

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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 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 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:

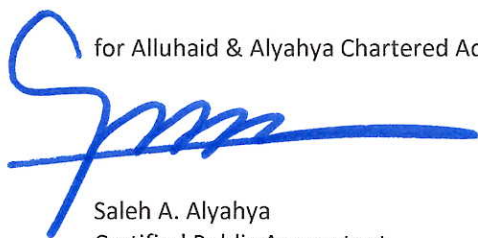
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**To the Unitholders of Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity Fund****(Managed by Alinma Capital Company)****Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements which describes that the Fund has not complied with Article 24 of the Investment Funds Regulations. As per the requirements of article 24 of the Investment Funds Regulations, the Fund Manager must appoint an independent custodian to take the custody of the Fund's assets. However, the cash balance amounting to SR 21.6 million (31 December 2023: SR 29.8 million) was not held with the custodian of the Fund.

for Alluhaid & Alyahya Chartered Accountants



Saleh A. Alyahya
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 473

Riyadh: 26 Ramadan 1446H
(26 March 2025)



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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 SR	2023 SR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	441,951,915	230,332,146
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	6	188,867,743	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	7	1,005,033,170	640,231,269
Accrued special commission income		213,861	1,680,556
TOTAL ASSETS		1,636,066,689	872,243,971
LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8	1,259,392	1,491,590
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,259,392	1,491,590
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders of redeemable units		1,634,807,297	870,752,381
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,636,066,689	872,243,971
Redeemable units in issue (numbers)		124,248,228	69,900,961
Net asset value attributable to unitholders (SR)		13.16	12.46

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

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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			
Special commission income		64,659,065	83,067,699
Income from financial assets at FVTPL	6	8,867,743	1,041,339
TOTAL INCOME		73,526,808	84,109,038
EXPENSES			
Management fees	9	(6,703,237)	(18,511,607)
Brokerage commission	9	(142,157)	(191,506)
Reversal of expected credit loss ("ECL")	5, 7	162,185	641,138
Other expenses		(153,149)	(141,052)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(6,836,358)	(18,203,027)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		66,690,450	65,906,011
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		66,690,450	65,906,011

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

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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	66,690,450	65,906,011
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Income from financial assets at FVTPL	(8,867,743)	(1,041,339)
Special commission income	(64,659,065)	(83,067,699)
Reversal of expected credit loss	(162,185)	(641,138)
	<u>(6,998,543)</u>	<u>(18,844,165)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at FVTPL	(180,000,000)	102,414,096
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	(360,355,580)	847,899,928
Decrease in redemption payable	-	(13,828,468)
Decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(232,198)	(841,688)
	<u>(547,586,321)</u>	<u>916,799,703</u>
Special commission income received	61,841,624	92,392,579
	<u>(485,744,697)</u>	<u>1,009,192,282</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of units	2,508,917,416	2,078,385,733
Payments against redemption of units	(1,811,552,950)	(3,364,194,721)
	<u>697,364,466</u>	<u>(1,285,808,988)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>697,364,466</u>	<u>(1,285,808,988)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	211,619,769	(276,616,706)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	230,332,146	506,948,852
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (note 5)	441,951,915	230,332,146

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

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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	870,752,381	2,090,655,358
Comprehensive income:		
Net income for the year	66,690,450	65,906,011
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	66,690,450	65,906,011
	937,442,831	2,156,561,369
CHANGE FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Proceeds from issuance of units	2,508,917,416	2,078,385,733
Payments against redemption of units	(1,811,552,950)	(3,364,194,721)
Net change from unit transactions	697,364,466	(1,285,808,988)
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,634,807,297	870,752,381

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	69,900,961	174,962,957
Units issued during the year	195,489,931	171,088,667
Units redeemed during the year	(141,142,664)	(276,150,663)
Net increase (decrease) in units	54,347,267	(105,061,996)
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	124,248,228	69,900,961

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

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

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.

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 Capital 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.

The Fund has cash balance held with the Banks amounting to SR 21.6 million as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: SR 29.8 million). This balance is not held by the custodian which is considered a non-compliance with 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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY 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 11.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY 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 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

Effective date

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of exchangeability

1 January 2025

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

1 January 2026

IFRS 18: Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements

1 January 2027

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

1 January 2027

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of current account with bank and short-term highly liquid investments, if any, with an original maturity of three months or less.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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

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 profit or loss) 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, murabaha deposits, sukuk and accrued special commission income.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL 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 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.

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.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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)

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 accrued special commission income. 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:

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 and other comprehensive income.

Alinma Saudi Riyal Liquidity 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)

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 units of mutual funds at fair value at each statement of financial position 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.

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 6 and note 10.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

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.

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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

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 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 and other comprehensive income. Special commission 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 special commission rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset i.e. after deduction of the loss allowance.

