AL-KHAIR CAPITAL SUKUK PLUS FUND
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Crowe
Al Azem & Al Sudairy & Al Shaikh & Partners
CPA's & Consultants - Member Crowe Global

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Al Azem, Al Sudairy, Al Shaikh & Partners
CPA's & Consultants
Member Crowe Global
C.R License No. 323/11/148
P.O. Box 10504 Riyadh 11443
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Telephone: +966 11 217 5000
Facsimile : +966 11 217 6000
Email: ch@crowe.sa
www.crowe.com/sa

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO: THE UNITHOLDERS OF
AL-KHAIR CAPITAL SUKUK PLUS FUND
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of **AL-KHAIR CAPITAL SUKUK PLUS FUND** ("the fund") managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unit holders and 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants – "SOCPA", other standards and pronouncements issued by the SOCPA ("IFRSs as endorsed in KSA").

Basis of Opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a 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 (IFRS) as endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants – "SOCPA", other standards and pronouncements issued by the SOCPA, the applicable provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Board of the Capital Market Authority, the Fund's terms and conditions and Information Memorandum, 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, 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 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 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 as endorsed in 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.

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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued):

- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 a 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.

العظم والسديري وال الشيخ وشركاؤهم
محاسبون ومراجعون قانونيون
License No 323/11/148 ترخيص رقم ١٤٨ ١١ ٣٢٣
Al Azem, Al Sudairy, Al Shaikh & Partners
Certified Public Accountant R

Al Azem, Al Sudairy, Al Shaikh & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Abdullah M. Al Azem
License No. 335

2 Shaban 1442 H (March 15, 2021)
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Al-Khair Capital Sukuk Plus Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 USD	31 December 2019 USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**301,927**	125,934
Accounts and other receivables	8	**25,776**	571,346
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	**2,512,934**	1,743,380
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,840,637**	2,440,660
LIABILITIES			
Management fee payable	10	**4,819**	5,214
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**13,007**	9,024
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**17,826**	14,238
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS		**2,822,811**	2,426,422
Units in issue		**23,483**	21,268
Net assets value attributable to each unit		**120.2087**	114.0898

The accompanying notes (1) to (17) form part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Sukuk Plus Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Profit on sukuk		**108,434**	77,441
Income from short term murabaha placements		**360**	24,165
Other income		**566**	-
		109,360	101,606
EXPENSES			
Management fees	10	**(18,226)**	(17,836)
Other expenses	11	**(25,590)**	(21,253)
		(43,816)	(39,089)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**65,544**	62,517
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income			
Unrealised gain / (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**66,707**	135,221
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**132,251**	197,738

The accompanying notes (1) to (17) form part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Sukuk Plus Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 *USD*	*2019* *USD*
NET ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**2,426,422**	2,214,942
CHANGES FROM OPERATIONS		
Net income from operations	**65,544**	62,517
Unrealised gain	**66,707**	135,221
Net change from operations	**132,251**	197,738
CHANGES FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Proceeds from units subscribed	**426,064**	1,427,819
Value of units redeemed	**(161,928)**	(1,414,077)
Net change from unit transactions	**264,136**	13,742
NET ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**2,822,809**	2,426,422

UNIT TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in units for the year ended 31 December are summarised as follows:

	2020 *Units*	*2019* *Units*
UNITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**21,268**	21,124
Units subscribed	**3,615**	12,641
Units redeemed	**(1,400)**	(12,497)
Net changes in units	**2,215**	144
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**23,483**	21,268

The accompanying notes (1) to (17) form part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Sukuk Plus Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 *USD*	*2019* *USD*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	**65,544**	62,517
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	**(702,845)**	(61,078)
Prepayment and other receivable	**545,570**	(551,642)
Management fee payable	**(395)**	561
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**3,983**	(3,277)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(88,143)**	(552,919)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from units subscribed	**426,064**	1,427,819
Value of units redeemed	**(161,928)**	(1,414,077)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**264,136**	13,742
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**175,993**	(539,177)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**125,934**	665,111
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**301,927**	125,934

The accompanying notes (1) to (17) form part of these financial statements.

1 GENERAL

Al-Khair Capital Sukuk Plus Fund (the "Fund") is an open-ended investment fund established and managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company (the "Fund Manager") for the benefit of the Fund's Unitholders (the "Unitholders"). The address of the Fund Manager is as follows:

Al Khair Capital
P.O. Box. 69410
Riyadh 11547
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The objective of the Fund is to generate capital growth and income distribution returns over the medium to long term, by investing in a portfolio of Shariah compliant income producing investments and securities. The Fund will invest mainly in Sukuk issued by sovereign, quasi sovereign corporate issuers and in convertible Sukuk. The Fund will also invest in other credit instruments such as Islamic syndication facilities Murabaha, Shariah compliant deposits and Shariah compliant cash equivalents allowing a more balanced portfolio risk and return profile.

