JADWA GLOBAL SUKUK FUND
An open-ended mutual fund
(MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY)
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022
together with the
Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders

## An open-ended mutual fund (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY)

## **Financial Statements**

## For the year ended 31 December 2022 together with the

## **Independent Auditors' Report to the Unitholders**

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## **KPMG Professional Services**

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Headquarters in Riyadh

كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية

واجهة الرياض، طريق المطار صندوق بريد ٩٢٨٧٦ الرياض ١١٦٦٣ المملكة العربية السعودية سجل تجاري رقم ١٩٠٤٠٤٢٥٤

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Jadwa Global Sukuk Fund

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of **Jadwa Global Sukuk Fund** (the "Fund") managed by Jadwa Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

## **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the 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 is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

## Responsibilities of the Fund Manager and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA and to comply with the applicable provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA"), the Fund's terms and conditions and for such internal control as the Fund Manager 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, the Fund Manager 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 the Fund Manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Jadwa Global Sukuk Fund (continued)

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. 'Reasonable assurance' is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud

or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Manager's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Fund Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Fund Manager'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, then we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
  manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**KPMG Professional Services** 

Hani Hamzah A. Bedairi License No: 460

Riyadh, 7 Ramadan 1444H

Corresponding to: 29 March 2023

## An open-ended mutual fund

## (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## As at 31 December 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS	_		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	414,552	2,244,162
Investments	8	71,821,835 688,201	82,274,317 631,860
Accrued special commission income  Total assets	-	72,924,588	85,150,339
1 otal assets	-	12,924,500	63,130,339
LIABILITIES			
Management fee payable	9	143,786	121,936
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		63,643	57,523
Total liabilities		207,429	179,459
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (USD)		72,717,159	84,970,880
Units in issuance (numbers)			
Class A		538,205.32	534,819.90
Class B		147,558.72	202,334.38
Class C	=	4,211.16	9,667.32
Net asset (equity) value attributable to each unit (USD)			
Class A		97.8011	103.4611
Class B	=	133.1036	141.2120
Class C	-	104.3655	110.2467

## An open-ended mutual fund (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY)

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
Loss on investments, net	8.1	(7,854,958)	(1,438,873)
Special commission income	_	3,107,593	2,139,530
•	_	(4,747,365)	700,657
Total income	_		
Management fees	9	(479,908)	(352,686)
Other operating expenses		(196,491)	(149,592)
Fund Board fees	9	(4,316)	(4,267)
Foreign exchange loss	_	(1,632)	(694)
Total operating expenses	_	(682,347)	(507,239)
Net (loss) / income for the year		(5,429,712)	193,418
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	<u>-</u>	(5,429,712)	193,418

## An open-ended mutual fund (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY)

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (EQUITY) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders at beginning of the year	84,970,880	42,545,375
Net (loss) / income for the year	(5,429,712)	193,418
Contributions and redemptions by the Unitholders		
Proceeds from issuance of units:		
Class A	36,548,877	29,125,480
Class B	4,256,096	21,908,732
Class C		679,388
	40,804,973	51,713,600
Payments against redemption of units:		
Class A	(40,963,916)	(2,531,059)
Class B	(6,069,273)	(6,235,874)
Class C	(595,793)	(714,580)
	(47,628,982)	(9,481,513)
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders at end of the year	72,717,159	84,970,880

## An open-ended mutual fund

## (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY)

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (EQUITY) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS (CONTINUED) For the year ended 31 December 2022

Units transactions (numbers)	31 December 2022				31 December	er 2021		
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total	Class A	Class B	Class C	Total
Units in issuance at the beginning of the year	534,819.90	202,334.38	9,667.32	746,821.60	277,817.03	91,784.52	9,964.62	379,566.17
Issuance of units during the year	413,672.94	30,995.19	-	444,668.13	281,406.12	154,777.60	6,163.19	442,346.91
Redemption of units during the year	(410,287.52)	(85,770.85)	(5,456.16)	(501,514.53)	(24,403.25)	(44,227.74)	(6,460.49)	(75,091.48)
Units in issuance at the end of the year	538,205.32	147,558.72	4,211.16	689,975.20	534,819.90	202,334.38	9,667.32	746,821.60

