

ALINMA ENAYAH ENDOWMENT FUND
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholders of Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund (the "Fund") managed by Alinma Capital Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") 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 are 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 2024 Annual Report

The Fund Manager is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Fund's 2024 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Fund's 2024 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 2024 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 Accounting Standards 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 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 Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)****Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

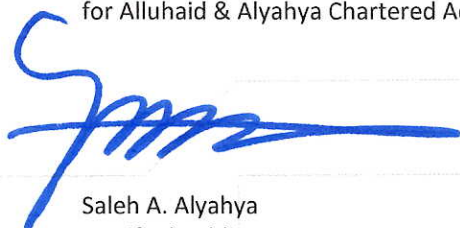
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

for Alluhaid & Alyahya Chartered Accountants



Saleh A. Alyahya
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 473

Riyadh: 26 Ramadan 1446H
(26 March 2025)



Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 SR	2023 SR
ASSETS			
Bank balance		167,256	558,288
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	5	14,245,574	13,508,050
Financial assets at amortized cost	6	8,679,780	9,913,259
Advance for acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	5	1,069,545	-
Dividend receivables		5,535	-
TOTAL ASSETS		24,167,690	23,979,597
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Payable against purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	5	27,289	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	7	221,009	180,517
TOTAL LIABILITIES		248,298	180,517
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders of redeemable units		23,919,392	23,799,080
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		24,167,690	23,979,597
Redeemable units in issue (numbers)		1,821,723	1,807,839
Net asset value attributable to unit holders (SR)		13.13	13.16

The attached notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 SR	2023 SR
INCOME			
Income from financial assets at FVTPL	5	652,165	2,191,483
Special commission income		608,192	497,016
Dividend income		205,417	301,239
TOTAL INCOME		1,465,774	2,989,738
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Management fees	8	(223,140)	(195,042)
Other operating expenses		(88,709)	(100,717)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(311,849)	(295,759)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,153,925	2,693,979
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,153,925	2,693,979

The attached notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 SR	2023 SR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	1,153,925	2,693,979
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Income from financial assets at FVTPL	(652,165)	(2,191,483)
Special commission income	(608,192)	(497,016)
Dividend income	(205,417)	(301,239)
Charge for (reversal of) expected credit loss	488	(65)
	(311,361)	(295,824)
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	(85,359)	780,039
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at amortised cost	1,275,684	(2,301,413)
(Increase) decrease in receivable for acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	(1,069,545)	728,730
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	40,492	(23,162)
Increase in payable against purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	27,289	
	(122,800)	(1,111,630)
Dividends received	199,882	301,239
Special commission income received	565,499	419,078
	642,581	(391,313)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from units issued	182,704	224,469
Distributions to beneficiary (note 11)	(1,216,317)	(723,662)
	(1,033,613)	(499,193)
NET DECREASE IN BANK BALANCE	(391,032)	(890,506)
Bank balance at beginning of the year	558,288	1,448,794
BANK BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	167,256	558,288

The attached notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 SR	2023 SR
EQUITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	23,799,080	21,604,294
Comprehensive income:		
Net income for the year	1,153,925	2,693,979
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,153,925	2,693,979
Distributions to beneficiary (note 11)	(1,216,317)	(723,662)
	23,736,688	23,574,611
CHANGE FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Proceeds from units issued	182,704	224,469
Net change from unit transactions	182,704	224,469
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	23,919,392	23,799,080
REDEEMABLE UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Transactions in redeemable units for the year are summarised as follows:		
	2024 Units	2023 Units
UNITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,807,839	1,790,307
Units issued during the year	13,884	17,532
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,821,723	1,807,839

The attached notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund (Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund, (the "Fund"), is an open-ended Shariah compliant public fund created under an agreement between Alinma Capital Company (the "Fund Manager"), a subsidiary of Alinma Bank (the "Bank"), and "Enayah Charity" operating under King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre" (the "Beneficiary"), in accordance with the Capital Market Authority (the "CMA") regulations.

The Fund aims to enhance the developmental role of private endowments in supporting health care services, by developing the endowed assets of the Fund and investing them in a way that achieves principle of social solidarity. The Fund Manager will invest in the financial assets and distribute a percentage of the proceeds (endowment yields) on a periodic basis to the endowment distribution channels specified by the Fund (i.e., Health care and medical services). The beneficiary is committed to disbursement of endowment yields in health care and medical services.

The CMA granted approval for the establishment of the Fund in its letter number 18-4234-5-3 dated 27 Ramadan 1439H (corresponding to 11 June 2018). The Fund commenced its operations on 23 Safar 1440H (corresponding to 1 November 2018). The Fund has also obtained approval from General Authority of Awqaf through its letter number 5/1/116 dated 8 Ramadan 1439H (corresponding to 23 May 2018) for raising public subscription for endowments. In dealing with the Unitholders, the Fund Manager considers the Fund as an independent accounting unit. Accordingly, the Fund Manager prepares separate financial statements for the Fund. Furthermore, the Enayah Charity is considered to be the beneficial owner of the assets of the Fund.

