000
Basis for determining performance materiality	75% of materiality This was determined using our professional judgement and took into account the complexity of the Cell and our long-standing knowledge of the engagement together with a history of minimal errors and adjustments.	

Specific materiality

We also determined that for investment income and sensitive expenses including investment management fee and service charge to Manager, a misstatement of less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole, specific materiality, could influence the economic decisions of users. As a result, we determined materiality for these items based on 10% of materiality being £ 64,200 (2021: £ 61,600). We further applied a performance materiality level of 75% (2021: 75%) of specific materiality to ensure that the risk of errors exceeding specific materiality was appropriately mitigated

Reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all individual audit differences in excess of £ 32,100 (2021: £30,800). We also agreed to report differences below this threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 reporting

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the Cell; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have failed to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement within the Report of the Directors, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Cell'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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Cell or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Cell and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to its investment activities, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the Cell's financial statements.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Cell and have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework such as IFRS and the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of management override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to revenue recognition in relation to the investments and management bias and judgement involved in accounting estimates, specifically in relation to the valuation of investments (the responses to which are detailed in our key audit matters above).

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team to respond to the risks identified included:

- Discussion with and enquiry of management and those charged with governance concerning known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the internal control environment in place to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, correspondence with the Guernsey Financial Services Commission and internal compliance reports to identify and consider any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- We considered the qualification of the custodian on page 8 which notes that there has been a breach of section 3.1 (3) of the Licensees Conduct of Business Rules and Guidance, 2021. We have considered the directors response contained within the directors' report. We obtained relevant information surrounding the breach, the remedies put in place already and considered relevance and the impact on the financial statements;
- Recalculating investment income and realised and unrealised gains and losses; and
- Reconciled the Cell's recorded investment valuations to either independent third-party sources or capital statements of the underlying investments.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's opinion is Simon Hodgson.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Cell's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Cell'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 Cell and the Cell's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

BDO Limited
Chartered Accountants
Place du Pré
Rue du Pré
St Peter Port
Guernsey

Date: 30 September 2022

SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR END 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 £	1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 £
Net capital gains/(losses) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,536,242	(209,225)
Other gains	7	74,457	(16,729)
		3,610,699	(225,954)
Income			
Dividend income	6	18,480	20,117
Total net income/(loss)		3,629,179	(205,837)
Operating expenses			
Management fee	4	(403,744)	(312,966)
Administration fee	4	(51,053)	(46,356)
Custodian fee	4	(28,294)	(23,926)
Directors' fees	4	(15,957)	(23,753)
Broker commissions and stamp duty		(35,245)	(4,104)
Other operating expenses		(29,710)	(27,655)
Total operating expenses		(564,003)	(438,760)
Operating income/(loss) for the financial year		**3,065,176**	**(644,597)**
Tax charge	9	-	(2,764)
Income/(loss) for the financial year		**3,065,176**	**(647,361)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**3,065,176**	**(647,361)**
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per Participating Redeemable Preference share	15	£0.09	-£0.02

All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

All income is attributable to the PRP shares of the Cell.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	**1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 £**	**1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 £**
At 1 April		**34,945,674**	**33,782,799**
(Loss)/income for the financial year		3,065,176	(647,361)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**3,065,176**	**(647,361)**
Transactions with holders of Participating Redeemable Preference shares:			
Share issues	11	19,572,649	8,836,209
Share redemptions	11	(20,887,473)	(7,025,973)
Total transactions with holders of Participating Redeemable Preference shares		**(1,314,824)**	**1,810,236**
At 31 March		**36,696,026**	**34,945,674**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Assets		**£**	**£**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	32,322,030	29,904,565
Other receivables and prepayments	10	73,877	148
Cash and cash equivalents		4,373,200	5,296,171
Total Assets		36,769,107	35,200,884
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		73,081	255,210
Net Assets		**36,696,026**	**34,945,674**
Equity			
Share capital	11	-	-
Share premium	11	28,116,103	29,430,927
Retained earnings	11	8,579,923	5,514,747
Total Equity		**36,696,026**	**34,945,674**
Participating Redeemable Preference shares in issue	11	28,171,696	29,007,118
Net asset value per Participating Redeemable Preference share	16	£1.30	£1.20

The Financial Statements on pages 15 to 33 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2022.