## An open-ended mutual fund (MANAGED BY JADWA INVESTMENT COMPANY) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) / income for the year		(5,429,712)	193,418
Adjustments for:			
Special commission income		(3,107,593)	(2,139,530)
Loss on investments, net	8.1	7,854,958	1,438,873
		(682,347)	(507,239)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Purchase of investments		(31,833,779)	(48,540,260)
Proceeds from sale of investments		34,431,303	6,367,285
Management fee payable		21,850	101,956
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		6,120	38,986
Net cash generated from / (used in) operations		1,943,147	(42,539,272)
Special commission income received		3,051,252	1,881,948
Net cash generated / (used in) operating activities		4,994,399	(40,657,324)
Cash flows from financing activities		40.004.053	51 <b>512</b> 600
Proceeds from issuance of units		40,804,973	51,713,600
Payment made against redemption of units		(47,628,982)	(9,481,513)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(6,824,009)	42,232,087
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,829,610)	1,574,763
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	7	2,244,162	669,399
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	414,552	2,244,162

(Amounts in USD)

## 1. LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

a) Jadwa Global Sukuk Fund (the "Fund") is a fixed income fund established and managed as per terms and conditions between Jadwa Investment Company (the "Fund Manager") and the Fund investors (the "Unitholders"). The Capital Market Authority's ("CMA") approval for the establishment of the Fund was granted in its letter number 859 dated Shawal 16, 1428 H (corresponding to 3 October 2007). The Fund commenced its operations on 8 October 2007.

The Fund diversifies its investments in a Shariah compliant portfolio of sovereign, quasi-sovereign and corporate sukuk. Excess cash which the Fund may have from time to time is invested in short-term Murabaha deposits.

- b) In dealing with the Unitholders, the Fund Manager considers the Fund as an independent accounting unit. Accordingly, the Fund Manager prepares separate financial statements of the Fund. The Fund is governed by Investment Fund Regulations (the "Regulations") published by Capital Market Authority ("CMA") on 3 Dhul Al-Hijja 1427 H (corresponding to 24 December 2006) thereafter amended (the "amended regulations") on 16 Sha'ban 1437 H (corresponding to 23 May 2016) and 17 Rajab 1442 H (corresponding to 1 March 2022), detailing requirements for all funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- c) The management of the Fund is the responsibility of the Fund Manager. However, in accordance with the Fund's terms and conditions, the Fund Manager can delegate or assign its duties to one or more of the financial institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and overseas. The Fund Manager of the Fund is Jadwa Investment Company and administrator and custodian of the Fund is HSBC Saudi Arabia.

The Fund Manager may charge investor a subscription fee at a percentage not exceeding 3% of the subscribed amount. Subscription fee is not included in these financial statements. The Fund Manager charges the Fund a management fee at 0.50%, 0.75%, 0.375%, and 0.75% of the equity value of Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D units respectively at each valuation day.

In addition, the Fund Manager has the right to collectively charge the Fund all other expenses related to the management of the Fund, including but not limited to audit fee and legal charges subject to limits as set out in the Fund's terms and conditions.

## 2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") and to comply with the applicable provisions of the Investment Fund Regulations issued by CMA, the Fund's terms and conditions.

### 3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the investments which are carried at fair value, using accrual basis of accounting and the going concern concept.

The Fund does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity.

## 4. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Fund's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest USD, unless otherwise indicated.

(Amounts in USD)

## 5. USE OF JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires the Fund Manager to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. Such judgements, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advice 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 accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

## a) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than functional currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into USD at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in statement of comprehensive income as net foreign exchange gains / losses, except for those arising on financial instruments at FVTPL which are recognized as a component of net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL.

