

ALINMA SAUDI RIYAL LIQUIDITY FUND
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholders of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund (the "Fund") managed by Alinma Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") 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) ("the Code"), that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that are relevant to our audit of the Fund's financial statements and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with that Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information included in the Fund's 2023 Annual Report

The Fund Manager is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Fund's 2023 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Fund's 2023 annual report is expected to 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 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 Fund's 2023 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 that are endorsed by SOCPA and the applicable provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Board of Capital Market Authority, and the Fund's terms and conditions and the information memorandum, 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.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
To the Unitholders of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (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 ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 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, 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.

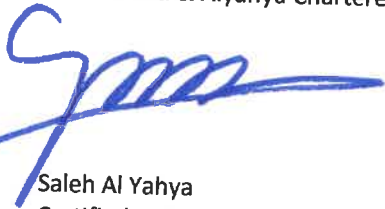
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
To the Unitholders of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements which describe that the Fund has not complied with the following requirements of Investment Funds Regulations, as at 31 December 2023:

- 1) As per Article 24 of the Investment Funds Regulations, the Fund Manager must appoint an independent custodian to take custody of the Fund's assets. However the cash balance amounting to SR 29.8 million was not held with the custodian of the Fund.
- 2) The Fund has not complied with the condition under Article 54(h) of the Investment Funds Regulations in relation to the Fund's liquidity, where the Fund, at all times, is required to maintain a liquidity of at least 10% of the Fund's net assets value.
- 3) The Fund has not complied with the condition under Article 54(g) of the Investment Funds Regulations in relation to the Fund's liquidity, where the Fund, must have a weighted average maturity date not exceeding 180 calendar days.

for Alluhaid & Alyahya Chartered Accountants



Saleh Al Yahya
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 473

Riyadh: 18 Ramadan 1445H
(28 March 2024)



Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 SR	2022 SR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	230,332,146	506,948,852
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	6	-	101,372,757
Financial assets at amortized cost	7	640,231,269	1,496,936,162
Accrued special commission income		1,680,556	1,559,333
TOTAL ASSETS		872,243,971	2,106,817,104
LIABILITIES			
Redemption payable		-	13,828,468
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8	1,491,590	2,333,278
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,491,590	16,161,746
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders of redeemable units		870,752,381	2,090,655,358
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		872,243,971	2,106,817,104
Redeemable units in issue (numbers)		69,900,961	174,962,957
Net asset value attributable to unitholders (SR)		12.46	11.95

The attached notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 SR	2022 SR
INCOME			
Special commission income		83,067,699	140,172,015
Gain from financial assets at FVTPL		1,041,339	10,700,592
TOTAL INCOME		84,109,038	150,872,607
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Management fees	9	(18,511,607)	(33,492,361)
Brokerage commission	9	(191,506)	(718,507)
Reversal of (charge for) expected credit loss	5, 7	641,138	(93,351)
Other operating expenses		(141,052)	(150,390)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(18,203,027)	(34,454,609)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		65,906,011	116,417,998
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		65,906,011	116,417,998

The attached notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 SR	2022 SR
Operating activities		
Net income for the year	65,906,011	116,417,998
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Gain from financial assets at FVTPL	(1,041,339)	(10,700,592)
Special commission income	(83,067,699)	(140,172,015)
(Reversal of) charge for expected credit loss	(641,138)	93,351
	<u>(18,844,165)</u>	<u>(34,361,258)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	102,414,096	1,275,036,191
Decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	847,899,928	5,294,402,517
(Decrease) increase in redemption payable	(13,828,468)	11,015,197
Decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(841,688)	(862,930)
	<u>916,799,703</u>	<u>6,545,229,717</u>
Special commission income received	92,392,579	158,908,070
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>1,009,192,282</u>	<u>6,704,137,787</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of units	2,078,385,733	5,628,140,735
Payments against redemption of units	(3,364,194,721)	(12,001,896,026)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(1,285,808,988)</u>	<u>(6,373,755,291)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(276,616,706)</u>	<u>330,382,496</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	<u>506,948,852</u>	<u>176,566,356</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>230,332,146</u>	<u>506,948,852</u>

