

SICO KINGDOM EQUITY FUND

31 DECEMBER 2016

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund Manager, Operator and Placement agent	Securities & Investment Company B.S.C. (c) P.O. Box 1331, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Administrator and Custodian	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Bahrain P.O. Box 57, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Registrar	APEX Funds Services Bahrain WLL P.O. Box 10405, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Directors	Najla Mohammed Qassim Alshirawi Hanan Yusuf Hasan Sater Amal Ahmed Yusuf Alnaser Anantha Narayanan
Fund Company	SICO Funds Company IV B.S.C. (c) P.O. Box 1331, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Registered office	P.O. Box 1331, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Auditor	Jalil Al Aali, <i>Partner</i> KPMG Fakhro P.O. Box 710, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

SICO Kingdom Equity Fund

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016**

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

Dear Unit holders,

Following is the performance of SICO Kingdom Equity Fund (the "Fund") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

	2016	2015
Profit/ (loss) for the year	52,087	(271,856)
Total equity	3,461,839	3,535,789
Net asset value (NAV) per unit as at 31 December	5.723	5.631

Representations and audit

We have maintained proper and complete accounting records and these, together with all other information and explanation, have been freely available to the auditors KPMG.

There have been no events subsequent to 31 December 2016, which would in any way invalidate the financial statements on pages 5 to 20.

On behalf of the board,



Amal Ahmed Yusuf Alnaser
Director



Najla Mohammed Qassim Alshirawi
Director

25 April 2017



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

SICO Kingdom Equity Fund
 Kingdom of Bahrain

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SICO Kingdom Equity Fund (the "Fund"), a fund established by SICO Funds Company IV B.S.C. (c) ("the Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(i) Valuation of Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Refer to the use of estimate and management judgement in note 2(d), significant accounting policies in note 3(d), notes 7 and 12 on disclosure of fair value hierarchy in the financial statements.

Description	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Fund's portfolio of quoted equity investments at fair value make up 76% of the Fund's total assets (by value) and is considered to be one of the key drivers of operations and performance results. We do not consider these investments to be at high risk of significant misstatement, or to be subject to a significant risk of judgment because they comprise liquid, quoted investments. However, due to the materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, they are considered to be one of the areas which had the greatest impact on our overall audit strategy and location of resources in planning and completing our audit.</p>	<p><i>Our procedures included:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreeing the valuation of investments in the portfolio to externally quoted prices; • Agreeing investments holdings in the portfolio to independently received third party confirmations; and • Assessing the Fund's adequacy of disclosures, by reference to the requirements of relevant accounting standards

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS (continued)
SICO Kingdom Equity Fund

Other information

The board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditors' report is the Directors' report set out on page 1.

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 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. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the board of directors 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 board of directors 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 board of directors either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 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, 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 board of directors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS (continued)
SICO Kingdom Equity Fund

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Report on other regulatory requirements

As required by Volume 7 of the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) Rule Book, we report that:

- a) the Fund has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement therewith; and
- b) we are not aware of any violations during the year of the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law and the CBB Rule Book (Volume 7, applicable provisions of Volume 6 and CBB directives) that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Fund or on its financial position.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Jalil Al Aali.



KPMG Fakhro
Partner Registration No. 100
25 April 2017

STATEMENT FINANCIAL POSITION
 as at 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		841,056	534,101
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	2,638,372	3,050,425
Total assets		3,479,428	3,584,526
Liabilities			
Redemptions Payable		-	29,816
Payables	4	17,589	18,921
Total liabilities		17,589	48,737
Equity			
Unit capital	5	2,280,326	2,367,383
Unit surplus		187,486	226,466
Retained earnings		994,027	941,940
Total equity		3,461,839	3,535,789
Total liabilities and equity		3,479,428	3,584,526
Net Asset Value ("NAV") per unit at book value based on 604,861 units (31 December 2015: 627,953) outstanding	6	5.723	5.631



Amal Ahmed Yusuf Alnaser
Director



Najla Mohammed Qassim Alshirawi
Director

The financial statement consisting of pages 5 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
as at 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Net change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	34,328	(297,077)
Dividend income		86,341	95,273
Other income		3,708	15,603
Total income		124,377	(186,201)
Management fees	8	48,712	57,780
Custody and administration fees	9	11,893	13,303
Registrar fees		1,602	1,602
Audit fees		4,500	4,500
Transaction costs		3,132	3,132
Other expenses		2,451	5,338
Total expenses		72,290	85,655
Profit / (loss) for the year		52,087	(271,856)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		52,087	(271,856)