## b) Functional currency

'Functional currency' is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. If indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, then management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The majority of the Fund's investments and transactions are denominated in USD. Investor subscriptions and redemptions are determined based on equity value, and received and paid in USD. The expenses (including management fees, custodian fees and administration fees) are denominated and paid in USD. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Fund is USD.

## c) Special commission income

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

## d) Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at 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 interest and dividend income.

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

(Amounts in USD)

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### e) Zakat / taxation

Under the current system of zakat and income tax in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Fund is exempt from paying any zakat and income tax. Zakat and income tax are considered to be the obligation of the Unitholders and are not provided in the accompanying financial statements.

The Value Added Tax ("VAT") applicable for fees and expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

## f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized whenever there is present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

## g) Management fee

Management fee is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as the related services are performed.

### h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Fund in the management of short-term commitments.

### i) Financial assets and liabilities

## Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL.

## Financial asset at amortized cost

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

## Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

A financial asset is measured at fair value through FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL.

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest on the principle amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Fund Manager may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

## Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

(Amounts in USD)

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### Business model assessment

The Fund Manager assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund Manager;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value
  of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Fund's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Fund's original expectations, the Fund does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

## Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and commission

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Commission' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and commission, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

## Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Fund changes its business model for managing financial assets.

## Classification of financial liabilities

The Fund classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost unless it has designated liabilities at FVTPL.

## Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized on the trade date, which the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the date on which they are originated.

Financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition issue.

(Amounts in USD)

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

### Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses including any foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in profit or loss in 'gains / (losses) on investments, net' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method and is recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in statement of comprehensive income. The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principle repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortizing using effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

## Derecognition

The Fund derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of the financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognized) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in statement of comprehensive income. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all of the risk and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized.

The Fund derecognize a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

## Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle them liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gain and losses from financial instruments at FVTPL and foreign exchange gains and losses.

## i) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market as per the official closing price in the related exchange where the instrument is traded.

(Amounts in USD)

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## j) Fair value measurement

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

The Fund recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

## k) Distributions to the Unitholders

Distribution to the Unitholders is accounted for as a deduction from net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders. An interim dividend is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is irrevocably declared by the Fund Board. A final dividend is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the Fund Board.

## l) Redeemable Units

The Fund classified financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

The Fund has redeemable units in issue. On liquidation of the Fund, they entitle the holders to the residual net assets. They rank pari passu in all respects and have identical terms and conditions. The redeemable units provide investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund net assets at each redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation.

Redeemable units are classified as equity as it meets all of the following conditions:

- it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- it is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- all financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features:
- the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in 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.

## m) New IFRS Standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Fund

The following new standards, amendments and revisions to existing standards, which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been effective from 1 January 2022 and accordingly adopted by the Fund, as applicable:

## <u>Standards / Amendments</u> <u>Description</u>

Amendments to IFRS 16
IFRS standards 2018-2020
Amendment to IAS 37
Amendments to IAS 16

Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020 Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a Contract Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before

Leases for COVID -19 rent related concessions

Intended Use

Reference to conceptual framework

Amendments to IFRS 3

The adoption of the amended standards and interpretations applicable to the Fund did not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

(Amounts in USD)

## 6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## n) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Fund has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

<u>Standards /</u> <u>Interpretation</u>	<u>Description</u>	Effective from periods beginning on or after the following date
Amendments to IAS 1	These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'	1 January 2024
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 8	Amendments to IAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, definition of accounting estimates.	1 January 2023
Amendment to IAS 12	Amendment to IAS 12- deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	1 January 2023
IFRS 17	IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', as amended in December 2021	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1	Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements', on classification of liabilities	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	Available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely

## 7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

These comprise of balances held with local banks having sound credit rating.