The Fund Manager is Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company. In 2017, the Custodian of the Fund was Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company and on 16 Sha'ban 1439 (corresponding to 2 May 2018) the Fund Manager appointed Alinma Investment Company as the Custodian of the Fund. The terms and conditions of the Fund has been approved by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA") on 29 Jamad Al Thani 1435H (corresponding to 29 April 2014) subsequently revised and approved on 08 Rajab 1439H (corresponding to 25 March 2018) and on 27 Ramadan 1440H (corresponding to 02 May 2019). The Fund commenced its operations on 3 Sha'ban 1435H (corresponding to 1 June 2014).

The books and records of the Fund are maintained in United States Dollars (USD) which is also the functional currency of the Fund.

2 REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Investment Fund Regulations (the "Regulations") issued by the CMA on 3 Dhul Hijja 1427H (corresponding to 24 December 2006) and effective from 6 Safar 1438H (corresponding 6 November 2016) by the New Investment Fund Regulations ("Amended Regulations") published by the Capital Market Authority on 16 Sha'aban 1437H (corresponding to 23 May 2016), detailing requirements for all funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND 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 that are issued by Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA") (collectively referred to as "IFRS as endorsed in KSA").

Assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are presented in the order of liquidity.

An analysis in respect of recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 13

3.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income that are measured at fair value.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used and disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 which are explained below:

Financial instruments
Initial recognition
The Fund records a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at their fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount.

Classification
The Fund classifies its financial assets under the following categories:
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- Amortised cost.

These classifications are on the basis of the business model of the Fund for managing the financial assets, and contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Fund measures a financial asset at amortised cost when it is within the business model to hold in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Fund has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Fund classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method except for financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency or where a group of financial liabilities is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

Derecognition of financial instruments
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Fund's statement of financial position) when:
- 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 either (a) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement. 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 retaine.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial instruments (continued)
Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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 and FVOCI, the ECL is based on a 12-month ECL and life time ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results 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.

Redeemable Units
Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable units entitle the Unit Holder 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 Unit Holder'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 Unit Holders. 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 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.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks.

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 the 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 in the provision due to the 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 goods or 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.

Management fees
Fund management fees are recognised on an accrual basis and charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Fund management fees is charged at agreed rates with the Fund Manager and as stated in the Terms and Conditions of the Fund.

Expenses
Expenses are measured and recognized as expenses on an accruals basis in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Zakat
Zakat at the Fund level is the obligation of the Unit Holders and is not provided for in these financial statements.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in profit or loss.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into USD at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as net foreign exchange losses.

Net assets value
The 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.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as endorsed in the 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:

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Going concern

The Fund's management has 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 Fund measures its investments in financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. 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 principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.
The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

The Fund measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of those financial instruments are disclosed in Note 12.

6 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

There are several standards 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 Board, these standards will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Fund. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable.

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 USD	*2019* *USD*
Bank balance	**301,927**	25,934
Murabaha placements with less than ninety days maturity *(Note - 7.1)*	**-**	100,000
	301,927	125,934

7.1 This comprises of murabaha placement which is carried at a commission rate from nil 31 December 2020 (1.7% :31 December 2019) with original maturity of less than three months. The murabaha placement is held with local bank.

8 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 USD	*2019* *USD*
Accounts receivable *(Note - 10)*	**-**	557,771
Other receivables	**25,776**	13,575
	25,776	571,346

9 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise of sukuk's and are measured at fair value. The fair value is determined by reference to the mid-price from the Bloomberg.

The composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the last valuation day of the year is summarised below:

31 December 2020	*Cost* *USD*	*Market value* *USD*	*Unrealised gains* *USD*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,423,189**	**2,512,934**	**89,745**

31 December 2019	*Cost* *USD*	*Market value* *USD*	*Unrealised gains* *USD*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,699,279	1,743,380	44,101

The sukuks carry a fixed profit rate between 2.76% to 6.88% per annum (31 December 2019: 3.54% to 6.75 % per annum) and have maturity periods of five to ten years.

10 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the Fund include the Unitholders, the Fund Manager, the Shareholders of the Fund Manager (Al-Khair Capital), the Fund's Board members and other funds managed by the Fund Manager.