Amal Ahmed Yusuf Alnaser
Director



Najla Mohammed Qassim Alshirawi
Director

The financial statement consisting of pages 5 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2017.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

	Number of units	Unit capital	Unit surplus	Retained earnings	Total
2016					
At 1 January 2016	627,953	2,367,383	226,466	941,940	3,535,789
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	52,087	52,087
Redemption of units during the year	(23,092)	(87,057)	(38,980)	-	(126,037)
At 31 December 2016	604,861	2,280,326	187,486	994,027	3,461,839
2015					
At 1 January 2015	566,733	2,136,584	27,902	1,213,796	3,378,282
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(271,856)	(271,856)
Issue of units during the year	89,417	337,103	270,931	-	608,034
Redemption of units during the year	(28,197)	(106,304)	(72,367)	-	(178,671)
At 31 December 2015	627,953	2,367,383	226,466	941,940	3,535,789

The financial statements consist of pages 5 to 20.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 as at 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) for the year		52,087	(271,856)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Net change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	(34,328)	297,077
<i>Operating income before changes in working capital</i>		17,759	25,221
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>			
Decrease in other receivables		-	1,268
Increase in redemptions payable		-	29,816
Decrease in other payables		(1,332)	(2,756)
Net cash generated from operating activities		16,427	53,549
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	(6,389,936)	(9,045,802)
Disposal of investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	6,836,317	9,068,627
Net cash generated from investing activities		446,381	22,825
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Subscription of units during the year		-	608,034
Redemption of units during the year		(155,853)	178,671)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(155,853)	429,363
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		306,955	505,737
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		534,101	28,364
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		841,056	534,101

The financial statements consist of pages 5 to 20.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016**

Bahraini dinars

1. Reporting entity

SICO Kingdom Equity Fund (the "Fund") is an open-ended expert fund under the CIU Module Volume 7 of the CBB Rule Book launched by SICO Funds Company IV B.S.C. (c) (the "Company"), a joint stock company closed incorporated with limited liability under the laws of Bahrain with the commercial registration number 73323. The Fund commenced trading in February 2011. Although the Fund's units are listed on the Bahrain Bourse all unit transactions are carried out directly with the Fund.

The duration of the Fund is subject to the duration of the Company, which is 25 Gregorian calendar years from the date of registration of the Company. This period may be extended by resolution of the Company's shareholders with the prior approval of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Bahrain and the Central Bank of Bahrain.

The principal investment objective of the Fund is to achieve long term capital appreciation for holders of units by investing principally in equity securities listed in Saudi Arabia. From time to time, the Fund may also invest in equity related, hybrid and debt securities in addition to unlisted debt securities issued by the governments or quasi government institutions.

The investment management activities of the Fund are undertaken by Securities & Investment Company B.S.C. (c) (the "Fund Manager"). The Fund's custody and administration activities are undertaken by HSBC Bank Middle East Limited Bahrain Branch.

2. Basis of preparation**a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for investments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. When indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, management uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are prepared in Bahrain Dinars (BHD), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Fund.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future period if the revision affects both the current and future periods and in any future periods affected. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Information about significant areas of uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements including valuation of investments at fair value at profit or loss is described in Note 3(b).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

2. Basis of preparation (continued)**e) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2016**

The following standards, amendments and interpretations, which became effective as of 1 January 2016, are relevant to the Fund, but had no significant impact on the financial statements

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycles various standards
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)

f) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Fund has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

- Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)
- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

g) Early adoption of standards

The Fund did not early adopt new or amended standards in 2016.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Fund to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) Foreign currency transactions and balances

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

b) Financial assets and financial liabilities**(i) Classification**

At inception a financial asset is classified in one of the following categories:

- loans and receivables, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other assets; and
- at fair value through profit or loss which comprises the Fund's investments in quoted equities

The Fund classifies all its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes "regular way trades" purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016**

Bahraini dinars

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**b) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(iii) Fair value measurement**

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid price.

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

(iv) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(v) Derecognition

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

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

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all of the risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all of the risks and rewards include sale and repurchase transactions.

