

**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund  
Open-Ended Fund  
(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)  
Financial Statements  
For the Year ended 31 December 2021  
Together with the  
Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders**

**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**  
**Open-Ended Fund**  
**(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)**

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For the Year Ending 31 December 2021**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**TO THE UNITHOLDERS**  
**SAUDI RIYAL MONEY MARKET FUND**  
**MANAGED BY AL AWWAL INVEST**  
**Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SAUDI RIYAL MONEY MARKET FUND** (“the Fund”), being managed by Al Awwal Invest (the “Fund Manager”), which comprise of the financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets (Equity) attributable to the unitholders and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements statement present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Fund as at 31 December 2021, and it’s financial performance and it’s cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”).

**Basis for Unqualified Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISA”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the professional code of conduct and ethics that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that are relevant to our audit of the Fund’s financial statements and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by SOCPA a and the Fund’s Terms and Condition and for such internal control as management determines 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, Fund management is responsible for assessing the Fund’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 management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance the Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Fund’s financial reporting process.

**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 audit 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 ISA that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE UNITHOLDERS  
SAUDI RIYAL MONEY MARKET FUND  
MANAGED BY AL AWWAL INVEST  
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

For and on behalf of  
Al-Bassam & Co.

Ibrahim A. Al-Bassam  
Certified Public Accountant  
Registration No. 337

Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

28 March 2022  
25 Sha'aban 1443



**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**  
**Open-Ended Fund**  
(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**As at 31 December 2021**

**(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	<b>85,780,431</b>	68,652,701
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	6	<b>31,799,185</b>	37,071,166
Investments measured at amortised cost – Morabaha	7	<b>14,025,237</b>	37,063,263
Investments measured at amortised cost – Sukuk	8	<b>10,054,621</b>	6,971,156
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>141,659,474</b>	149,758,286
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accrued expenses	11	<b>118,696</b>	49,571
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>118,696</b>	49,571
<b>NET ASSETS (EQUITY) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS</b>		<b>141,540,778</b>	149,708,715
Units in issue (in numbers)		<b>6,646,716</b>	7,046,542
Net Asset (Equity) Value per unit		<b>21.29</b>	21.25

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**  
**Open-Ended Fund**  
(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2021**  
(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>			
Net gain from investments designated at FVPL	9	354,701	880,753
Special commission income		<u>925,038</u>	<u>1,575,266</u>
		<b>1,279,739</b>	<b>2,456,019</b>
<b><u>EXPENSES</u></b>			
Management fees	10	(724,939)	(797,083)
Other expenses	12	<u>(221,372)</u>	<u>(210,355)</u>
		<b>(946,311)</b>	<b>(1,007,438)</b>
<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>333,428</b>	<b>1,448,581</b>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>333,428</b>	<b>1,448,581</b>

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**  
**Open-Ended Fund**  
(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (EQUITY) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2021**  
(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
<b>Net assets (Equity) attributable to the Unitholders at beginning of the year</b>	<b>149,708,715</b>	169,134,557
Net income for the year	<b>333,428</b>	1,448,581
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Changes from unit transactions</b>		
Issuance of units during the year	<b>468,000</b>	8,226,499
Redemption of units during the year	<b>(8,969,365)</b>	(29,100,922)
<b>Net assets (Equity) attributable to the Unitholders at end of the Year</b>	<b>141,540,778</b>	149,708,715

**REDEEMABLE UNIT TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions in redeemable units during the year are summarised as follows:

	<b>31 December 2021 Units</b>	<b>31 December 2020 Units</b>
<b>Units at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>7,046,542</b>	8,032,967
Units issued during the year	<b>22,015</b>	388,674
Units redeemed during the year	<b>(421,841)</b>	(1,375,099)
<b>Net decrease in unit</b>	<b>(399,826)</b>	(986,425)
<b>Units at end of the year</b>	<b>6,646,716</b>	7,046,542