The accompanying notes on pages form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

		1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022	1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021
Cash flows from operating activities	*Notes*	**£**	**£**
(Loss)/income for the financial year		3,065,176	(647,361)
Adjustment for:			
Net realised (gain) on disposal of investments		(295,010)	(80,795)
Net change in unrealised losses/(gains) on investments		(3,241,232)	290,020
		(471,066)	(438,136)
Changes in working capital:			
Movement in trade and other payables		(182,129)	237,276
Movement in other receivables and prepayments		(3,448)	41,683
		(656,643)	(159,177)
Purchases of investments		(10,487,611)	(3,483,109)
Proceeds from sales of investments		9,563,796	137,048
Return of proceeds from sale of investment		-	(9,001)
Distributions received		1,972,312	186,345
Net cash outflow from operating activities*		391,854	(3,327,894)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of Participating Redeemable Preference shares	11	19,572,649	8,836,209
Redemption of Participating Redeemable Preference shares	11	(20,887,474)	(7,025,973)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		(1,314,825)	1,810,236
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(922,971)	(1,517,658)
Cash and cash equivalents as at start of year		5,296,171	6,813,829
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of year		4,373,200	5,296,171

*Included in Cash flows from operating activities is £Nil (2021: £280) of interest which was received in cash.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General Information

The Company is an open-ended investment company of unlimited duration incorporated in Guernsey on 5 October 2006, as a protected cell company in accordance with the provisions of the Protected Cell Companies Ordinance, 1997 (subsequently replaced by the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008). It is authorised by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission as a Class B Collective Investment Scheme under the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987. As at 31 March 2022, the Company had three active Cells.

With effect from 21 January 2022, the name of the Cell was changes from Saltus Private Equity Portfolio to Saltus Private Assets Portfolio

The Saltus Private Assets Portfolio ("the Cell") previously known as Saltus Private Equity Portfolio commenced trading on 29 November 2006. The Participating Redeemable Preference shares ("PRP shares"), are listed on the Official List of The International Stock Exchange ("TISE").

2. Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

The Company maintains a separate Cell account for each class of PRP shares, to which the proceeds of PRP share issues and the income arising from the investment of these proceeds are credited, and against which the expenses allocated are charged. Upon redemption, shareholders are only entitled to their proportion of the net assets held in the Cell account relating to their PRP shares. Separate Financial Statements have been prepared for each cell of the Company. These Financial Statements represent the Cell only.

Going Concern

On 24 February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine. In response United Kingdom, Europe and United States of America imposed sanctions on certain Russian high net worth individuals and their companies.

The board has considered this invasion and the sanctions along with the ongoing consequences of COVID-19 and other events and conditions and it has determined that the Cell has sufficient resources to cover operating costs for a period of at least 12 months from date of approval of these financial statements and is able to continue as a going concern.

New Accounting Standards, interpretations and amendments adopted

There were no new standards adopted which have had a material impact on the Financial Statements of the Cell.

The Directors believe that the Financial Statements contain all of the information required to enable shareholders and potential investors to make an informed appraisal of the investment activities and profits and losses of the Cell for the period to which they relate and do not omit any matter or development of significance.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Cell's Financial Statements:

2. Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Cell's Statement of Financial Position when the Cell becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Unless otherwise indicated the carrying amounts of the Cell's financial instruments approximate to their fair values. Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset, and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the Cell intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

On initial recognition, the Cell classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

All other financial assets of the Cell are measured at FVTPL.

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Cell considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed.

The Cell has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model:* this includes cash and cash equivalents and prepayments. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- *Other business model:* this includes investments and derivatives. These financial assets are managed, and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into categories.

Classification of financial assets

The Cell classified financial assets into the following categories.