Income 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 and other comprehensive income 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 Fund Manager 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
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
31 December 2024

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Fund measures its investments in 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 classified as financial assets at FVTPL, at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>31 December 2024 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2023 SR</i>
Cash at bank – current account (note 9.2)	342,919	767,689
Cash in investment account (note 9.2)	21,624,588	29,841,247
Murabaha deposits (i)	420,000,000	200,000,000
	<u>441,967,507</u>	<u>230,608,936</u>
Less: Allowance for ECL (note 5.1)	(15,592)	(276,790)
	<u><u>441,951,915</u></u>	<u><u>230,332,146</u></u>

- (i) Murabaha deposit is placed with banks operating in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with original maturity of 3 months or less and carries an average special commission income rate of 6.22% per annum (31 December 2023: 6.38% per annum).

5.1 Allowance for ECL

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

	<i>31 December 2024 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2023 SR</i>
At the beginning of the year	276,790	45,706
Charge for ECL	(261,198)	231,084
	<u><u>15,592</u></u>	<u><u>276,790</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

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

	<i>31 December 2024</i>		<i>31 December 2023</i>	
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Market</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Market</i>
	<i>(SR)</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>(SR)</i>	<i>value</i>
	<i>(SR)</i>	<i>(SR)</i>	<i>(SR)</i>	<i>(SR)</i>
Public fund	183,971,820	188,867,743	-	-

The income from financial assets at FVTPL during the year amounted to SR 8,867,743 (31 December 2023: SR 1,041,339).

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Sukuks (i)	545,000,000	545,000,000
Murabaha deposits (ii)	450,616,778	90,000,000
Accrued special commission income	10,318,145	6,034,009
	1,005,934,923	641,034,009
	(901,753)	(802,740)
Less: Allowance for ECL (note 7.1)	1,005,033,170	640,231,269

- (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 2023: 5.89% per annum).

The remaining maturity of these sukuk are as follows:

	<i>As at</i>		<i>As at</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>	<i>% of</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>% of</i>
	<i>2024</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>value</i>
	<i>SR</i>		<i>SR</i>	
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	545,000,000	100%	545,000,000	100%

- (ii) This represents Murabaha deposits placed with several banks operating in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries with original maturities of from 3 months to 1 year and carried an average special commission income rate of 6.06% per annum (31 December 2023 6.53% 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:

	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
At the beginning of the year	802,740	1,674,962
Charge for (reversal of) ECL	99,013	(872,222)
	901,753	802,740

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

8 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<i>31 December</i> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Accrued management fee (note 9a)	714,983	970,034
Accrued custody fee	195,961	174,047
Value-added tax payable	149,420	186,231
Other current liabilities	199,028	161,278
	<u>1,259,392</u>	<u>1,491,590</u>

9 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH REPLEATED 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 daily based on the net returns 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 members of the Board of Directors are allowed maximum remuneration of SR 24,000 in a year. During the year, board remuneration was charged amounting to SR 12,000 for 3 directors (2023: 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>	<i>31 December</i> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Alinma Bank	Parent Company of Fund Manager	Special commission income on sukuk	9,000,000	9,069,729
Alinma Capital Company	Fund Manager	Management fees Brokerage fees	(6,703,237) (142,157)	(18,511,607) (191,506)
Fund Board	Board members	Fund board fees	(12,000)	(12,000)

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

31 December 2024

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:

<i>Name of related party</i>	<i>Nature of balances</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
		<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
		<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Alinma Bank	Cash and cash equivalent (note 5)	21,967,507	30,608,936
Alinma Capital Company	Management fees payable (note 8)	(714,983)	(970,034)

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.

	<i>Impact on profit or loss</i>	
	<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>31 December 2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Change in profit rate:		
1% increase	14,156,168	8,350,000
1% decrease	(14,156,168)	(8,350,000)

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

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 profit or loss and other 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:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	SR	SR
5% increase	9,443,387	-
5% decrease	(9,443,387)	-

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 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.

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.

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

31 December 2024

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> 2024 SR	<i>31 December</i> 2023 SR
Financial assets at amortised cost (note 7)	1,005,033,170	640,231,269
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	441,951,915	230,332,146
Accrued special commission income	213,861	1,680,556
	<u>1,447,198,946</u>	<u>872,243,971</u>

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 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

The Fund has investments at FVTPL which is measured at fair values and classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Management believes that the fair value of all financial assets and liabilities are classified as amortized cost at the reporting date approximate their carrying values. These are all classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between the 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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11 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	<i>Within 12 months - Current (SR)</i>	<i>After 12 months - Non-current (SR)</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>			
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	441,951,915	-	441,951,915
Financial assets at FVTPL	188,867,743	-	188,867,743
Financial assets at amortized cost	459,261,790	545,771,380	1,005,033,170
Accrued special commission income	213,861	-	213,861
TOTAL ASSETS	1,090,295,309	545,771,380	1,636,066,689
LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,259,392	-	1,259,392
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,259,392	-	1,259,392
<i>As at 31 December 2023</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

12 CONTINGENCIES

In the opinion of the Fund Manager 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 2024 (2023: 31 December 2023)

14 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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

31 December 2024

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).