

Crowe Solutions For Professional Consulting

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**Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO: THE UNITHOLDERS OF
Al Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of **Al Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund** ("the Fund") managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncement issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (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 International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that is relevant to our audit of the Fund's financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information contained in the Fund's annual report for the year 2024

Other information consists of information contained in the Fund's 2024 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our report thereon.

The Fund's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. It is expected that the Fund's 2024 Annual Report will be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available to us, and in doing so consider whether other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report when it is made available to us, and if we conclude that there is a material misstatements therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 IFRS as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the SOCPA, and 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 i.e the Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
Al Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)

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.
- 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 the audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



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Musab A. AlShaikh
License No. 658

24 Ramadan 1446H (Corresponding 24 March 2025)
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,141	913,573
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	5,746,211	5,732,685
Prepayments and other receivables	10	263,985	1,175,224
TOTAL ASSETS		6,013,337	7,821,482
<u>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</u>			
<u>ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS</u>			
Current liabilities			
Management fee payable	15	1,221	22,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	11	22,895	36,101
Payable redemptions		-	1,929,087
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,116	1,987,778
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS		5,989,221	5,833,704
Units in issue		315,552	325,576
Net assets value attributable to each unit		18.9801	17.9181

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		For the year ended 31 December	
		2024	2023
	Notes	SR	SR
<u>INVESTMENT INCOME</u>			
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	422,140	2,475,924
Dividend income		114,391	101,402
Special commission income		-	1,887
TOTAL INCOME		536,531	2,579,213
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Management fee	15	(76,557)	(118,171)
Other expenses	13	(114,267)	(96,088)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(190,824)	(214,259)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		345,707	2,364,954
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		345,707	2,364,954

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity 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 2024

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024 SR	2023 SR
NET ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	5,833,704	13,220,308
CHANGES FROM OPERATIONS		
Total comprehensive income for the year	345,707	2,364,954
Net changes from operations	345,707	2,364,954
CHANGES FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Value of units redeemed	(190,190)	(9,751,558)
Net change from unit transactions	(190,190)	(9,751,558)
NET ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	5,989,221	5,833,704

UNIT TRANSACTIONS

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

	2024 Units	2023 Units
UNITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	325,576	919,552
Units redeemed	(10,024)	(593,976)
Net changes in units	(10,024)	(593,976)
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	315,552	325,576

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
	SR	SR
<u>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Net income for the year	345,707	2,364,954
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash from operating activities:		
Unrealised loss / (income) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	296,588	(1,315,509)
	642,295	1,049,445
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(310,114)	8,498,899
Prepayment and other receivables	911,239	(1,005,905)
Management fee payable	(21,369)	(23,296)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(13,206)	(305,951)
Net cashflow generated from operating activities	1,208,845	8,213,192
<u>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Redemptions paid	(1,929,087)	-
Value of units redeemed	(190,190)	(7,822,471)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities	(2,119,277)	(7,822,471)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(910,432)	390,721
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	913,573	522,852
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	3,141	913,573
<u>Non-Cash item transaction</u>		
Unit redeemed but not received	-	1,929,087

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. GENERAL

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity 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 Unit Holders (the "Unit Holders"). The Fund commenced its operations on 19 Dhul Qadah 1434H (corresponding to 25 September 2013).

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 provide medium to long-term capital appreciation by investing principally in Shari'ah compliant securities listed on Tadawul as well as those offered during the course of Initial Public Offerings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Fund may also invest in Shari'ah compliant cash equivalents and low risk Murabaha Funds.

The Fund Manager is Al Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company and the Custodian of the Fund is Alinma investment. The terms and conditions of the Fund were approved by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA") on 27 Shawwal 1434H (corresponding to 3 September 2013) subsequently revised and approved on 27 Sha'ban 1440H (corresponding to 2 May 2019) and last updated was on 9 Rajab 1445H (corresponding to 21 January 2024).

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 CMA on 16 Sha'aban 1437H (corresponding to 23 May 2016) in addition to the new amendment no.2-22-2022 issued on 12 Rajab 1442H (Corresponding to 24 February 2021), detailing requirements for all funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND COMPLIANCE

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 Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") (collectively referred to as "IFRS as endorsed in KSA"), and the related matters issued by CMA and the Fund's terms and conditions.

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 17.

3.2 BASIS OF PREPERATION

These financial statements were prepared in accordance to the historical cost principle, with the exception of items measured by fair value.

3.3 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyal (SR), which is the fund's functional and operational currency

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

3.4 Use of judgments, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the policies and amounts listed for assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant matters regarding the estimation of uncertainties in the application of accounting policies that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are summarized as follows:

-The management estimates the recoverable amount of the financial assets to determine whether there has been any impairment in their value.