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**  
**Open-Ended Fund**  
(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2021**  
**(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
<b><u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u></b>			
Net income for the year		333,428	1,448,581
<i>Adjustment to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows:</i>			
Unrealized (gain) / loss on investments designated at FVTPL	9	<u>(256,423)</u>	<u>645,463</u>
		77,005	2,094,044
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>			
Decrease in investments designated at FVTPL		5,528,404	1,110,721
Decrease in investments measured at amortized cost – Murabaha		23,038,026	50,329,022
(Increase) / decrease in investments measured at amortized cost – Sukuk		(3,083,465)	10,210,765
Increase / (Decrease) in accrued expenses		<u>69,125</u>	<u>(11,500)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>25,629,095</u>	<u>63,733,052</u>
<b><u>Cash flows from financing activities:</u></b>			
Proceeds from issuance of units		468,000	8,226,499
Payment on Redemption of units		<u>(8,969,365)</u>	<u>(29,100,922)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(8,501,365)</u>	<u>(20,874,423)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>17,127,730</b>	<b>42,858,629</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>68,652,701</u>	<u>25,794,072</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	5	<b><u>85,780,431</u></b>	<b><u>68,652,701</u></b>

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund

### Open-Ended Fund

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

### 1 INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund (the “Fund”) is an open-ended fund domiciled in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, created by an agreement between Alawwal Invest (the “Fund Manager”), a subsidiary of The Saudi British Bank (formerly a subsidiary of Alawwal Bank) (the “Bank”) and Investors in the Fund (the “Unitholders”).

The Fund Manager registered office is at P.O. Box 1467, Riyadh 11431, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund	
Commencement Date	2 December 1994
Latest Governing Terms and Condition Date	2 February 2021
Latest Governing Information Memorandum Date	2 February 2021
Category	Conventional
Objective	Capital preservation and appreciation
Allowed Investment Channels	Morabaha deposits
	Sukuk
	Structured investment products
	Morabaha funds

The Fund has appointed Riyadh Capital Company (the “Custodian”) to act as its custodian and registrar. The fees of the custody and registration services are paid by the Fund.

The Fund Manager is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's activities. The Fund Manager can also enter into arrangements with other institutions for the provision of investment, custody or other administrative services on behalf of the Fund.

### 2 REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Investment Fund Regulations (the “Regulations”) detailing requirements for all investments funds operating within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and published by the Capital Market Authority (the “CMA”) on 3 Dhul Hijja 1427H (corresponding to 24 December 2006). The Regulations were further amended on 12 07 (Rajab) 1442H (corresponding to 22 February 2021) (the “Amended Regulations”). The Fund Manager believes that the Amended Regulations was effective since 19 09 (Ramadan) 1442H (corresponding to 01 May 2021).

### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### 3.1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”) (collectively referred to as “IFRS as endorsed in the KSA”).

#### 3.2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, using the accrual basis of accounting except for financial assets held at FVTPL that are measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (“SR”), which is the Fund’s functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest SR.

#### 3.3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits in banks that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with original maturities of three months or less.

Short-term investments that are not held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and restricted margin accounts are not considered as ‘cash and cash equivalents’

## Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund

### Open-Ended Fund

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### 3.3. Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts when applicable.

##### *Financial instruments*

###### (i) Classification

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below.

In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

##### *Financial assets*

The Fund classifies its financial assets either as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

###### **• Financial assets measured at amortised cost**

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order 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 on the principal amount outstanding. The Fund does not hold any financial assets measured at amortised cost.

###### **• Financial assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- i. Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
- ii. It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- iii. At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Fund includes in this category equity instruments held for trading which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price.

##### *Financial liabilities*

###### **• Financial liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**

A financial liability is measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it meets the definition of held for trading. The Fund does not hold any financial liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

###### **• Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Fund does not hold any financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

###### (ii) Recognition

The Fund recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

## Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund

### Open-Ended Fund

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### 3.3. Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

##### *Financial Instruments (continued)*

##### *(iii) Initial measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets and liabilities (other than those classified as at FVTPL) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

##### *(iv) Subsequent measurement*

After initial measurement, the Fund measures financial instruments which are classified as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the statement of comprehensive income. Special commission and dividends earned or paid on these instruments are recorded separately in special commission revenue or expense and dividend revenue or expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### *(v) Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and the Fund has:

- (a) Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- (b) Neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the assets.