## 8. INVESTMENTS

	Investment measured at FVTPL:	<u>Note</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
	- Sukuk	11(a)	71,821,835	82,274,317
8.1	Below are the details of loss on investments measured at l	VTPL:		
			31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
	Realized loss on investments at FVTPL, net Unrealized loss on investments at FVTPL, net		(1,274,924) (6,580,034) (7,854,958)	(7,784) (1,431,089) (1,438,873)

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## 9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties of the Fund include the Fund Manager, Fund Board, other funds managed by the Fund Manager and employees of the same. In the ordinary course of its activities, the Fund transacts business with the Fund Manager.

In addition to transactions disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Fund entered into the following transactions and balances with related parties during the year. These transactions were carried out on the basis of approved terms and conditions of the Fund.

Related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Jadwa Investment Company	The Fund Manager	Management fee	479,908	352,686
Fund Board	The Fund Board	The Fund Board fee (independent members)	4,316	4,267
Related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of balances	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Jadwa Investment Company	The Fund Manager	Management fee payable	143,786	121,936

- 9.1 The units in issue as at 31 December 2022 includes 14,104.75 units (31 December 2021: 14,104.75 units) held by the Fund Manager and 8,350.27 units (31 December 2021: 7,190.86 units) held by the Nafaqah Waqf Fund (a fund managed by the Fund Manager).
- 9.2 As at 31 December 2022, a member of the Fund Board held 459.006 units (31 December 2021: 512.49 units) and employees of the Fund Manager held 3,752.16 units (31 December 2021: Nil units).

## 10. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The table below sets out the classification of the carrying amounts of the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities into categories of financial instruments:

31 December 2022	Amortized cost FVTP		
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accrued commission income	414,552  688,201	71,821,835	
Total financial assets	1,102,753	71,821,835	
Financial liabilities  Management fee payable  Accrued expenses and other liabilities  Total financial liabilities	143,786 63,643 207,429	  	
31 December 2021	Amortized cost	FVTPL	
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accrued commission income	2,244,162  631,860	82,274,317 	
Total financial assets	2,876,022	82,274,317	
Financial liabilities  Management fee payable Accrued expenses and other liabilities  Total financial liabilities	121,936 57,523 179,459	  	

(Amounts in USD)

## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- a) market risks;
- b) liquidity risk;
- c) credit risk; and
- d) operational risk.

## Risk management framework

## Financial instruments and associated risks

The Fund primarily aims to invest in a diversified portfolio consisting of Sukuk in local and international markets. The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the statement of financial position date and the risk management policies employed by the Fund are discussed below.

The Portfolio Management team of the Fund Manager has been given discretionary authority to manage the assets in line with the Fund's investment objectives. Compliance with target asset allocations as per the terms and conditions is monitored by the portfolio management team on a regular basis.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

### a) Market risk

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

The Fund's market risk is managed by the Fund Manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. The Fund's market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the portfolio management team of the Fund Manager.

## i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises as the value of future transactions, recognized monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund invests in financial instruments and enters into transactions that are denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, primarily in SAR. Consequently, the Fund is exposed to risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the fair value or future cash flows of the Fund's financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD.

The Fund's currency risk is managed on a timely basis by the Fund Manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. The Fund's currency positions and exposures are monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager

When the Fund Manager formulates a view on the future direction of foreign exchange rates and the potential impact on the Fund, the Fund Manager factors that into its portfolio allocation decisions. While the Fund has direct exposure to volatility in foreign exchange rates, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Fund invests, even if those companies' securities are denominated in USD. For that reason, the below sensitivity analysis may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Fund's net assets (equity) attributable to holders of redeemable units of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

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## 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## a) Market risk (continued)

## **Exposure**

At the reporting date, the carrying amount of the Fund's net financial assets and financial liabilities held in individual foreign currencies, expressed in USD and as a percentage of its net assets (equity), are as follows.