The Fund is managed by Alinma Capital Company (the "Fund Manager"), a closed joint stock company with commercial registration number 1010269764, licensed by the CMA 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.

Inmaa Alenaya limited Company, a limited liability company with commercial registration number 1010568508, has been established and approved by CMA as a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") for the beneficial interests of the Fund.

The Fund has appointed NOMW Capital Company for Financial Consultant (the "Custodian") to act as its custodian. The fees of the custodian are paid by the Fund. The Custodian owns 99% of the shares in the SPV and 1% is held by the Fund Manager.

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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

3.1 Basis of preparation

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

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 10.

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Fund applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (unless otherwise stated).

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Agreement

The amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee used in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced whereby an entity must disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

3.3 Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

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 and endorsed by SOCPA.

Standards / amendments to standards / interpretations

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of exchangeability

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

IFRS 18: Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Effective date

1 January 2025

1 January 2026

1 January 2027

1 January 2027

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

3.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash with a bank and other short-term highly liquid investments, if any, with maturities of three months or less from the purchase date.

3.5 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.

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.

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 measured at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (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 bank balance, investments in Murabaha deposits and sukuks and advance for acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL.

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 investment in listed equities and units of mutual funds.

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.

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

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

i) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

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 bank balance, Murabaha deposits, Sukuks and advances against acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL. 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.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Fund's financial liabilities includes 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:

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

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

i) Financial liabilities (continued)

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 and other comprehensive income.

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.

3.6 Fair value measurement

The Fund measures financial instruments such as listed equities and units of mutual funds 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 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.

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.

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.7 Fair value measurement (continued)

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 5.

3.7 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

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.

Alinma Enayah Endowment Fund
(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (continued)

3.8 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 year end.

3.9 Management fees, custodian fees and other expenses

Management fees, administration fees, custodian fees and other expenses are charged at rates / amounts within limits mentioned in terms and conditions of the Fund.

3.10 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.

3.11 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, excluding discounts and taxes.

Special commission 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 sold are determined on a weighted average cost basis.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL for the year and from reversal of the prior year's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments, which were realised in the reporting year.

Dividend income is recognized in the 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 IFRS Accounting 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Impairment of financial instruments

The measurement of ECL requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values 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.

Fair value measurement

The Fund measures its investments in listed equity and units of mutual funds 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. The Fund holds listed equity investments, public and private funds which are fair valued using the market price and net assets value, respectively, as of the reporting date. Fair values of those financial instruments are disclosed in note 5.

5 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

Financial assets classified at FVTPL comprised of investments in listed equities, units of public and private mutual funds as detailed below and are registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Cost	Market	Cost	Market
	(SR)	value	(SR)	value
	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)	(SR)
Discretionary equity portfolio (i)	8,326,558	8,987,729	7,001,457	8,687,283
Private funds	1,810,618	2,206,351	1,941,460	1,943,205
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	2,254,472	1,799,645	1,747,679	2,313,014
Public fund	1,247,167	1,251,849	551,048	564,548
	<u>13,638,815</u>	<u>14,245,574</u>	<u>11,241,644</u>	<u>13,508,050</u>

- (i) This represents amount invested in a discretionary portfolio which comprised of equities listed on Tadawul.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

5 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL (continued)

The income from financial assets at FVTPL during the year amounted to SR 652,165 (31 December 2023: SR 2,191,483).

As of 31 December 2024, there are advances paid against acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL for purchase of listed equities shares and units of private funds amounting to SR 558,045 and SR 511,500, respectively (31 December 2023: SR nil). Further, As of 31 December 2024, there are payable against acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL amounting to SR 27,289 (31 December 2023: SR nil) related to acquisition of equity securities.

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	<i>31 December 2024 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2023 SR</i>
Murabaha deposit (i)	4,255,728	5,531,412
Sukuks (ii)	4,114,000	4,114,000
Accrued special commission income	317,437	274,744
	<u>8,687,165</u>	<u>9,920,156</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") (note 6.1)	<u>(7,385)</u>	<u>(6,897)</u>
	<u><u>8,679,780</u></u>	<u><u>9,913,259</u></u>

(i) This represents Murabaha deposits placed with banks operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other GCC countries with original maturity within 1 year and carries an average special commission income rate of 6.00% per annum (31 December 2023: 6.55% per annum).

(ii) This represents Sukuks issued by a counterparties operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with original maturities between 2 to 49 years, and carries an average special commission income rate of 5.78% per annum (31 December 2023: 5.78% per annum).

The remaining maturity of these sukuk are as follows:

	<i>As at 31 December 2024 SR</i>	<i>% of value</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2023 SR</i>	<i>% of value</i>
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	3,000,000	72.92%	3,000,000	72.92%
More than 5 years	1,114,000	27.08%	1,114,000	27.08%
	<u>4,114,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>4,114,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

6.1 Allowance for expected credit loss

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

	<i>31 December 2024 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2023 SR</i>
At the beginning of the year	6,897	6,962
Charge for (reversal of) ECL	488	(65)
At the end of the year	<u><u>7,385</u></u>	<u><u>6,897</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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7 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<i>31 December</i> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Accrued management fees (note 8)	104,483	15,183
Accrued custody fees	26,750	26,431
Accrued Fund board fees (note 8)	-	78,589
Other accruals and liabilities (i)	89,776	60,314
	221,009	180,517

(i) Other accruals and liabilities mainly include payable in respect of professional fees and admin fees.