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

(vi) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange gains and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**c) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances held in current accounts and deposits with banks with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk and are realisable on demand.

d) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are those that the Fund principally holds for the purpose of short-term profit taking. These include listed equity securities.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value (transaction price). Transaction costs on investments at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments classified at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial investments are recognised/derecognised by the Fund on the date it commits to purchase/sell the investments.

e) Other assets

Other assets include financial assets stated at their cost less impairment losses, if any.

f) Payables and other liabilities

Payables and other liabilities are recorded at their amortised cost.

g) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Fund has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

h) Impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

i) Unit capital

The Fund's redeemable units, with discretionary dividends, meet the classification requirements of an equity instrument as per IAS-32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation and hence classified as equity. The redemption value of these units is determined based on net assets of the Fund.

j) Unit surplus/ (deficit)

On the issue of units, the difference between the issue price and the nominal value is credited to unit surplus / (deficit account). On redemption, the premium repayable is debited to the unit surplus account. For units redeemed at a discount, the difference between redemption value and par value is credited to unit surplus account.

k) Net asset value per unit

The net asset value per Unit is calculated by dividing the net assets included in the statement of financial position by the number of units outstanding at year-end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

3. *Significant accounting policies (continued)*

l) **Income and expenses**

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit loss.

Dividends are recognised as income when earned.

Fees and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred on an accrual basis.

4. **Payables**

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Management fees	12,568	13,978
Custodian and administrator's fees	754	705
Other accruals	4,271	4,242
	17,593	18,925

5. **Unit capital**

As at 31 December 2016, the issued and paid up unit capital of the fund was BHD 2,280,326 (2015: USD 2,367,383) divided into 604,861 units (2015: 627,953 units) of BHD 3.77 each.

The capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units. The amount of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units can change significantly on a weekly basis as the Fund is subject to weekly subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unit holders. 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 unit holders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

6. **Net Asset Value per unit**

	NAV	No. of units	NAV per unit
2016	3,461,839	604,861	5.723
2015	3,535,789	627,953	5.631
2014	3,378,282	566,733	5.961

	Highest redemption price	Lowest redemption price
2016	5.503	5.388
2015	7.124	5.615
2014	7.139	6.329
2013	5.332	5.295
2012	4.327	4.051
2011	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

7. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

This represents investments in quoted equity securities. The fair value of these securities is based on their quoted market bid price as at the reporting date.

Movements during the year:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Opening balance	3,050,425	3,370,327
Additions during the year	6,389,936	9,045,802
Disposals during the year	(6,836,317)	(9,068,627)
Net change in fair value	34,328	(297,077)
Closing balance	2,638,372	3,050,425

The Fund held investments in the following industries:

	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Oil & Gas	70,308	2.66	18,868	0.62
Basic Materials	777,126	29.45	399,128	13.08
Industrials	-	-	77,085	2.53
Consumer Goods	191,961	7.28	635,884	20.85
Healthcare	168,667	6.39	369,786	12.12
Telecommunications	66,638	2.53	-	-
Utilities	242,658	9.20	-	-
Consumer Services	-	-	386,703	12.68
Financials	1,121,014	42.49	1,162,971	38.12
	2,638,372	100.00	3,050,425	100.00

Details of top ten (10) investments in terms of market values are as follows:

31 December 2016	Fair value	Value of investment as a percentage of the NAV
Saudi Basic Industries	318,993	9.21%
Saudi Electricity	242,658	7.01%
Yanbu National Petrochemicals	225,342	6.51%
Saudi Dairy & Foodstuff Company	191,961	5.55%
National Commercial Bank	181,147	5.23%
Al Rajhi Bank	168,625	4.87%
Alandalus Property Company	163,794	4.73%
Arriyadh Development	112,010	3.24%
Al Mouwasat Medical Services	106,206	3.07%
Samba Financial Group	104,390	3.02%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Bahraini dinars

7. Investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

31 December 2015

	Fair value	Value of investment as a percentage of the NAV
Herfy Food Services	234,387	6.63%
Samba Financial Group	227,654	6.44%
Al Rajhi Bank	193,554	5.47%
Al Mouwasat Medical Services	191,429	5.41%
National Medical Care	178,357	5.04%
Aldrees Petroleum	178,226	5.04%
National Commercial Bank	145,173	4.11%
National Agricultural Development Company	143,731	4.07%
Saudi Basic Industries	132,909	3.76%
Saudi British Bank	120,221	3.40%

8. Management fees

Securities and Investment Company B.S.C. (c) manages the Fund's operations for a fixed fee of 1.5% per annum accrued on weekly NAV. This fee is payable monthly in arrears.

9. Custodian fees and administrator fees

HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (Bahrain Branch) is the custodian and administrator of the Fund. A custodian fee not exceeding 0.12% of the NAV of Fund as of each dealing day subject to a monthly minimum of USD 1,000. The custodian fee accrues on weekly NAV and is payable on a monthly basis on the second business day of each calendar month.