When the Fund has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement) and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained. The Fund derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

##### *(vi) Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

##### *(vii) Impairment of financial assets*

The Fund assesses on a forward looking basis the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets, carried at amortised cost, the ECL is based on a 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

## Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund

### Open-Ended Fund

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### 3.3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

##### *Financial instruments (continued)*

##### *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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each year. The Fund determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the Fund analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Fund's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Fund verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Fund also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are discussed in note 13.

##### *Trade date accounting*

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized / derecognized on the trade date (i.e. the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the assets). Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require settlement of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

##### *Amounts due to and due from brokers*

Amounts due to brokers are payables for securities purchased (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date. Refer to the accounting policy for financial liabilities, other than those classified as at FVTPL, for recognition and measurement.

Amounts due from brokers include margin accounts and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date.

Margin accounts represent cash deposits held with brokers as collateral against open futures contracts.

## Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund

### Open-Ended Fund

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)

### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### 3.3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

##### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and can be measured reliably. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured.

##### *Accrued expenses*

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the suppliers or not. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

##### *Redeemable units*

Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable units entitle the Unitholder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation
- The redeemable units are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments
- All redeemable units in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features
- The redeemable units do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the Unitholder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable units over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable shareholders.

The Fund continuously assesses the classification of the redeemable units. If the redeemable units cease to have all the features, or meet all the conditions set out, to be classified as equity, the Fund will reclassify them as financial liabilities and measure them at fair value at the date of reclassification, with any differences from the previous carrying amount recognised in net assets attributable to the Unitholders. If the redeemable units subsequently have all the features and meet the conditions to be classified as equity, the Fund will reclassify them as equity instruments and measure them at the carrying amount of the liabilities at the date of the reclassification.

The Fund classifies its net assets attributable to the unitholders as equity because it meets the criteria described above. As such, the issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, issuance or cancellation of the Fund's own equity instruments.

##### *Net assets value per unit*

Net assets value per unit as disclosed in the statement of financial position is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of units outstanding at year end.

##### *Management fees*

## **Saudi Riyal Money Market Fund**

### **Open-Ended Fund**

(Managed by Alawwal Invest Company)

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)**

Fund management fees are recognised on accrual basis and charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Fund management fee is charged at agreed rates with the Fund Manager and as stated in the terms and conditions of the Fund.

### **3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

#### **3.3. Significant accounting policies (CONTINUED)**

##### *Special commission income*

Special commission income including special commission income from non-derivative financial assets measured at amortised cost, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

##### *Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")*

Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL and exclude special commission and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the year and from reversal of the prior year's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at FVTPL are calculated using the weighted average cost method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

##### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the date on which the right to receive payment is established. For quoted equity securities, this is usually the ex-dividend date. For unquoted equity securities, this is usually the date on which the shareholders approve the payment of a dividend. Dividend income from equity securities designated as at FVTPL is recognised in statement of comprehensive income in a separate line item.

##### *Foreign currency translation*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into SR at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into SR at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as net foreign exchange losses, except for those arising on financial instruments at FVTPL, which are recognized as a component of net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL.

##### *Fee and other expenses*

Fee and other expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

##### *Zakat and income tax*

Under the current system of taxation in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the Fund is not liable to pay any zakat or income tax as they are considered to be the obligation of the Unitholders and as such, are not provided in the accompanying financial statements.

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### 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### 3.4. New standards, interpretations and amendments

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used and disclosed in the annual financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2020. There are new standards, amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2021, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

There are several other amendments and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements. In the opinion of the Fund's Board, these will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Fund. The Fund intends to adopt those amendments and interpretations, if applicable.

##### 3.4.1 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

###### Amendments

A number of new amendments to standards, enlisted below, are effective this year but they do not have a material effect on the Company's Financial Statements, except for where referenced below.

###### New amendments to standards issued and applied effective January 1, 2021

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	January 1, 2021	These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the on-going interest rate benchmark reforms. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements to IFRS 7 for hedging relationships that are subject to the exceptions introduced by the amendments to IFRS 9.
IFRS 16	Amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions	April 1, 2021	This amendment extends the exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification for payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022 (rather than payment due on or before June 30, 2021).