The attached notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 SR	2022 SR
EQUITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,090,655,358	8,347,992,651
Comprehensive income:		
Net income for the year	65,906,011	116,417,998
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	65,906,011	116,417,998
CHANGE FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS	2,156,561,369	8,464,410,649
Proceeds from issuance of units	2,078,385,733	5,628,140,735
Payments against redemption of units	(3,364,194,721)	(12,001,896,026)
Net change from unit transactions	(1,285,808,988)	(6,373,755,291)
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	870,752,381	2,090,655,358
REDEEMABLE UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Transactions in redeemable units for the year are summarised as follows:		
	2023 Units	2022 Units
UNITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	174,962,957	713,494,166
Units issued during the year	171,088,667	477,530,357
Units redeemed during the year	(276,150,663)	(1,016,061,566)
Net decrease in units	(105,061,996)	(538,531,209)
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	69,900,961	174,962,957

The attached notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund (Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity fund, (the "Fund"), is an open-ended fund created under an agreement between Alinma Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), a subsidiary of Alinma Bank (the "Bank") and investors (the "Unitholders") in the Fund, in accordance with CMA regulations and Shariah rules issued by the Shariah board of the Fund Manager.

The Fund is designed for investors seeking capital preservation and high liquidity through exposure to Shariah compliant products. All income is reinvested in the Fund and is reflected in the unit price.

The Capital Market Authority ("CMA") granted approval for the establishment of the Fund in its letter number 2010/7487/5 dated 21 Ramadan 1431H (corresponding to 31 August 2010). The Fund commenced its operations on 26 Muharram 1432H (corresponding to 1 January 2011).

The Fund is managed by Alinma Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), a closed joint stock company with commercial registration number 1010269764, licensed by the Capital Market Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("CMA") under license number 09134-37.

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

The Fund has appointed Riyadh Capital Company (the "Custodian") to act as its custodian. The fees of the custodian are paid by the Fund.

2 REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Investment Fund Regulations (the "Regulations") issued by the CMA detailing requirements for all Investment Funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

As of 31 December 2023, the Fund has not complied with the following Articles of the Regulations:

- 1) The Fund has cash balance held with the Banks amounting to 29.8m. This investment is not held by the custodian and this is in non-compliance of the Article 24 of the Regulations which states that the Fund Manager must appoint an independent custodian to take custody of all the Fund's assets.
- 2) The Fund's liquidity as at 31 December 2023 was 9.37% due to redemptions exercised as of 31 December 2023. The liquidity was raised back to 10% subsequent to the year end. This construed as a passive breach in accordance with the Article 54 of the Regulations which states that the fund has to maintain a liquidity of at least 10% of the Fund's net assets value at all times.
- 3) As of 31 December 2023, the average maturity date of the Funds assets has exceeded 180 days.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncement that are endorsed by the Saudi Organisation for Chartered and Professional Accountants, (collectively hereafter referred to as IFRS as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention using the accrual basis of accounting except for financial assets held at FVTPL which are measured at fair value.

The Fund Manager has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The Fund presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity based on the Fund Manager's intention and perceived ability to recover/settle the majority of assets/liabilities of the corresponding financial statement line item. An analysis regarding 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 11.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Fund Manager to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

3.2 Standards and amendments to existing standards effective from 1 January 2023

The Fund applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (unless otherwise stated).

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. IFRS 17 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

The new standard had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. .

The amendments have had an impact on the Fund's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Fund's financial statements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the consolidated financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.3 New Standards and amendments to existing standards effective from 1 January 2024

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

<u>Standards / amendments to standards / interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
<i>Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale-and-Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024
<i>Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
<i>Supplier Finance Agreements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7</i>	1 January 2024
<i>Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21</i>	1 January 2025

3.4 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals ("SR"), which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest SR.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of current account with bank and Murabaha deposits, if any, with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.6 Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through income statement) are initially recognized on trade date at which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. For all other financial assets and financial liabilities transaction costs are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.6 *Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)*

i) *Financial assets (continued)*

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets held for trading

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

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

Held-for-trading assets are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net trading income. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net trading income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Fund's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents, Murabaha, Sukuks and accrued special commission income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes investments in mutual funds which the Fund had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.6 Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Fund's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

Impairment

The Fund considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1');
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2'); and
- 'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. However, none of the Fund's financial assets fall into this category.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognized for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for the second and third category. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets at amortised costs, the Fund applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Fund evaluates whether the financial assets at amortised cost is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Fund reassesses the internal credit rating of the financial asset at amortised cost. In addition, the Fund considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Fund's financial assets at amortised cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents and dividend receivables. It is the Fund's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Fund uses the ratings from the Credit Rating Agency both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.6 Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Fund's financial liabilities include redemption payable, management and administration fees payable and other liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. This is the category most relevant to the Fund. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to redemption payable and other current liabilities.

