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**Al-Khair Capital IPOs 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 IPOs Fund**(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company)****FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of **Al-Khair Capital IPOs 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, 2024, and the statements of profit or loss and other 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 significant 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 IPOS 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:

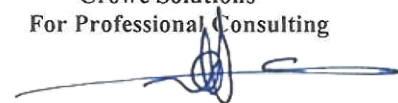
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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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A blue ink signature of Abdullah M. Al-Azem, written in a cursive style.

Abdullah M. Al-Azem
License No. 335

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

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

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,810,381	1,380,595
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	10,497,391	10,919,009
Prepayments and other receivables		953,963	798,656
TOTAL ASSETS		15,261,735	13,098,260
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Management fee payable	14	3,125	38,549
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10	23,180	38,494
TOTAL LIABILITIES		26,305	77,043
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS		15,235,430	13,021,217
Units in issue		996,397	953,059
Net assets value attributable to each unit		15.2905	13.6626

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital IPOs Fund

(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Fund)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		For the year end as of 31 December	
	Notes	2024	2023
<u>INVESTMENT INCOME</u>			
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	1,697,712	3,374,536
Dividend income		221,426	163,831
Other income		11,210	4,594
Total Income		1,930,348	3,542,961
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Management fees	14	(198,978)	(139,086)
Other expenses	12	(182,952)	(136,733)
Total Expenses		(381,930)	(275,819)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,548,418	3,267,142
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,548,418	3,267,142

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital IPOs Fund
(Managed by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Fund)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT
HOLDERS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	For the year end as of 31 December	
	2024	2023
	SAR	SAR
NET ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	13,021,217	10,023,101
CHANGES FROM OPERATIONS		
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,548,418	3,267,142
CHANGES FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Proceed from issuance of units during the year	3,311,920	-
Payment on redemption of units during the year	(2,646,125)	(269,026)
Net change from unit transactions	665,795	(269,026)
NET ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	15,235,430	13,021,217

UNIT TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in units are summarised as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Units	Units
UNITS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	953,059	977,712
Issuance of units during the year	214,514	-
Redemption of units during the year	(171,176)	(24,653)
Net increase / (decrease) in units	43,338	(24,653)
UNITS AT END OF THE YEAR	996,397	953,059

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	For the year end as of 31 December	
	2024	2023
<u>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Net income for the year	1,548,418	3,267,142
Adjustments to reconcile net income from operating activities:		
Unrealised losses / (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	681,116	(2,165,672)
	2,229,534	1,101,470
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(259,498)	98,475
Prepayment & Other receivables	(155,307)	(626,447)
Management fees payable	(35,424)	4,208
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(15,314)	(23,518)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	1,763,991	554,188
<u>FINANCING ACTIVITY</u>		
Proceed from issuance of units during the year	3,311,920	-
Payment on redemption of units during the year	(2,646,125)	(269,026)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activity	665,795	(269,026)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,429,786	285,162
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,380,595	1,095,433
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	3,810,381	1,380,595

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Al-Khair Capital IPOs 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 IPOs 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 21 Rajab 1436H (corresponding to 10 May 2015). 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 long-term capital appreciation by investing principally in Shari’ah compliant securities listed on both local and foreign markets as well as in those shares 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 other mutual funds

The Fund Manager is Alkhair Capital Saudi Arabia Company and the Custodian of the Fund is Alinma investment. The terms and conditions of the Fund have been approved by the Capital Market Authority (“CMA”) on 21 Rajab 1436H (corresponding to 10 May 2015) and the last update was at 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 Shaaban 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

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 funds 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 16.

3.2 BASIS OF PREPERATION

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

3.3 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals (SR) which is the Fund's functional and operational currency.

3.4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant matters relating to the estimation of uncertainty in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements is summarized as follows:

- Management estimates the recoverable amount of financial assets to determine if there is any impairment in their value.

The estimates and assumptions applied are constantly reviewed, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are changed and in future years 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 financial asset at amortized 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 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 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)

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 recognizes 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.

Financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize 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 amortized 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 recognized net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognized and unrecognized net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument

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

4- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Redeemable Units – (CONTINUED)

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 recognized net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognized and unrecognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

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.

Special commission income

Special commission income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

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.

Unrealized gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period's unrealized gains and losses for financial instruments, which were realized in the reporting period. Realized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

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

4- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 recognized on an accruals 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.

Expenses

Expenses are measured and recognized as expenses on an accrual 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 rates 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, 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 the 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 recognized 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, such as equity instruments, debentures, other commission bearing investments and derivatives, 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. 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.

5- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Fair value Measurement (Continued)

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.

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. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions, adjusted as necessary, and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

The Fund measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of those financial instruments are disclosed in note 14.

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.

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

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.

8- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	SR	SR
Cash with the broker	357,850	291,612
Cash with the custodian	3,452,531	1,088,983
	3,810,381	1,380,595

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9- FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represents investments in equity securities which are measured at fair value. The fair value is determined by reference to the stock exchange, i.e.; Tadawul quoted closing prices or net asset valuation as at the end of the reporting period, in case of investment in units of mutual funds.