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**3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**

**3.4. New standards, interpretations and amendments (CONTINUED)**

**3.4.2 New standards, amendments and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective**

The Fund has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IAS 37	Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling Contract	January 1, 2022	The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract. These amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments.
IFRS 16, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 1	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022	IFRS 16: The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements IFRS 9: The amendment clarifies that in applying the ‘10 per cent’ test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender. The amendment is to be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment. IAS 41: The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. IFRS 1: The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation difference.
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022	The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. Additionally, the amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’.
IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022	The amendment as a whole updated IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework.
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023	This is comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 (along with its subsequent amendments) will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005.

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**3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**

**3.4. New standards, interpretations and amendments (CONTINUED)**

**3.4.2 New standards, amendments and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective**

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2023	The amendment has clarified what is meant by a right to defer settlement, that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period, that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right and that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument the terms of a liability would not impact its classification.
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of accounting policies	January 1, 2023	This amendment deals with assisting entities to decide which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements
IAS 8	Amendment to definition of accounting estimate	January 1, 2023	This amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.
IAS 12	Income taxes	January 1, 2023	This amendment deals with clarification regarding accounting of deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations
Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	N/A	The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary.

Management anticipates that these new standards interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

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#### 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as endorsed in KSA requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Funds' accounting policies. Such judgements, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advices and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgement are as follows:

##### *Going concern*

The Board of Directors, in conjunction with the Fund Manager made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Fund has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

##### *Fair value measurement*

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price available on respective stock exchange, without any deduction for transaction costs. The Fund is using the last traded prices, which is recognized as standard pricing convention within the industry.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. As per Terms and Conditions of the Fund, valuation technique used for such financial instrument is the cost and any accrued profit earned on the financial instruments.

The Fund measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of those financial instruments are disclosed in note 13.

#### 5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2021</u>	<u>31 December 2020</u>
Bank balance		1,728,903	2,624,172
Investment at amortised cost – Morabaha Deposit	8	84,051,528	66,028,529
		<u>85,780,431</u>	<u>68,652,701</u>

Investment at amortised cost represent Morabaha Deposit with local banks with original maturities of less than three months on prevailing special commission rates

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**6 INVESTMENT DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)**

Investments comprise the following sectors as at statement of financial position date:

<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>31 December 2021</b>			<b>31 December 2020</b>		
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)</i>
Al Rajhi Commodity Fund	<b>31,471,596</b>	<b>31,799,185</b>	<b>327,589</b>	37,000,000	37,071,166	71,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,471,596</b>	<b>31,799,185</b>	<b>327,589</b>	37,000,000	37,071,166	71,166

All the investments are made in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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**7 INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST – Morabaha**

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
SAMBA financial group	14,025,237	-
National Bank of Kuwait	-	37,063,263
	<b>14,025,237</b>	<b>37,063,263</b>

Counterparties with whom the Fund has made placements have credit ratings of investment grade as issued by rating agencies. The average effective special commission rate on money market placements as at the year-end is 1.08% p.a. (31 December 2020: 0.61% p.a.).

Investments measured at amortised cost – morabaha placement are subject to impairment assessment based on ECL model as per IFRS 9. The management has assessed that allowances for ECL is not significant.

**8 INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST - SUKUK**

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
Bank Albilad	6,030,821	-
Alinma Bank	2,020,222	-
Bank Al Jazira	2,003,578	-
Oman Sovereign sukuk	-	6,971,156
	<b>10,054,621</b>	<b>6,971,156</b>

The average effective profit frate on investments as at the yearend is 2.3% p.a. (31 December 2020: 4.19% p.a.)

Investments measured at amortised cost - Sukuk is subject to impairment assessment based on ECL model as per IFRS 9. The management has assessed that allowance for ECL is not significant.

**9 NET GAIN FROM INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
Realized gain	98,278	1,526,216
Unrealized gain / (loss)	256,423	(645,463)
	<b>354,701</b>	<b>880,753</b>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the year ended 31 December 2021****(Amounts in Saudi Arabian Riyals)****10 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES*****Management fee and other transactions***

The Fund is managed and administered by the Fund Manager. For this service the Fund pays a management fee calculated on every valuation day, at an annual rate of 0.5% of the Fund's daily net assets. Total management fees for the year amounted to SR 724,939 (2020: SR 797,083).