	31 Decemb	<b>31 December 2022</b>		per 2021
		% of net		% of net
<u>Currency</u>	Amount in USD	assets (equity)	Amount in USD	assets (equity)
SAR	5,792,459	7.97	2,906,531	3.42

### Sensitivity analysis

The table below sets out the decrease in net assets net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders in case currencies other than the functional currency is weakened by 0.50% relative to USD. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular commission rates, remain constant.

Effect in amounts of USD (decrease)

Currency	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
SAR	(28,962)	(14,533)
Effect in % of net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholo	ders (decrease)	
Currency	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>
SAR	(0.04)	(0.02)

Strengthening of currencies other than the functional currency relative to USD will result in an equal but opposite effect on the net assets (equity) attribute to Unitholders.

## ii) Cash flow and fair value commission rate risk

Commission rate risk arises from the possibility that the changes in commission rates will affect either the fair values or the future cash flows of financial instruments. The Fund holds fixed commission securities (sukuk) that exposes that Fund to fair value commission rate risk.

The Fund also holds variable commission sukuk that exposes the Fund to cash flow commission rate risk. The Fund Manager manages the Fund's risk exposures in order to optimize long term returns.

The portfolio management team of the Fund Manager monitors risk exposures on a daily basis.

If the commission rate risk is not in accordance with the Fund's terms and conditions, then the Fund Manager is required to rebalance the portfolio within a reasonable period of time of each determination of such occurrence.

A breakdown of the investments based on the type of commission rate on sukuk is as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>			31 December 2021		
	Cost Market value		Cost	Market value		
	In USD	In USD	%	In USD	In USD	<u>%</u>
Fixed rate	67,085,649	59,666,857	83.08	69,121,345	67,642,624	82.22
Floating rate	12,690,932	12,154,978	16.92	14,527,682	14,631,693	17.78
	79,776,581	71,821,835	100.00	83,649,027	82,274,317	100.00

(Amounts in USD)

## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## a) Market risk (continued)

## Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis reflects how net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

## Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

Management has determined that a fluctuation in commission rates of 100 basis points is reasonably possible, considering the economic environment in which the Fund operates. The table below sets out the effect on the Fund's net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders of a reasonably possible increase of 100 basis points in commission rate as at reporting date. The impact of such an increase or reduction has been estimated by calculating the fair value changes of the fixed commission rate sukuk and other fixed commission rate bearing assets. The impact is primarily from the decrease in the fair value of fixed-income sukuk. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The total sensitivity of equity is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

Effect in amounts of USD (decrease)

	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>			
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (reduction)	(3,228,740)	(3,286,284)			
Effect in % of net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (decre	ase)				
	31 December <u>2022</u> %	31 December <u>2021</u> %			
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (reduction)	(4.44)	(3.87)			
A reduction in commission rates of the same amount would have reamounts shown.	esulted in an oppos	site effect to the			
Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments					
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the income to a reasonably possible decrease of 100 basis points in commission rate, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the income is the effect of the assumed changes in special commission rates on the Fund's income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets held as at the year-end.					
Effect in amounts of USD (decrease)					
	31 December <u>2022</u>	31 December <u>2021</u>			
Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (reduction)	(28,290)	(25,899)			
Effect in % of net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (decrease)					
	31 December 2022 %	31 December <u>2021</u> %			

An increase in commission rates of the same amount would have resulted in an opposite effect to the amounts shown.

(0.04)

(0.09)

Net assets (equity) attributable to the Unitholders (reduction)

(Amounts in USD)

## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## a) Market risk (continued)

## iii) Other price risk

Other price risk' is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from commission rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. As at 31 December 2022, the Fund is not exposed to this risk.

## b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund. It arises principally from sukuk held and cash and cash equivalents.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and aggregates all elements of credit risk exposure such as individual obligor default risk, counter party risk and sector risk etc.

The Fund's policy over credit risk is to minimize its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties that meet the certain credit standards.

The Fund's credit risk is monitored on a regular basis by portfolio management team to ensure it is in line with the investment guidelines of the Fund.