The applied estimates and assumptions are reviewed constantly, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are changed and in the coming years that are affected by that change.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies 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 2023 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
- Amortized 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 amortized cost when it is within the business model to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset gives 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 amortized 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.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

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 derecognized (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 recognize 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 retained. 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, 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

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Redeemable Units (Continued)

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise of balances in bank accounts.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent include cash at banks and murabaha placements matured within less than 90 days from the date of acquisition.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the right to receive the payment for dividend 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 the statement of comprehensive income in a separate line item.

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 commission and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period'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).

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 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 are charged at agreed rates with the Fund Manager and as stated in the Terms and Conditions of the Fund.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Expenses

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

Zakat

According to the rules for collecting zakat from investors in investment funds, investment funds are not obligated to pay zakat, and only an information declaration is submitted to calculate the fund's zakat base, and therefore no provision is made for such obligations in these financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Saudi Riyal at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the rates of exchange ruling at that date and resulting exchange gains and losses are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

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:

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. The fair values of those financial instruments are disclosed in note 16.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

6. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following is a statement of the new standards and amendments to the applicable standards for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early application permitted, but the Fund did not apply them when preparing these financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Fund is of the opinion that these standards and amendments to the standards and interpretations are not expected to affect the Fund.

Standards	Explanation
Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with commitments and classification of liabilities as current or non-current	These amendments clarify how the conditions that the Fund must comply with during the twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of liabilities. These amendments also aim to improve the information provided by the Fund regarding the liabilities subject to these conditions.
Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Obligations on a Sale and Leaseback Basis	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to clarify how the Fund accounts for sale and leaseback transactions after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions in which some or all of the lease payments are considered to be variable lease payments depend on the index or price that is highly likely to be affected.
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier financing arrangements	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of a supplier's financing arrangements, their effects on the Fund's liabilities and cash flows, and its exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investor concerns that some fund supplier financing arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hampering investor analysis.

7. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Following are the new standards and amendments to standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted for certain new standards and amendments; however, the Fund has not early adopted them in preparing these Financial Statements. The Fund is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on the Financial Statements.

Standards	Explanation
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose.
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments: - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: - the structure of the statement of profit or loss; - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

Al-Khair Capital Saudi Equity Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Cash with the custodian	1,383	10,912
Cash with the broker	1,758	902,661
	<u>3,141</u>	<u>913,573</u>

The management has conducted a review as required under IFRS 9 and based on such an assessment; the management believes that there is no need for any significant impairment loss against the carrying value of cash balances.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise of quoted marketable securities and are measured at fair value. The fair value is determined by reference to the stock exchange i.e.; Tadawul quoted closing prices.

The movement of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss during the year as follows:

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Opening Balance	5,732,685	12,916,075
Addition during the year	10,284,120	62,230,433
Disposal during the year	(10,692,734)	(71,889,747)
Unrealized (loss) / gain	(296,588)	1,315,509
Realized gain	718,728	1,160,415
Ending Balance	<u>5,746,211</u>	<u>5,732,685</u>

The investment portfolio is allocated among the various economic sectors as follows:

	31 December 2024 Cost SR	31 December 2024 Market value SR	Percentage %
Equities investments (by sectors)			
Software & Services	966,316	1,006,650	18%
Materials	906,905	742,960	13%
Financials	518,723	597,155	10%
Banks	528,022	566,575	10%
Health Care Equipment	513,384	472,675	8%
Consumer staples distribution & Retail	633,317	470,210	8%
Utilities	343,874	413,490	7%
Energy	487,966	407,320	7%
Telecommunication Services	245,018	240,000	4%
Consumer Services	200,578	182,540	3%
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	194,762	180,400	3%
Insurance	113,695	172,800	3%
Food & Beverages	156,805	121,000	2%
Media And Entertainment	132,333	95,836	2%
Retailing	108,891	76,600	2%
Total investment portfolio	<u>6,050,589</u>	<u>5,746,211</u>	

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9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

	31 December 2023		
	Cost SR	Market value SR	Percentage %
Equities investments (by sectors)			
Software & Services	875,323	961,230	17%
Banks	663,950	762,100	13%
Utilities	627,162	705,280	12%
Materials	706,814	671,940	12%
Energy	561,210	624,000	11%
Media And Entertainment	371,911	482,000	8%
Food & Staples Retailing	484,148	404,400	7%
Health Care Equipment	382,368	322,313	6%
Capital Goods	281,594	218,218	4%
Food & Beverages	174,300	167,400	3%
Telecommunication Services	143,486	140,800	2%
Financials	90,600	93,400	2%
Transportation	87,108	91,500	2%
Retailing	88,799	88,104	2%
Total investment portfolio	5,538,773	5,732,685	

- Note (16) shows the fair value measurement and the level used in the evaluation.