Financial assets at amortised cost:
Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Financial assets at FVTPL:
Investments

Expected credit loss
The Cell assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its financial assets held at amortised cost. The Cell has elected to apply the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 in respect of receivables as they have a maturity of less than one year and do not contain a significant financing component. Under the simplified approach the requirement is to always recognise lifetime Expected Credit Loss ('ECL'). Under the simplified approach practical expedients are available to measure lifetime ECL but forward-looking information must still be incorporated. Under the simplified approach there is no need to monitor significant increases in credit risk and entities will be required to measure lifetime ECLs at all times. The Directors have concluded that any ECL on receivables would be highly immaterial to the Financial Statements due to the low credit risk of the relevant counterparties and the historical payment history.

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investments or other purposes.

2. Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification of financial assets (continued)

Other receivables
Included in other receivables is interest receivable and investment income receivable. The balances do not contain a significant financing component, as such the identified impairment loss is immaterial.

Recognition and initial measurement
Financial assets are measured initially at fair value, usually being the transaction price, including transaction costs for items that will subsequently be measured at amortised cost, on the trade date. Transaction costs on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

Subsequent measurement
After initial measurement, financial assets classified at their fair values. Changes in fair value are recorded within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Fair Value Measurement
'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Cell has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the fair value of an instrument is measured using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Instruments quoted in an active market are valued at a mid-price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then valuation techniques are used that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Cell transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9.

2. Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:
This includes trade and other payables.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy
IFRS 13 requires certain disclosures which require the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurement (see note 5). The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted process (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or liability is cateogorised is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety into only one of three levels. Further details are contained in note 5.

Participating Redeemable Preference shares
The Company issues PRP shares in the Cell, which are redeemable at the holder's option and are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32. Should the PRP shares' terms or conditions change such that they do not comply with the strict criteria conditions in IAS 32 the PRP shares would be reclassified to a financial liability from the date the instrument ceases to meet the criteria.

PRP shares in the Cell can be put back to that Cell for cash equal to a proportionate PRP share of its net asset value ("NAV"), with a 12-month notice period for redemptions. The PRP shares are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the end of the reporting period if the holder exercises the right to put the PRP share back to the Cell at that date.

PRP shares are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Cell's net asset value at the time of issue or redemption of such shares. The Cell's net asset value per PRP share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to holders of Participating Redeemable Preference shares in the Cell by the total number of outstanding PRP shares in the Cell.

Operating Segments
The Board has considered the requirements of IFRS 8. Although the PRP shares of the Cell are listed on TISE, these PRP shares are not traded across TISE. As a result, the Cell is outside the scope of IFRS 8.

2. Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment income
Income is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

- Dividends are recognised when the Cell's right to receive payments is established, normally being the ex-dividend date. Dividend income is recognised on a gross basis including withholding tax, if any.

- Interest revenue is recognized on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

Expenses
Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the accrual basis.

Foreign exchange
Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Financial Statements of the Cell are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Cell operates (the “functional currency"). The Board considers the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Cell operates to be Sterling as this is the currency that represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. Sterling is also the currency in which the Cell measures its performance and reports its results.

From time to time the Cell may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts. Transactions in forward foreign exchange contracts are not regulated by any regulatory authority nor are they guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house. The Cell will be subject to the risk of the inability or refusal of its counterparties to perform with respect to such contracts. Any such default would eliminate any potential profit and compel the Cell to cover its commitments for re-sale or repurchase, if any, at the then current market price.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Transactions in foreign currencies during the course of the year are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation, at year end exchange rates, of monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Foreign exchange gains and losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised together with other changes in the fair value in the line item “Net capital gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss”. Net foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss are included in the line item 'Other (losses)/gains'.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the normal course of business, Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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 if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

Key assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Investments at fair value through profit or loss
Those investments that are not traded in an active market are valued at the net asset value of that investment as at the relevant valuation date in accordance with the terms of the investment and as notified by the relevant administrator or as published on the stock exchange listing. The Directors consider these net asset values reported to best represent the fair value of investments as the underlying fund managers / administrators adopt fair value accounting for their underlying investments when generating their net asset values. Further details are contained in note 5.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Going concern
Please refer to note 2 for further details on the going concern assessment.