Derecognition

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

iii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

3.7 Fair value measurement

The Fund measures financial instruments such as equity instruments at fair value at each balance sheet 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 fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.7 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are discussed in note 10.

3.8 Accrued expenses

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

3.9 Redeemable units

Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

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

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.9 Redeemable units (continued)

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

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

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

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, issuance or cancellation of the Fund's own equity instruments

3.10 Net assets value per unit

The net assets value per unit disclosed in the statement of financial position is calculated by dividing the net assets value of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the period end.

3.11 Management fees, custodian fees and other expenses

The Fund's expenses include management fee, custody fee and other expenses. These expenses are recognised on accrual basis and are based on predetermined rates as specified in the Terms and Conditions of the Fund. Detailed policies are as follows:

Management fee

The Fund Manager charges the Fund, on every valuation day, a management fee at an annual rate of 20% (2022: 20%) of the Fund's net return. These charges are calculated and accrued on each valuation day.

Custody fee

The Fund accrues the custody fee expense at an annual rate of 0.01% (2022: 0.01%) of the net assets value at the end of each valuation day. The fund also accrues additional custody and other charges as per agreed terms with Custodian.

Other expenses

The Fund Manager recovers from the Fund any other expense incurred on behalf of the Fund as per Terms and Conditions of the Fund.

3.12 Zakat and income tax

Fund is not liable to pay any zakat or income tax which are considered to be the obligation of the Unitholders and are as such not provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the amount can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts and taxes.

Finance income on financial assets at amortized cost, i.e., Sukuk and Murabaha deposits, is calculated using the effective yield basis and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Finance income is calculated by applying the effective commission rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset i.e. after deduction of the loss allowance.

Gain on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL are determined on a weighted average cost basis.

Dividend income is recognized in statement of profit or loss when declared (i.e., when the Fund's right to receive the dividend is established).

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Fund makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates, by definition, may differ from the related actual results.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

Going concern

The Board of Director, in conjunction with the Fund Manager has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as going concern and 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 going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continued to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of ECL requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows for financial assets at amortised cost, when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- i) Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- ii) Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- iii) Establishing the number and relative weights of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- iv) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Fund measures its investments in equity instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

For all financial instruments not traded in an active market, if any, 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 statement of financial position date.

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2022 SR
Cash at bank – current account	767,689	3,320,826
Cash in investment account	29,841,247	53,673,732
Murabaha deposits (i)	200,000,000	450,000,000
	<u>230,608,936</u>	<u>506,994,558</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (“ECL”) (note 5.1)	(276,790)	(45,706)
	<u>230,332,146</u>	<u>506,948,852</u>

- (i) Murabaha deposit is placed with banks operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and GCC countries with original maturity of 3 months or less and carries an average special commission income rate of 6.38% per annum (31 December 2022: 5.60% per annum).

5.1 Allowance for expected credit loss

The movement in allowance of ECL on cash and cash equivalents during the year is as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2022 SR
At the beginning of the year	45,706	404
Charge for allowance for ECL	231,084	45,302
	<u>276,790</u>	<u>45,706</u>

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL comprised of investment in public funds that are registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Cost (SR)	Market value (SR)	Cost (SR)	Market value (SR)
Investment in public funds	-	-	99,187,535	101,372,757

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Sukuks (i)	545,000,000	810,000,000
Murabaha deposits (i)	90,000,000	673,131,013
Accrued special commission income	6,034,009	15,480,111
	<u>641,034,009</u>	<u>1,498,611,124</u>
Less: Allowance for ECL (note 7.1)	(802,740)	(1,674,962)
	<u>640,231,269</u>	<u>1,496,936,162</u>

- (i) This represents Sukuks issued by counterparties operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with original maturities between 2 and 10 years and carries an average special commission income rate of 5.89% per annum (31 December 2022: 5.11% per annum).
- (ii) This represents Murabaha deposits placed with several banks operating in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries with original maturities of 1 year and carried an average special commission income rate of 6.53% per annum (31 December 2022: 4.36% per annum).

7.1 Allowance for expected credit loss

The movement in allowance of ECL on financial assets at amortised cost during the year is as follows:

	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
At the beginning of the year	1,674,962	1,626,913
(Reversal of) charge for allowance for ECL	(872,222)	48,049
	<u>802,740</u>	<u>1,674,962</u>

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

8 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Accrued management fee (note 9.2)	970,034	1,727,397
Accrued custody fee	174,047	177,147
Other current liabilities	347,509	428,734
	1,491,590	2,333,278

9 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH REPLATED PARTY

In ordinary course of activities, the Fund transacts business with related parties. The related party transactions are governed by limit set by the terms and conditions. All related party transactions are disclosed to the Fund Board of Director.