Other expenses paid by the Fund Manager on behalf of the Fund are charged to the Fund.

***Board of Directors***

The independent directors are entitled to remuneration for their services at rates determined by the Fund's terms and conditions in respect of attending meetings of the Board of Directors or meetings of the Fund. Independent Director's fees are currently SR 3,000 per meeting up to a maximum of 2 meetings per annum per director which is paid equally by all funds supervised by the board, in addition, SR 2,000 are paid to each independent director by the Fund per annum. Please refer not2 for details relating to cost incurred during the year.

***Units held by related parties***

The balances as at year end resulting from such transactions included in the financial statements are as follows:

Related party and nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
		Units	Units
Fund Manager	Units held	1,409,142	1,409,142

**11 ACCURED EXPENSES**

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	SR	SR
Management fee payable	60,274	-
Audit fees	20,000	25,000
VAT	13,541	3,500
Board members fee	7,381	8,571
CMA fees	7,500	7,500
Tadawul fees	5,000	5,000
Custody fees	5,000	-
	<b>118,696</b>	<b>49,571</b>

**12 OTHER EXPENSES**

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	SR	SR
Value Added Tax	121,491	89,284
Custody fees	60,000	60,000
Audit fees	20,000	40,000
Board members fees (note 10)	7,381	8,571
CMA monitoring fees	7,500	7,500
Tadawul fees	5,000	5,000
	<b>221,372</b>	<b>210,355</b>

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**13 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Assessing the significance of a particular input requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The table below presents the financial instruments measured at their fair values as of reporting date based on the fair value hierarchy:

	<b>31 December 2021</b>			
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
Investments designated at FVTPL	-	<b>31,799,185</b>	-	<b>31,799,185</b>
Total	-	<b>31,799,185</b>	-	<b>31,799,185</b>

  

	<b>31 December 2020</b>			
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
Investments designated at FVTPL	-	<b>37,071,166</b>	-	<b>37,071,166</b>
Total	-	<b>37,071,166</b>	-	<b>37,071,166</b>

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) and deems transfers to have occurred at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred. During the year, there was no transfer in fair value hierarchy for the financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair values of investments measured at amortised cost are set out below:

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	31 December 2020
Investments measured at amortised cost	<b>10,054,621</b>	6,973,146
	<b>10,054,621</b>	6,973,146

The valuation of investments measured at amortised cost is estimated using contractual cash flows discounted at market yield as of reporting date, which is the sukuk market yield plus the prevailing Saudi Inter Bank offer rates (SIBOR). Input into the discounted cash flow techniques includes market yield, contractual cash flows and primary origination spreads.

Other financial instruments such as, cash and cash equivalents and morabaha placements. These are short-term financial assets whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature and the high credit quality of counterparties.

For all other financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value is an approximation of fair value, including, overdraft and accrued expenses.

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**14 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled respectively:

	<b>31 December 2021</b>		
	Within 12 months SR	After 12 months SR	Total SR
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>85,780,431</b>	-	<b>85,780,431</b>
Investments designated at FTVPL	<b>31,799,185</b>	-	<b>31,799,185</b>
Investments measured at amortised cost – sukuk	<b>10,054,621</b>	-	<b>10,054,621</b>
Investments measured at amortised cost – Morabaha	<b>14,025,237</b>	-	<b>14,025,237</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>141,659,474</b>	-	<b>141,659,474</b>
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	<b>118,696</b>	-	<b>118,696</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>118,696</b>	-	<b>118,696</b>

	<b>31 December 2020 (Audited)</b>		
	Within 12 months SR	After 12 months SR	Total SR
Cash and cash equivalents	68,652,701	-	68,652,701
Investments designated at FTVPL	37,071,166	-	37,071,166
Investments measured at amortised cost - sukuk	37,063,263	-	37,063,263
Investments measured at amortised cost – Morabaha	-	6,971,156	6,971,156
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>142,787,130</b>	<b>6,971,156</b>	<b>149,758,286</b>
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	49,571	-	49,571
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>49,571</b>	-	<b>49,571</b>

**15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Fund has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

This note presents information about the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Fund's management of capital.