The Fund's activities may give rise to settlement risk. "Settlement risk" as the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honor its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For the majority of transactions, the Fund mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through an independent global clearing system to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the component of the statement of financial position:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	414,552	2,244,162
Investments	71,821,835	82,274,317
Accrued commission income	688,201	631,860
Total exposure to credit risk	72,924,588	85,150,339

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. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with banks having sound credit ratings.

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## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## b) Credit risk (continued)

The Fund Manager reviews the credit concentration of debt securities held based on counterparties, economic sector and geographic location. The Fund's Sukuk investments are concentrated in the following economic sectors:

		31 December 2022				
			% of Fair value to total sukuk			
Economic sectors	Cost	Fair value	investment			
Banks	34,761,199	31,997,792	44.55			
Soverign	27,828,916	24,935,020	34.72			
Real Estate management	6,159,550	5,791,469	8.06			
Energy	6,173,750	5,672,527	7.90			
Electric	1,066,400	1,064,396	1.48			
Chemical	966,852	965,035	1.34			
Transportation	532,694	533,454	0.74			
Utilities	656,930	521,360	0.73			
Airlines	1,630,290	340,782	0.47			
Total	79,776,581	71,821,835	100.00			
		31 December 2021				
			% of Fair			
			value to total			
			sukuk			
Economic sectors	Cost	Fair value	investment			
Banking	42,600,416	42,603,656	51.78			
Sovereign	24,988,165	24,848,220	30.20			
Energy	4,399,355	4,371,520	5.32			
Utilities	3,783,354	3,762,126	4.57			
Industrials	2,548,689	2,511,084	3.05			
Food and Beverages	1,084,824	1,066,872	1.30			
Chemicals	992,593	991,677	1.21			
Airlines	1,930,872	809,564	0.98			
Communications	739,146	733,161	0.89			
Consumer Services	581,613	576,437	0.70			
Total	83,649,027	82,274,317	100.00			

A breakdown of the investments based on the type of issuer of those instruments is as follows:

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
Type of Issuers	Cost Fair Value fair USD USD value		Cost USD	Fair Value USD	% of fair value	
Government	44,137,551	38,361,659	53.41	48,167,995	46,836,544	56.93
Corporate	35,639,030	33,460,176	46.59	35,481,032	35,437,773	43.07
	79,776,581	71,821,835	100.00	83,649,027	82,274,317	100.00

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## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## b) Credit risk (continued)

The Fund's Sukuk investments are concentrated in the following geographical locations:

	31 December 2022				
Country of domicile	Cost	Fair value	% of Fair value to total sukuk investment		
Saudi Arabia	25,294,187	23,580,355	32.83		
UAE	21,642,405	19,763,572	27.52		
Bahrain	5,792,937	5,306,470	7.39		
Oman	4,653,039	4,435,190	6.18		
Indonesia	5,361,490	3,515,845	4.90		
UAE	3,130,250	3,004,250	4.18		
Kuwait	3,042,370	2,821,005	3.93		
Qatar	2,211,982	2,017,725	2.81		
Turkey	1,952,885	1,921,978	2.68		
Qatar	1,728,814	1,614,762	2.25		
Maldives	1,514,022	1,394,813	1.94		
Hong Kong	1,049,450	911,406	1.27		
Malaysia	1,208,500	887,364	1.24		
Pakistan	1,194,250	647,100	0.90		
Total	79,776,581	71,821,835	100.00		
		31 December 2021			
			% of Fair value to total sukuk		
Country of domicile	Cost	Fair value	investment		
United Arab Emirates	26,479,055	26,362,677	32.04		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	24,577,296	24,537,010	29.83		
State of Qatar	7,973,539	7,866,086	9.56		
Kingdom of Bahrain	6,821,091	6,765,755	8.22		
Sultanate of Oman	5,298,810	5,504,130	6.69		
Republic of Indonesia	5,361,489	4,173,507	5.07		
Kuwait	2,849,621	2,842,053	3.45		
Republic of Turkey	1,834,905	1,791,103	2.18		
Malaysia	1,208,499	1,215,649	1.48		
Hong Kong	1,049,448	1,017,095	1.24		
Maldives	195,274	199,252	0.24		
Total	83,649,027	82,274,317	100.00		

The Fund has not offset any financial asset and financial liability in the statement of financial position. The Fund does not have enforceable master netting or similar arrangement that covers similar financial instruments.