Related parties of the Fund include the Fund Manager, the Bank, entities related to the Bank and the Fund Manager and any party that has the ability to control other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial or operational decisions.

a) Management fees

The Fund Manager is responsible for the overall management of the Fund's activities. The Fund Manager charges management fee at the rate of 20% that are calculated twice a week based on the net assets of the Fund.

b) Brokerage expense

The Fund Manager charges 0.01% brokerage fees on the purchase and sales transactions of financial assets at FVTPL.

c) Board of Directors remuneration

The Board of Directors are allowed maximum remuneration of SR 12,000 for all board members in one year. During the year, Board remuneration was charged amounting to SR 12,000 for 3 directors (2022: SR 12,000 for 3 directors).

9.1 Related party transactions

The following are the details of the significant transactions with related parties during the year:

<i>Name of related party</i>	<i>Nature of relationship</i>	<i>Nature of transactions</i>	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Alinma Bank	Parent Company	Special commission income on Murabaha deposits	-	7,214,772
		Special commission income on sukuks	9,069,729	6,750,000
Alinma Investment Company	Fund Manager	Management fees	18,511,607	33,492,361
		Brokerage fees	191,506	718,507
Board of Director	Members of Board of Director	Fund Board fees	12,000	12,000

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
(Managed by Alinma Investment Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

9 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH REPLATED PARTY (continued)

9.2 Related party balances

Year end balances receivable (payable) arising from transactions with related parties are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of balances	31 December	31 December
			2023	2022
			SR	SR
Alinma Bank	Parent Company of Fund Manager	Cash at bank	767,689	3,320,826
Alinma Investment Company	Fund Manager	Management fees payable (note 8)	(970,034)	(1,727,397)

(i) As at 31 December 2023, Fund Manager held nil units (31 December 2022: 671,219 units) of the Fund.

10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Fund's activities are exposed to variety of financial risks such as: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund Manager has in place policies and procedures to identify risks affecting the Fund's investments and to ensure that such risks are addressed as soon as possible, which include conducting a risk assessment at least once a year.

The Fund Manager also applies a prudent spread of risk while taking into consideration the Fund's investment policies and the terms and conditions. Furthermore, the Fund Manager shall make every effort to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet any anticipated recovery request. The Board of the Fund plays a role in ensuring that the Fund Manager fulfils its responsibilities to the benefit of the unitholders in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations and the terms and conditions of the Fund.

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) Special commission rate risk

Special commission rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in market special commission rates will affect future profitability or the fair value of the financial instruments. The Fund is subject to special commission rate risk on its special commission bearing assets.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in special commission income on financial instruments affected with all other variables held constant. There is no sensitivity effect on other comprehensive income (OCI) as the Fund has no assets designated as fair value through other comprehensive income or hedging instruments. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the below sensitivity analysis and the difference could be significant.

	Impact on profit or loss	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	SR	SR
Change in profit rate:		
1% increase	8,350,000	19,948,800
1% decrease	(8,350,000)	(19,948,800)

The Fund Manager seeks to limit its special commission risk by monitoring it's financial assets at amortised cost.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

10.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

10.1.1 Market risk

b) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. The Fund's management believe that there is a minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuation as the majority of monetary assets and liabilities are in Saudi Riyals. Further, the Fund's foreign currency transactions are primarily in GCC currencies, which does not have major fluctuations, hence the impact of foreign exchange gains and losses are not significant.

c) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than foreign currency and commission rate movements.

The price risk arises primarily from uncertainty about the future prices of the financial instruments that the Fund holds. The Fund Manager closely monitors the price movement of its financial instruments listed on stock exchange. The Fund manages the risk through diversification of its investment portfolio by investing in various mutual funds.

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund's financial assets at FVTPL are subject to price risk. According to the Fund's management, the effect on the statement of comprehensive income as a result of a change in fair value of financial assets due to a reasonable possible change in the net assets value, with all other variables held constant is as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> 2023	<i>31 December</i> 2022
	SR	SR
5% increase	-	5,068,638
5% decrease	-	(5,068,638)

10.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in realizing funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities.