8 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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 annual rate of 0.75% that are calculated twice a week based on the net assets value of the Fund.

b) Board of Directors remuneration

Each independent member of the Board of Directors is allowed a maximum remuneration of SR 20,000 in a year. During the year, Board remuneration was charged amounting to SR 3,169 (31 December 2023: SR 3,397) for 2 board members.

8.1 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>	<i>31 December</i> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Alinma Bank	Parent Company of Fund Manager	Special commission on sukuk	55,391	146,769
Alinma Capital Company	Fund Manager	Management fees	(223,140)	(195,042)
Fund Board	Board members	Fund Board fees	(3,169)	(3,397)

8.2 Related party balances

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

<i>Name of related party</i>	<i>Nature of balances</i>	<i>31 December</i> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Alinma Bank	Sukuks	1,010,000	1,010,000
Alinma Capital Company	Management fees payable (note 7)	(104,483)	(15,183)
	Murabaha deposits	-	2,857,855
Fund Board	Fund Board fee (note 7)	-	(78,589)

(i) As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Alinma Bank held 100,000 units of the Fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

9 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 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.

9.1.1 Market risk

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.

	<i>Impact on profit or loss</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Change in profit rate:		
1% increase	83,697	96,454
1% decrease	(83,697)	(96,454)

The Fund Manager actively monitors the special commission income rate developments and manages the risk accordingly.

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 industry sectors.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

9 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

9.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

9.1.1 Market risk (continued)

c) Price risk (continued)

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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a result of a change in fair value of equity instruments due to a reasonable possible change in equity indices and net assets value of the mutual fund, with all other variables held constant is as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> <i>2024</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2023</i> <i>SR</i>
5% increase	743,779	675,402
5% decrease	(743,779)	(675,402)

9.1.2 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 at each NAV date, 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.

9.1.3 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.

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

	<i>31 December</i> <i>2024</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2023</i> <i>SR</i>
Financial assets at amortised cost	8,679,780	9,913,259
Advance for acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	1,069,545	-
Bank balance	167,256	558,288
Dividend receivables	5,535	-
	<u>9,922,116</u>	<u>10,471,547</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

9 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

9.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

9.1.3 Credit risk (continued)

The Fund's bank balance is held with the Bank, 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 6.

9.2 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.

9.3 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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 recognised in the statement of financial position.

	<i>Level 1</i> SR	<i>Level 2</i> SR	<i>Level 3</i> SR	<i>Total</i> SR
<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>				
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>10,787,374</u>	<u>3,458,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,245,574</u>
<i>As at 31 December 2023</i>				
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>11,000,297</u>	<u>2,507,753</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,508,050</u>

The value of financial assets at FVTPL amounting to SR 10,787,374 (31 December 2023: SR 11,000,297) are based on quoted market prices listed in Tadawul and are therefore classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The value of financial assets at FVTPL amounting to SR 3,458,200 (31 December 2023: SR 2,507,753) are based on the net assets value of the mutual fund and therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Management believes that the fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities are classified at market value and at the reporting date approximate their carrying values owing to their short-term tenure and the fact that these are readily liquid. 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 or prior year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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10 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>Within 12 months - Current (SR)</i>	<i>After 12 months - Non-current (SR)</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
ASSETS			
Bank balance	167,256	-	167,256
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,245,574	-	14,245,574
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,571,167	4,108,613	8,679,780
Receivable for acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	1,069,545	-	1,069,545
Dividend receivables	5,535	-	5,535
TOTAL ASSETS	20,059,077	4,108,613	24,167,690
LIABILITIES			
Payable against purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	27,289	-	27,289
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	221,009	-	221,009
TOTAL LIABILITIES	248,298	-	248,298
<i>As at 31 December 2023</i>			
ASSETS			
Bank balance	558,288	-	558,288
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,508,050	-	13,508,050
Financial assets at amortized cost	5,794,069	4,119,190	9,913,259
TOTAL ASSETS	19,860,407	4,119,190	23,979,597
LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	180,517	-	180,517
TOTAL LIABILITIES	180,517	-	180,517

11 DISTRIBUTION TO BENEFICIARY

As per the terms and conditions of the Fund, the Fund's Board of Directors has approved distributions for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounting to SR 1,216,317 (31 December 2023: SR 723,662).

12 CONTINGENCIES

In the opinion of the Fund Manager there are no contingencies as at the reporting date.

13 ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

The Ministry of Finance has issued a resolution ("MR") numbered 29791, dated 9 Jumada Al-Awwal 1444H (corresponding to 3 December 2022) publishing certain zakat filing rules to be complied by investment funds in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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"). The filing with ZATCA is due by 30 April 2025.

14 LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day for the purpose of the preparation of these financial statements is 31 December 2024 (2023: 31 December 2023).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

16 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 Ramadan 1446H (corresponding to 25 March 2025).