## Allowance for impairment

The Fund has investments in securities classified as FVTPL. Hence, no impairment allowance is recorded in these financial statements as per IFRS 9. The Fund's cash and cash equivalents are held mainly with counterparties having sound credit rating. Credit risk relating to this is not considered to be significant.

(Amounts in USD)

## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's policy and the Fund Manager's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stress conditions, including estimated redemptions of units, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Fund's reputation.

The Fund's terms and conditions provide for subscription and redemption of units on every Saudi business day and it is, therefore, exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting the Unitholder redemptions on these days. The Fund's financial liabilities primarily consist of payables which are expected to be settled within one month from the statement of financial position date.

The Fund Manager monitors liquidity requirements by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise, either through new subscriptions, liquidation of the investment portfolio or by taking short term loans.

The Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing predominantly in securities which are expected to be liquidated within short period of time.

The contractual maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Fund is as follows:

	Within 12 months	After 12 months	No fixed maturity	Total
As at 31 December 2022		-		
Cash and cash equivalents			414,552	414,552
Investments measured at FVTPL	4,611,631	67,210,204		71,821,835
Accrued special commission income	688,201			688,201
Total financial assets	5,299,832	67,210,204	414,552	72,924,588
Management fee payable	143,786			143,786
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	63,643			63,643
Total financial liabilities	207,429			207,429
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	No fixed maturity	Total
As at 31 December 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents			2,244,162	2,244,162
Investments measured at FVTPL	3,883,961	78,390,356		82,274,317
Accrued special commission income	631,860	<u></u> .		631,860
Total financial assets	4,515,821	78,390,356	2,244,162	85,150,339
Management fee payable	121,936			121,936
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	57,523	<u></u>		57,523
Total financial liabilities	179,459			179,459

(Amounts in USD)

## 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities either internally or externally at the Fund's service provider and from external factors other than credit, liquidity, currency and market risks such as those arising from the legal and regulatory requirements.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to unitholders

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control over operational risks rests with the Risk Management team. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standard for the management of operational risk, which encompasses the controls and processes at the service providers and the establishment of service levels with the service providers, in the following areas:

- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for:
  - appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
  - reconciliation and monitoring of transactions; and
  - periodic assessment of operational risks faced
- the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance if this is effective.

### 12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The Fund determines fair values of sukuk that are actively traded on debt markets at their average of last reported bid and ask prices. To the extent that sukuk securities are actively traded and valuation adjustment are not applied, they are categorized in level 1 of their fair value hierarchy. hence the Fund's investment measured at FVTPL have been categorized in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Fund determined fair value of investments in unlisted sukuk measured at FVTPL is determined based on the similar security external price. Therefore, the Fund classified them as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(Amounts in USD)

## 12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

## Carrying amounts and fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position. All fair value measurements below are recurring.

	31 December 2022				
	Carrying	Fair value			
Financial assets at fair value	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments	71,821,835	66,065,762	5,756,073		71,821,835
	31 December 2021				
	Carrying	Fair value			
Financial assets at fair value	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments	82,274,317	75,625,517	6,648,800		82,274,317

During the year, there were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy level.

Other financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, accrued special commission income, management fees payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts are approximate to their fair value due to their short-term nature. Cash and cash equivalents are classified under level 1, while the remaining financial assets and liabilities are classified under level 3.

### 13. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There is no event subsequent to the statement of financial position date which require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statement or notes thereto.

## 14. LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements was 31 December 2022 (2021: 31 December 2021).

## 15. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Fund Board on 6 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 28 March 2023).