The Fund's terms and conditions provide for subscriptions and redemptions of units throughout the week and the Fund is therefore, exposed to the liquidity risk of not meeting unitholder redemptions. The Fund's securities are considered to be readily realizable and they can be liquidated at any time. However, the Fund Manager has established certain liquidity guidelines for the Fund and monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise, either through new subscriptions, liquidation of the investment portfolio or by obtaining financing from the related parties of the Fund.

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.

10.1.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Fund does not have a formal internal grading mechanism.

Credit risk is managed and controlled by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. Credit risks are generally managed on the basis of external credit ratings of the counterparties. The Fund Manager seeks to limit its credit risk by monitoring credit exposure and by dealing with reputed counterparties.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
10.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

10.1.3 Credit risk (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position:

	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2022 SR
Financial assets at amortised cost	640,231,269	1,496,936,162
Cash and cash equivalents	230,232,146	506,948,852
Accrued special commission income	1,680,556	1,559,333
	<u>872,143,971</u>	<u>2,005,444,347</u>

The Fund's bank balance is held with a local bank, which is the Parent Company of the Fund Manager, having sound credit ratings as at reporting date. The Fund measures credit risk and expected credit losses using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management considers both historical analysis and forward-looking information in determining any expected credit loss. The ECL disclosure is included in note 5 and 7.

10.2 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units. The amount of net asset attributable to holders of redeemable units can change significantly on each valuation day, as the Fund is subject to subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders on every valuation day, as well as changes resulting from the Fund's performance. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong net asset base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to monitor the level of subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.

The Fund Board and the Fund Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to redeemable unitholders.

10.3 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management believes that the fair value of all financial assets and liabilities that are classified as amortized cost and at the reporting date approximate their carrying values owing to their short-term tenure and the fact that these are readily realizable. These are all classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between various levels of fair value hierarchy during the current year or prior year.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2023

11 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>As at 31 December 2023</i>	<i>Within 12 months (SR)</i>	<i>After 12 months (SR)</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	230,332,146	-	230,332,146
Financial assets at amortized cost	94,451,364	545,779,905	640,231,269
Accrued special commission income	1,680,556	-	1,680,556
TOTAL ASSETS	326,464,066	545,779,905	872,243,971
LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,491,590	-	1,491,590
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,491,590	-	1,491,590
<i>As at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Within 12 months (SR)</i>	<i>After 12 months (SR)</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	506,948,852	-	506,948,852
Financial assets at FVTPL	101,372,757	-	101,372,757
Investments at amortized cost	685,584,926	811,351,236	1,496,936,162
Accrued interest on Murabaha deposit and sukuk	1,559,333	-	1,559,333
TOTAL ASSETS	1,295,465,868	811,351,236	2,106,817,104
LIABILITIES			
Redemption payable	13,828,468	-	13,828,468
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,333,278	-	2,333,278
TOTAL LIABILITIES	16,161,746	-	16,161,746

12 CONTINGENCIES

There are no contingencies as at the reporting date.

13 LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day for the purpose of the preparation of these financial statements is 31 December 2023 (2022: 31 December 2022)

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2023

14 UNIT VALUE RECONCILIATION

In accordance with CMA circular no. 1/6/1872/17 dated 13 Rabi Al-Thani 1439H (corresponding to 31 December 2017), the CMA Board decided on 10 Rabi Al-Thani 1439H (corresponding to 28 December 2017) to restrict the recording of expected credit losses calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 only for the purpose of the investment fund's financial statements.

Adjustment of the unit price calculated according to the applicable financial reporting framework alongside with the unit price calculated for the purpose of unit transactions is as set out below:

	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2022 SR
Unit price calculated in accordance with the financial statements	12.46	11.95
Effect of ECL (i)	0.02	0.01
Unit price calculated for trading	12.48	11.96

- (i) The adjustment represents the impact of the expected credit loss calculated as per IFRS 9 related to financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

15 ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

The Ministry of Finance has issued a resolution ("MR") numbered 29791, dated 9th Jumada Al-Awwal 1444 H (corresponding to 3 December 2022) publishing certain zakat filing rules to be complied by investment funds in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, applicable for the financial year 2024. According to the MR the Fund is not subject to zakat or tax, however, will be required to file certain financial information with Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") commencing 1 January 2023. The filing with ZATCA is due by 30 April 2024.

16 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no events subsequent to the reporting date which require adjustments of or disclosure in the financial statements or notes thereto.

17 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 Ramadan 1445H (corresponding to 28 March 2024).