***Financial risk management framework***

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of unitholder value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which includes special commission rate risk, currency risk and price risk).

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The Fund's investment manager has been given discretionary authority to manage the assets in line with the Fund's investment objectives. The composition of the portfolio are monitored by the Fund's Board on a semi-annual basis.

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of liquidity risk may arise from the repayment terms of financial liabilities, sources of borrowing facilities or reliance on a particular market in which to realise liquid assets. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Fund has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net open positions in several currencies that tend to move together.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. The investment manager is instructed to reduce exposure or to use derivative instruments to manage excessive risk concentrations when they arise.

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Fund does not have a formal internal grading mechanism. Credit risk is managed and controlled by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Credit risks are generally managed on the basis of external credit ratings of the counterparties. The Fund Manager seeks to limit its credit risk by monitoring credit exposure and by dealing with reputed counterparties.

The Fund is exposed to credit risk on its bank balance. The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the component of the statement of financial position.

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	SR	SR
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>85,780,431</b>	68,652,701
Investments measured at amortised cost - sukuk	<b>10,054,621</b>	37,063,263
Investments measured at amortised cost – Morabaha	<b>14,025,237</b>	6,971,156
	<b>109,860,289</b>	112,687,120

The Fund does not have a formal internal grading mechanism. Credit risk is managed and controlled by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Credit risks are generally managed on the basis of external credit ratings of the counterparties.

As at the reporting date, the Fund's sukuk exposures were concentrated in the following economic sectors and geographies.

	<b>31 December 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>
	SR	SR
<b>Sectors</b>		
Banks	<b>10,054,621</b>	-
Sovereign	-	6,971,156
	<b>10,054,621</b>	6,971,156
<b>Geographical distribution</b>		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	<b>10,054,621</b>	-
Sultanate of Oman	-	6,971,156
	<b>10,054,621</b>	6,971,156

The management has conducted an ECL assessment as required under IFRS 9 and based on that assessment, the management believes that there is no need for any significant impairment loss against the carrying value of the financial assets.

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### 15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in releasing funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

The Fund's terms and conditions provide for the terms of subscriptions and redemptions of units and it is, therefore, exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting unitholder redemptions. However, the Fund is allowed to borrow in order to satisfy redemptions. The Fund's securities are considered to be readily realizable as they are all listed on stock markets. The Fund Manager monitors the liquidity requirements on a regular basis and seeks to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

#### *Market risk*

Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, special commission rates and equity prices will affect the Fund's income or the fair value of its holdings in financial instruments.

The Fund's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective as per Fund's terms and conditions. The Fund's market risk is managed on a timely basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. The Fund's market positions are monitored on a timely basis by the Fund Manager.

#### *Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Fund's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices. The Fund Manager manages this risk through diversification of its investment portfolio in terms of industry concentration.

#### *Sensitivity analysis*

The table below sets out the effect on profit or loss of a reasonably possible weakening / strengthening in the individual equity market prices of 5% at reporting date. The estimates are made on an individual investment basis. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular special commission and foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>	
<i>Net gain (loss) on investment held at FVTPL</i>	+ / - 5%	<b>1,589,959</b>	+ / - 5%	1,853,558

#### *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is not subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates as it ordinary transact in Saudi Riyal.

#### *Profit rate risk*

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in market profit rates will affect future profitability or the fair value of the financial instruments.

The Fund is subject to profit rate risk on its commission bearing assets and liability, including Morabaha placements. The sensitivity of the income is the effect of assumed changes in profit rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Fund's income for the year based on the floating rate financial assets held at the year end. There are no investments in which Fund has made investment in floating rate securities. Hence, there is no effect of change in market profit rate on the Fund's profitability and is not exposed to profit rate risk.

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**16 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

In the opinion of management, no events have occurred subsequent to the reporting date and before the issuance of these interim condensed financial statements which requires adjustment to, or disclosure, in these interim condensed financial statements.

**17 LAST VALUATION DAY**

The last valuation day for the period was 30 December 2021 (2020: 31 December 2020)

**18 APPROVAL OF THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Fund's Board on 21 Shaban 1443H corresponding to 24 March 2022G.