4. Significant fee arrangements

Management fees and Performance fees
The Manager is due a management fee of 1 per cent of the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Cell payable monthly in advance. As the Manager is also due a management fee of 1 per cent of the fair value of the investment in Acencia payable monthly in advance, the Manager has agreed with the Cell that there shall be no performance fee payable by the Cell for the foreseeable future.

During the year, the Manager was due a management fee of £403,744 (31 March 2021: £312,966) of which £29,909 was outstanding (31 March 2021: £54,311) at the reporting date.

Administration fees
The Administrator is entitled to an annual fee, based on the Net Asset Value of the Cell as follows:

- 0.125 per cent per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Cell up to and including £50 million;

- 0.10 per cent per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Cell above £50 million.

The administration fee is subject to a minimum fee of £14,915 (31 March 2021: £14,500) per annum. In addition, the Administrator is entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in the administration of the Cell.

During the year, the total Administrator fee was £51,053 (31 March 2021: £46,356, £15,692 of which relate to Praxis) of which £12,000 (31 March 2021: £10,551) was outstanding at the reporting date.

Custody fees
The Custodian is entitled to a fee of 0.075 per cent per annum of the NAV of the Cell. The fee is subject to a minimum of £4,000 per annum.

During the year, the total Custodian fee was £28,294 (31 March 2021: £23,926) of which £2,338 (31 March 2021: £4,311) was outstanding at the reporting date.

Directors' Fees
The Directors of the Company were entitled to remuneration from the Company as follows:

Nicola Walker	(£15,000 per annum)
Peter Bruges	(£15,000 per annum)

In addition, Nicola Walker was entitled to an additional fee of £5,000 per annum for her role as Risk Director of the Company.

Damien Fitzgerald and John Donnelly are both directors and employees of the administrator

Daniel Underwood waived their Director's fee as they are members of the Investment Manager.

4. Significant fee arrangements (continued)

Directors' Fees (continued)

The provision of directors to Guernsey Portfolios PCC Limited is provided by Zedra Fund Managers (Guernsey) Limited. GPPCC pays £77,500 per annum to the administrator for the provision of Director services. This fee is apportioned equally between the cells and is payable out of the assets of each cell. From 1 October 2021 the GPPCC was to pay £20,000 per annum to the administrator for the provision of Director services. Additionally, Saltus (CI) Limited pay the director fees on behalf of the Kestrel Cell.

During the year, total Directors' fees were £15,957 (31 March 2021: £23,753) of which £1,080 (31 March 2021: £6,164) was outstanding as at the reporting date.

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments

Strategy in using financial instruments

The Cell's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including equity price risk, concentration risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Cell's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Cell's financial performance.

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Categories of financial instruments

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Financial assets	**£**	**£**
Fair value through profit or loss:		
- Investments	32,322,030	29,904,565
Amortised cost:		
- Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	77,470	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	4,373,200	5,296,171
Total financial assets	36,772,700	35,200,736
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade and other payables	73,080	255,210
Total financial liabilities	73,080	255,210

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Cell's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

31 March 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£	£	£	£
Fair value through profit or loss				
- Investments	-	-	32,322,030	32,322,030
31 March 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	£	£	£	£
Fair value through profit or loss				
- Investments	-	9,302,438	20,602,127	29,904,565

Investments in listed but not actively traded funds are cateogorised as level 2 investments.

Investments in investment funds in a non-active market or unlisted investments are valued based on the reported net asset value per share as provided by the relevant fund manager or the relevant administrator. Such funds are categorised as level 3.

The valuation and classification of the investments are reviewed on a regular basis. The Board determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The following table presents the movement in level 3 financial instruments:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Balance at start of the year	**20,602,127**	**13,940,216**
Purchases	10,487,611	3,483,109
Transfer from level 2	-	3,604,747
Sales	(243,460)	(137,048)
Distributions	(1,821,549)	(186,345)
Net gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss:		
Realised loss	20,255	81,346
Unrealised gain/(loss)	3,277,046	(183,898)
Balance at end of the year	**32,322,030**	**20,602,127**

The net gains or losses on investments at FVTPL above are included in the net gains/losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss line in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Capital risk management

The investment objective of the Cell is to generate attractive risk adjusted returns by investing in unquoted companies and private equity funds and other vehicles and instruments with a risk/reward profile consistent with making private equity investments.