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	10,919,009	8,851,812
Addition during the year	17,485,831	23,834,178
Disposal during the year	(19,605,161)	(25,141,517)
Unrealized (loss) / profit	(681,116)	2,165,672
Realized gain	2,378,828	1,208,864
Ending Balance	10,497,391	10,919,009

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

31 December 2024	Cost SR	Market Value as of 31 December 2024 SR	% of Market Value
Software & Services	2,158,511	2,664,735	25.38%
Utilities	820,585	1,609,416	15.33%
Energy	1,654,735	1,252,598	11.93%
Financials	1,143,155	1,085,150	10.34%
Food & Staples Retailing	1,398,732	1,055,514	10.06%
Materials	1,338,237	964,990	9.19%
Health Care Equipment	797,624	746,102	7.11%
Capital Goods	342,468	484,825	4.62%
Food & Beverages	581,347	480,860	4.58%
Commercial & Professional Svc	218,956	153,201	1.46%
Total investment portfolio	10,454,350	10,497,391	

31 December 2023	Cost SR	Market Value as of 31 December 2023 SR	% of Market Value
Utilities	1,444,208	2,352,900	21.55%
Software & Services	1,105,600	2,103,154	19.26%
Food & Staples Retailing	1,331,229	984,653	9.02%
Media And Entertainment	729,318	964,000	8.83%
Energy	851,505	960,000	8.79%
Transportation	564,125	649,920	5.95%
Retailing	668,954	616,700	5.65%
Materials	524,498	559,900	5.13%
Capital Goods	400,427	475,200	4.35%
Health Care Equipment	505,910	429,750	3.94%
Financials	319,427	217,888	2.00%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	333,835	192,433	1.76%
Consumer Services	276,396	165,200	1.51%
Food & Beverages	138,182	114,957	1.05%
Banks	118,884	109,560	1.00%
Commercial & Professional Svc	22,619	22,794	0.21%
Total investment portfolio	9,335,117	10,919,009	

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10- 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	3,430	8,744
Board of Directors fees (note 14)	-	10,000
	23,180	38,494

11-NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Unrealized (loss) / profit	(681,116)	2,165,672
Realized gain	2,378,828	1,208,864
	1,697,712	3,374,536

12-OTHER EXPENSES

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Ideal rating fees	41,054	37,420
Audit fees	32,000	32,000
Professional fees	24,725	-
Custodian fees	15,000	15,000
Board of Directors fees	10,000	10,000
Regulator fees	7,500	7,500
Tadawul fees	5,000	5,000
Others	47,673	29,813
	182,952	136,733

13-ZAKAT BASE

According to the Zakat collection rules for investors in investment funds, investment funds are not required to pay Zakat. Instead, they are only required to submit an information return calculating the fund's Zakat base. This rule was implemented at the beginning of 2023; therefore, no comparative figures are presented. The Zakat base is presented as follows:

	31 December 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Net income for the year	1,548,418	3,267,142
Adjusted Profit	1,548,418	3,267,142
Addition to:		
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS	13,687,012	9,754,075
Zakat Base	15,235,430	13,021,217
Zakat expense	-	-

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14-TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the Fund include the Unit Holders, the Fund Manager, the Shareholder of the Fund Manager (Al-Khair Capital), the Fund's Board of Directors 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 1.25% of the Fund's net assets value. This is accrued on each dealing date and deducted on a quarterly basis.

As per the terms and conditions, the Fund Manager recovers from the Fund any other expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund by a maximum of 0.5% of net assets value annually, such as audit fee, regulatory, legal, brokerage, consultation services and other similar charges. Fund has imposed an early redemption commission of 0.25% for redemption within first 30 days of subscription.

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 agreement, which is approved by the Fund's Board.

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

Name of related party	Nature of transactions	Transaction's amount for the year ended 31 December		Balance as at 31 December	
		2024 SR	2023 SR	2024 SR	2023 SR
Fund Manager	Management fee	(198,978)	(139,086)	(3,125)	(38,549)
Fund's Board of Directors	Board of Directors fee	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	(10,000)

The units in issue as at 31 December 2024 include 15,147 units (31 December 2023: 15,147 unit) held by Al-Khair Capital Saudi Arabia Company the (the "Fund Manager") which represents a 1.52% (31 December 2023: 1.59%) holding in the Fund.

15-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

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15- FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy (CONTINUED)

- 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 that are 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	10,497,391	10,497,391	-	-	10,497,391
Total	10,497,391	10,497,391	-	-	10,497,391
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	10,919,009	10,919,009	-	-	10,919,009
Total	10,919,009	10,919,009	-	-	10,919,009

16-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 SAR	After 12 months SAR	Total SAR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,810,381	-	3,810,381
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,497,391	-	10,497,391
Prepayments and other receivables	953,963	-	953,963
TOTAL ASSETS	15,261,735	-	15,261,735
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	3,125	-	3,125
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	23,180	-	23,180
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,305	-	26,305

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16-MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2023	Within 12 months SAR	After 12 months SAR	Total SAR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,380,595	-	1,380,595
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,919,009	-	10,919,009
Prepayments and other receivables	798,656	-	798,656
TOTAL ASSETS	13,098,260	-	13,098,260
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	38,549	-	38,549
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	38,494	-	38,494
TOTAL LIABILITIES	77,043	-	77,043

17-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 2024 SR	31 December 2023 SR
Cash and cash equivalents	3,810,381	1,380,595
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,497,391	10,919,009
	14,307,772	12,299,604

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 the stock market in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 changes 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.

17- FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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.

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%	524,870	545,950
Weakening of 5%	(524,870)	(545,950)

18-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.

19-LAST VALUATION DAY

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

20-APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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