The Fund Manager charges the Fund on every dealing day a management fee at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's net asset value. This is accrued on each dealing date and paid on a monthly basis.

As per the terms and conditions, the Fund Manager recovers from the Fund any other expenses incurred on the behalf of the Fund such as audit fees, regulatory, legal, brokerage, consultation services and other similar charges. Fund has imposed an early redemption commission of 1% for redemption within the first year of subscription, 0.75% for the second year and 0.5% for the third year to deter early redemptions.

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Fund transacts business with its related parties. All the related party transactions are carried out based on mutually agreed prices under formal agreements, which are approved by the Fund Board.

Related party transactions and year end balances for the year are as follows:

		Amount of Transactions		*Balance Debit/ (Credit)*	
Related party	*Nature of transaction*	*31 December 2020 USD*	*31 December 2019 USD*	*31 December 2020 USD*	*31 December 2019 USD*
The Fund Manager	Management fees	**(18,226)**	(17,836)	**4,819**	(5,214)
	Income from Murabaha placements	-	4,778	-	-
	Value of units held	-	-	**1,175,659**	1,115,662
Al-Khair Capital (Dubai) Ltd	Account receivable - Murabaha placements	-	1,649,008	-	557,771
	Income from Murabaha placements	**360**	14,451	-	-
Other Fund managed by fund manager	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**80,127**	-	**80,127**	-
The Fund's Board members	Board members' fee	**(2,667)**	(2,667)	**(1,317)**	-

The units in issue at 31 December 2020 of 9,779 units (31 December 2019: 9,779 were held by the Fund Manager which represents 41.64% holding (31 December 2019: 45.98%) in the Fund.

11 OTHER EXPENSES

	2020 USD	*2019 USD*
Professional fees	**8,960**	8,960
Board member fees (note 10)	**2,667**	2,667
Regulator fees	**2,000**	2,000
Tadawul fees	**1,400**	1,400
Custodian fees	**4,000**	4,000
Others	**6,563**	2,226
	25,590	21,253

12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

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 principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

The fair values of financial instruments are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements due to the short duration of such 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

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. During the year ended 31 December 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of level 3 fair value measurements.

USD	*Carrying value*	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
31 December 2020					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,512,934**	-	**2,512,934**	-	**2,512,934**
Total	**2,512,934**	-	**2,512,934**	-	**2,512,934**

USD	*Carrying value*	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
31 December 2019					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,743,380	-	1,743,380	-	1,743,380
Total	1,743,380	-	1,743,380	-	1,743,380

13 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:

As at 31 December 2020	*Within 12 months* USD	*After 12 months* USD	*Total* USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	301,927	-	301,927
Accounts and other receivables	25,776		25,776
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	282,893	2,230,041	2,512,934
TOTAL ASSETS	610,596	2,230,041	2,840,636
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	4,819	-	4,819
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	13,007	-	13,007
TOTAL LIABILITIES	17,826	-	17,826

As at 31 December 2019	*Within 12 months* USD	*After 12 months* USD	*Total* USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	125,934	-	25,934
Accounts and other receivables	571,346	-	571,346
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,743,380	1,743,380
TOTAL ASSETS	697,280	1,743,380	2,440,660
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	5,214	-	5,214
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,024	-	9,024
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,238	-	14,238

14 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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. The Fund Manager seeks to limit its credit risk by monitoring credit exposure and by dealing with reputed counterparties.

The following table shows the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk for components of the statement of financial position.

	31 December 2020 USD	*31 December 2019 USD*
Cash and cash equivalents	**301,927**	125,934
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,512,934**	1,743,380
	2,814,861	1,869,314

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 asset.

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.

The undiscounted value of all financial liabilities of the Fund at the reporting date approximate to their carrying values and all are to be settled within one year from the reporting date.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates, will affect the Fund's income or cash flows. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to change in foreign exchange rates. Management closely monitors the exchange rate fluctuations and believes that there is minimal risk of losses due to exchange rate fluctuations as the Fund primarily deals with US Dollars and Saudi Riyal. Since Saudi Riyal is currently on a fixed parity to the US Dollars, therefore the management believes that the Fund does not have any significant exposure to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments or its future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The time deposit placed by the Fund is a short term fixed interest rate deposit. Apart from that the Fund is not subject to any interest rate risk as all other financial assets and liabilities are non-commission bearing.

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.

15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No events have occurred subsequent to the reporting date and before the issuance of these financial statements which requires adjustment to, or disclosure, in these financial statements.

16 LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 31 December 2020 (2019: 31 December 2019)

17 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Fund Board on 2 Shaban 1442H (corresponding 15 March 2021).