The capital structure of the Cell consists of issued capital, share premium, and distributable reserves as disclosed in note 11. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements. At 31 March 2022, the Cell had total capital of £32,808,430 (31 March 2021: £34,945,674).

The Cell manages its capital to ensure that its objective is met. It does this by investing available cash whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet on-going expenses and dividend payments.

The Investment Manager ensures that not more than 20% of the Cell's gross assets at the point of investment are invested in any single asset (unless the Manager determines in its discretion that the underlying investment is sufficiently diversified in itself).

Market risk

The Cell's activities expose it primarily to the market risks of changes in market prices, concentration risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market.

All investment securities present a risk of loss of capital. The Investment Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The Cell's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager and are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors.

(b) Price sensitivity

If the price of the underlying investments, at 31 March 2022, had increased/decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, representing the Directors' assessment of a reasonably possible change, this would have resulted in a change to net assets attributable to holders of PRP shares in the Cell of £1,616,101 (31 March 2021 5%: £1,495,228).

(c) Concentration Risk

While the Investment Manager will attempt to spread the Cell's assets among a number of investments in accordance with the investment policies adopted by the Cell, at times the Cell may hold a relatively small number of investments each representing a relatively large portion of the Cell's net assets and/or hold a number of investments denominated in non-base currencies each representing a relatively large portion of the Cell's net assets. Losses incurred in such investments could have a materially adverse effect on the Cell's overall financial condition. Whilst the Cell's portfolio is diversified in terms of the investments in which it invests, the investment portfolio of the Cell may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Cell were required to maintain a broader diversification among types of securities, countries and industry groups. Four of the fifteen investments held make up 66% of the Cell's net asset value and these are monitored by the Investment Manager on a monthly basis.

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The majority of the Cell's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing. As a result, the Cell is not directly subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Any excess cash or cash equivalents are invested at short-term interest rates. The table below summarises the Cell's exposure to interest rate risks:

	Floating rate	Non interest bearing	Total
31 March 2022	**£**	**£**	**£**
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	32,322,030	32,322,030
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	77,470	77,470
Cash and cash equivalents	4,373,200	-	4,373,200
Total financial assets	4,373,200	32,399,500	36,772,700
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	-	73,080	73,080
Total financial liabilities	-	73,080	73,080
Total interest sensitivity gap	4,373,200	32,326,420	36,699,620

	Floating rate	Non interest bearing	Total
31 March 2021	**£**	**£**	**£**
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	29,904,565	29,904,565
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,296,171	-	5,296,171
Total financial assets	5,296,171	29,904,565	35,200,736
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	-	255,210	255,210
Total financial liabilities	-	255,210	255,210
Total interest sensitivity gap	5,296,171	29,649,355	34,945,526

At 31 March 2022, should interest rates have lowered by 5 basis points (31 March 2021: 25 basis points), with all other variables remaining constant, representing the Directors' assessment of a reasonably possible change, the decrease in net assets attributable to holders of PRP shares for the year would be £2,187 (31 March 2021: £13,240). If interest rates had risen by 5 basis points, the increase in net assets attributable to holders of PRP shares would be £2,187 (31 March 2021: £13,240).

The Manager monitors the Cell's overall interest rate sensitivity on a regular basis by reference to prevailing interest rates and the level of the Cell's cash balances.

(e) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

A proportion of the net assets of the Cell is denominated in currencies other than Sterling, with the effect that the Statements of Financial Position and Comprehensive Income can be significantly affected by currency movements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

(e) Currency risk (continued)
The table below summarises the Cell's exposure to currency risks.