10. PREPAYMENT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Advance payment against investment in IPO	263,985	-
Receivables from trades	-	1,175,224
	263,985	1,175,224

11. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Audit fees	16,000	16,000
Custodian fees	3,750	3,750
VAT payable	3,145	6,351
Board members fees (note 15)	-	10,000
	22,895	36,101

12. NET GAIN FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Trading income / (loss) for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Unrealized (loss) / gain	(296,588)	1,315,509
Realized gain	718,728	1,160,415
	422,140	2,475,924

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13. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Audit fees	32,000	32,000
Professional fees	24,725	-
Custodian fees	15,000	15,000
Board members fees (note 15)	10,000	10,000
Regulator fees	7,500	7,500
Tadawul fees	5,000	5,000
Others	20,042	26,588
	<u>114,267</u>	<u>96,088</u>

14. ZAKAT STATUS

According to the rules for collecting zakat from investors in investment funds, investment funds are not obligated to pay zakat, and only an information declaration is provided for calculating the fund's zakat base. The zakat base is presented as follows:

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Net income for the year	345,707	2,364,954
Adjusted Profit	345,707	2,364,954
Addition to:		
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS	5,643,514	3,468,750
Zakat Base	5,989,221	5,833,704
Zakat expense	-	-

15. 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 a management fee at an annual rate of 1.25% of the Fund's net assets value before charging the management fee. The management fees reflected in the statement of operations represent the fees charged by the Fund Manager during the year. As per the terms and conditions, the Fund Manager recovers from the Fund any other expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund such as audit fees, regulatory, legal, brokerage, consultation services and other similar charges.

Trade transactions on Tadawul are executed through the Fund Manager.

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.

The transactions and year end balances with the related parties are as follows:

		Amount of Transactions		Balance Debit (Credit)	
Name of related party	Nature of transactions	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
The Fund Manager	Management fee	(76,557)	(118,171)	(1,221)	(22,590)
The Fund's Board members	Board members' fee	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	(10,000)

The unit in issue as at 31 December 2024 include 35,161 units (31 December 2023: 35,161 units) held by the Fund manager which represent a 11.14% (31 December 2023: 10.80% holding in the fund).

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16. 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 and financial liabilities, 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 2024, 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.

SR	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2024					
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value</u>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,746,211	5,746,211	-	-	5,746,211
Total	5,746,211	5,746,211	-	-	5,746,211
SR	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2023					
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value</u>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,732,685	5,732,685	-	-	5,732,685
Total	5,732,685	5,732,685	-	-	5,732,685

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17. 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 2024	Within 12 months SR	After 12 months SR	Total SR
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,141	-	3,141
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,746,211	-	5,746,211
Prepayments and other receivables	263,985	-	263,985
TOTAL ASSETS	6,013,337	-	6,013,337
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Management fees payable	1,221	-	1,221
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	22,895	-	22,895
TOTAL LIABILITIES	24,116	-	24,116
As at 31 December 2023	Within 12 months SR	After 12 months SR	Total SR
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	913,573	-	913,573
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,732,685	-	5,732,685
Prepayments and other receivables	1,175,224	-	1,175,224
TOTAL ASSETS	7,821,482	-	7,821,482
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Management fees payable	22,590	-	22,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	36,101	-	36,101
Accrued redemptions	1,929,087	-	1,929,087
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,987,778	-	1,987,778

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

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Cash and cash equivalents	3,141	913,573
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,746,211	5,732,685
	5,749,352	6,646,258

18. 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 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 Company'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 a change in foreign exchange rates. The financial instruments of the Fund i.e. cash, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and payables are denominated in Saudi Arabian Riyals. Accordingly, the Fund is not exposed to any 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.

Stock price risk

Equity price risk refers to the exposure of financial instruments to price fluctuations resulting from changes in market prices. The fund's investments are highly sensitive to market price risk due to uncertainty about future prices. These risks are managed by the fund manager through investment portfolio diversification.

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 interest and foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Strengthening of 5%	287,311	286,634
Weakening of 5%	(287,311)	(286,634)

19. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some comparative figures for the previous year have been reclassified to align with the presentation of the current year's figures.

The impact of the reclassification on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Balance Before Reclassification	Reclassification	Balance After Reclassification
Operating activities	10,142,279	(1,929,087)	8,213,192
Finance activities	(9,751,558)	1,929,087	(7,822,471)

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no events occurring subsequent to the reporting date and prior to the issuance of these financial statements that require amendment or disclosure in these financial statements.

21. LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 31 December 2024 (2023: 31 December 2023)

22. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Fund Board on 24 Ramadan 1446H (Corresponding 24 March 2025).