31 March 2022	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Other Net Assets / (Liabilities)**	**Investments**	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
UK Sterling	4,373,200	(73,080)	8,225,682	12,525,802
Euro	-	-	12,581,639	12,581,639
US Dollar	-	-	11,514,709	11,514,709
	4,373,200	(73,080)	32,322,030	36,622,150

31 March 2021	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Other Net Assets / (Liabilities)**	**Investments**	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
UK Sterling	5,296,171	(255,210)	12,045,067	17,086,028
Euro	-	-	10,585,444	10,585,444
US Dollar	-	-	7,274,054	7,274,054
	5,296,171	(255,210)	29,904,565	34,945,526

The Cell's investment portfolio comprises UK Sterling, Euro and US Dollar denominated investments. From time to time the Cell engages in currency hedging in an attempt to reduce the impact on the Cell of currency fluctuations and the volatility of returns which may result from such currency exposure. The Cell seeks to obtain foreign exchange lines from institutions which are rated A1 or above by Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating agency.

The Investment Manager monitors the Cell's currency positions on a daily basis, and the Board of Directors reviews them on a quarterly basis.

As at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, there were no open forward foreign currency positions, therefore there was no currency exposure.

Foreign currency sensitivity
At 31 March 2022, had the exchange rate of Sterling increased or decreased compared to US Dollar and Euro by 5% with all other variables held constant, the decrease or increase in net assets attributable to holders of PRP shares for the for year respectively is USD £575,735 (31 March 2021: £363,703), Euro £629,082 (31 March 2021: £529,272). 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

Credit risk
The Cell takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due resulting in financial loss to the Cell. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred by the end of the reporting period, if any.

All transactions in listed and unlisted securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using market regulated brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

Credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	4,373,200	5,296,171
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-
Total	4,373,200	5,296,171

Amounts in the above table are based on the carrying value of all accounts. The carrying amounts of these assets are considered to represent their fair value and best represents the Cell's maximum exposure to credit risk.

As at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, no receivables are impaired or past due.

Substantially all of the cash held by the Cell is held by Butterfield Bank (Guernsey) Ltd (the "Bank"). Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Bank may cause the Cell's rights with respect to these assets to be delayed or limited. The Cell monitors its risk by monitoring the credit rating of the Bank, which currently has a Standard & Poor's long-term rating of BBB+ (31 March 2021: BBB+). If credit quality deteriorates, the Investment Manager may move the holdings to another bank.

The Investment Manager monitors the Cell's credit position on a daily basis, and the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

From time to time the Cell may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts. Transactions in forward foreign exchange contracts are not regulated by any regulatory authority nor are they guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house. The Cell will be subject to the risk of the inability or refusal of its counterparties to perform with respect to such contracts. Any such default would eliminate any potential profit and compel the Cell to cover its commitments for re-sale or repurchase, if any, at the then current market price.

Credit risk associated with derivatives is managed by only using institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Cell takes on exposure to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Cell will encounter in realising assets or otherwise raising funds to meet financial commitments.

The majority of the Cell's investments may comprise securities which are traded in recognised financial markets. The Cell may also invest in securities which may lack an established secondary trading market or are otherwise considered illiquid. Liquidity of a security relates to the ability to easily dispose of the security and the price to be obtained and does not generally relate to the credit risk or likelihood of receipt of cash at maturity.

The Cell is exposed to monthly cash redemptions of PRP shares. It therefore holds certain investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

However, when seeking to sell the unlisted securities little or no market may exist. The Cell has the facility to borrow in the short term to ensure settlement of PRP redemptions.

The Investment Manager regularly monitors the Cell's liquidity position, and the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below analyses the Cell's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not considered to be significant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)
Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 Month £	1 – 3 months £	4 – 12 months £	Total £
At 31 March 2022				
Trade and other payables	29,909	43,171	-	73,080
Total financial liabilities	**29,909**	**43,171**	**-**	**73,080**

	Less than 1 Month £	1 – 3 months £	4 – 12 months £	Total £
At 31 March 2021				
Trade and other payables	54,311	34,963	165,936	255,210
Total financial liabilities	**54,311**	**34,963**	**165,936**	**255,210**

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the Financial Statements approximate their fair values.

6. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Unlisted investments	32,322,030	29,904,565
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	**32,322,030**	**29,904,565**

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Net gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss:		
Realised (loss)/gain	295,010	80,795
Unrealised (loss)/gain	3,241,232	(290,020)
Total capital (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	**3,536,242**	**(209,225)**
Dividend income	18,480	20,117
Total (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**3,554,722**	**(189,108)**

7. Other gains/(losses)

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	74,457	(16,729)
Total other losses	**74,457**	**(16,729)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Dividends

Reporting Fund status for the Cell has been obtained with effect from 1 April 2011.

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £nil).

9. Taxation

The Company is exempt from Guernsey income tax and is charged an annual exemption fee of £1,200 (31 March 2021: £1,200) which is allocated between each cell.

The taxation charge included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents irrecoverable withholding tax incurred on investment income received in the year. The amount charged in the year was £Nil. (31 March 2021: £2,764).

10. Other receivables and prepayments

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Interest income receivable	-	-
Dividend income receivable	70,282	-
Prepayments	3,595	148
	73,877	148

11. Share capital

PRP shares entitle the holders to participate in the assets and income of the respective Cells of the Company to which they relate. In a winding up, the holders of the PRP shares have the right to a return of the nominal capital paid up in respect of such PRP shares using the assets available in the Cell. Surplus assets remaining after the return of capital paid up on the PRP shares of the Cell are distributed to the holders of the PRP shares on a pro-rata basis.

The Cell has the power to issue an unlimited number of PRP Shares of no-par value.

Issued and fully paid share capital **Share capital**	**Number of PRP shares** **No.**	**Share premium** **£**	**Share capital** **£**
At 1 April 2021	29,007,118	29,430,927	-
PRP shares issued during the year	15,909,833	19,572,649	-
PRP shares redeemed during the year	(16,745,255)	(20,887,474)	-
At 31 March 2022	28,171,696	28,116,103	-

Issued and fully paid share capital **Share capital**	**Number of PRP shares** **No.**	**Share premium** **£**	**Share capital** **£**
At 1 April 2020	27,481,336	27,620,691	-
PRP shares issued during the year	7,309,578	8,836,209	-
PRP shares redeemed during the year	(5,783,796)	(7,025,973)	-
At 31 March 2021	29,007,118	29,430,927	-

11. Share capital

Retained earnings
At the discretion of the Directors, any part of the amount standing to the credit of the Cell's retained earnings reserve may be used for distribution amongst the holders of PRP shares of the Cell, including the payment of dividends.

12. Commitments

The Company has total commitments at 31 March 2022 of:

- US$1,000,000 (31 March 2021: US$1,000,000) regarding its investment in QS Geo PEP C1 A1, with US$175,433 of this outstanding at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: US$170,805).
- EUR7,200,000 (31 March 2021: EUR7,200,000) regarding its investment in LPE II LP "B" Participation, with EUR1,339,395 of this outstanding at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: EUR EUR864,212)
- £204,420 (31 March 2021: £204,420) regarding its investment in WestBridge SME Fund LP, with £2,519 of this outstanding at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: £2,519).
- US$7,000,000 (31 March 2021: US$7,000,000) regarding its investment in North Haven TBV Feeder Fund LP, with US$2,191,227 of this outstanding at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: US$3,282,313).

On 29 September 2008, the Cell entered into a Security Agreement with the Bank which assigns title of the Cell's investments and bank balances, subject to the terms and conditions specified within said agreement, to the Bank in the event of a default.

13. Controlling Parties

The issued PRP shares of the Cell are owned by a number of parties and therefore, in the opinion of the Directors, there is no ultimate controlling party of the Cell, as defined by IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

14. Related Parties

Mr Michael Stimpson and Mrs Lisa Haggarty, Directors of the Manager, were also Directors of the Company until their resignation as Directors of the Company on 12 October 2021. Mrs Nicola Walker, Director of the Company, is also a Director of the Manager since her appointment on 18 November 2021.

Mr Damien Fitzgerald and Mr John Donnelly, Directors of the Company, are also Directors of the Administrator and the Manager. Mr Daniel Underwood, Director of the Company, is also a Partner of the Investment Manager and a director of the Manager.

The fees and expenses payable to the Manager are the Directors fees are disclosed in note 4.

15. Basic and diluted earnings per PRP share

Basic and diluted earnings per PRP share has been calculated on a weighted average basis and is arrived at by dividing the total comprehensive income for the year, £3,065,176 (31 March 2021: £647,361 loss) by the weighted average number of PRP shares in issue, £32,872,797 (31 March 2021: 26,277,850).

The Cell's diluted earnings per PRP share is the same as basic earnings per PRP share since the Cell has not issued any instruments that could potentially dilute the earnings per PRP share in future years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

16. Reconciliation of Financial Statement's NAV per PRP share and Published NAV per PRP share

The Cell's Net Asset Value per PRP share used for the issuance and redemptions of PRP shares at 31 March 2022 is £1.30 (31 March 2021: £1.20), and can be reconciled to the Net Asset value per PRP share as calculated in accordance with IFRS.

For the Published NAV, financial assets are valued based on the latest available price information at that time. During the post year-end period and prior to the completion of this report, updated price information for financial assets at the reporting date is used within these Financial Statements if it becomes available. Accordingly, the reconciling items are as described below:

31 March 2022	**NAV £**	**NAV per PRP share £**
Published net asset value	**36,696,025**	**1.30**
Updated price adjustments	-	-
Related party creditor	-	-
Net asset value per Financial Statements	**36,696,025**	**1.30**

31 March 2021	**NAV £**	**NAV per PRP share £**
Published net asset value	**34,917,408**	**1.20**
Dividend income receivable	194,202	-
Updated price adjustments	(165,936)	-
Net asset value per Financial Statements	**34,945,674**	**1.20**

17. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant post year end events that require disclosure in these Financial Statements.

SALTUS PRIVATE ASSETS PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

PORTFOLIO STATEMENT (unaudited)

As at 31 March 2022

	Holding	Market Value £	% of Net Asset Value
Unlisted Investments			
LPE II LP "B" Participation	5,860,589	12,581,639	34.29
Barak Fund Spc Ltd	14,541	3,361,433	9.16
North Haven Tactical Value Fund LP	4,818,954	4,725,542	12.88
Horizon Capital Fund	19,873	2,139,308	5.83
Quilvest Geo Private Equity Programme Class A1	829,195	357,581	0.97
Strata Fund - STRA80LLP	277,465	318,530	0.87
Strata Fund - STRA211LLP	254,892	292,616	0.80
Alternative Liquidity Solutions Ltd. Run-Off Shares	1,593,101	251,391	0.69
Westbridge SME Fund LP	201,901	8,949	0.02
Sconset Capital LP - Promissory Note Sisu	1	-	0.00
Speymill Deutsche Immobilien	1,243,550	-	0.00
Greenlake Real Estate	4,000	3,070,152	8.37
PGLI-Listed Private Equity	11,437	5,214,889	14.21
Total Investments		32,322,030	88.08
Other Net Assets		4,373,995	11.92
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Preference shares		**36,696,025**	**100.00**

SALTUS PRIVATE EQUITY PORTFOLIO, A CELL OF GUERNSEY PORTFOLIOS PCC LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT PORTFOLIO CHANGES (unaudited)
For year ended 31 March 2022

Purchases	Nominal	Cost £
Greenlake Real Estate	4,000	3,007,745
Alternative Liquid Solutions	18,826	1,422
North Haven Tactical Value Fund LP	1,104,286	804,254
PGLI-Listed Private Equity	11,437	5,294,550
LPE II LP "B" Participation	1,612,800	1,379,640
Total purchases in the year		10,487,611

Sales	Nominal	Proceeds £
Carmignac	48,188	5,611,992
Barak Fund Spc Ltd	1,056	243,460
Fidelity Sterling Fund ACC	168	3,530,275
Fidelity Euro Fund ACC	7	84,309
Fidelity USD Fund ACC	6	92,459
Total sales in the year		9,563,796

The above transactions represent the Cell’s only purchases and sales of investments during the year.