An administration fee not exceeding 0.08% of the NAV of Fund as of each dealing day subject to a monthly minimum of USD 1,000. The administration fee accrues on weekly NAV and is payable on a monthly basis on the second business day of each calendar month.

10. Related party balances and transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Related parties include entities over which the Fund exercises significant influence, unit holders, directors and the Fund Manager of the Fund.

Related party balances were as follows:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Accrued management fees	12,568	13,978
Units held by Fund Manager	2,037,541	2,004,535

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10. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

- a) At the statement of financial position date, the Fund Manager holds 356,004 units – 58.86% (2015: 356,004 – 56.69%) in the fund.

Related party transactions

- a) Management fees, calculated at 1.5% per annum accrued on weekly net assets of the Fund, is payable to the Fund Manager. The management fees for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to BD 48,712 (2015: BD 57,780).
- b) The Fund Manager did not earn or participate in any soft commission arrangements related to dealings in the Fund's assets.

11. Financial instruments and management of risk**Financial instruments**

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial assets of the Fund consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments held for trading and other receivables. Financial liabilities of the Fund consist of payables and other liabilities.

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

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of the above risks, the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. The note also presents certain quantitative disclosures in addition to the disclosures throughout the financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's aim is, therefore, to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Fund's risk management policies are based on a simplified framework with non-complex transactions to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of realisable and up-to-date information systems.

Risk management activities are carried out by the senior management under policies that are approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Management regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices

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11. Financial instruments and management of risk (continued)

The significant risks that the Fund is exposed to are explained below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur financial loss. The Fund's exposure to credit risk is primarily in respect of cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets best represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	841,056	534,101
	841,056	534,101

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited since these are maintained with banks and financial institutions having high credit ratings.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Fund Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a periodic basis. None of the credit exposures are past due or impaired as at 31 December 2016.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities is made by the custodian only on receipt of payment from the broker. Payment is made by the custodian for the purchase of securities only on receipt of security from the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, interest rates, and foreign exchange rates will affect the Fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Fund's investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. According to the Fund's Prospectus, the Fund is required to adopt a balanced investment policy through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits that aim to reduce market risk. The Fund's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager.

i. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in equity market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's investments in quoted equity are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. According to the Fund's Prospectus, the Fund is required to adopt a balanced investment policy through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits that aims to reduce market risk.

Equity price risk is managed by the Fund Manager through the diversification of its investment position among selected sectors of the market. The Fund adheres to the limits set by the Fund Manager in respect of diversification of the investment portfolio. The Fund also manages its risk by ensuring that investments are made only after an appropriate evaluation and due diligence of the issuer of the investment securities.

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11. Financial instruments and management of risk (continued)

The concentration of the Fund by geographical location is given below:

Market indices	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Saudi Arabia	2,638,372	3,050,425

The sensitivity of financial assets exposed to equity price risk were as follows:

Market indices	31 December 2016			31 December 2015		
	Change in market index %	Effect on equity	Effect on profit or loss	Change in market index %	Effect on equity	Effect on profit
Saudi Arabia	5	79,515	79,515	5	90,515	90,515

The sensitivity analysis presented is based upon the portfolio composition as at the reporting date and the historical correlation of the securities comprising the portfolio to the respective indices. The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio and the correlation thereof to the respective indices is expected to change over time. The sensitivity analysis prepared as of 31 December is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Company's profit or loss or its equity of future movements in the level of the respective indices.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Fund to interest rate risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. The Fund's call deposits, which are short-term in nature, yield interest at commercial rates. Therefore, the Fund believes there is minimal risk of significant losses due to interest rate fluctuations.

As at the reporting date, the Fund does not hold interest bearing financial instrument.

iii. Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Currencies of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (other than Kuwaiti Dinar) are effectively pegged to the US Dollar and hence the Fund's exposure to foreign exchange risk on these currencies is limited.

Liquidity risk

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

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11. Financial instruments and management of risk (continued)

The Fund is exposed to the weekly cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is therefore to invest its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed.

The Fund's securities are considered readily realisable as they are listed on stock exchanges.

The Fund's financial liabilities are analysed into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Fund's liabilities are less than six months.

12. Classification and fair values of financial instruments

a) Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The details of classification of financial assets and liabilities held by the Fund at the reporting date are as follows:

31 December 2016	At fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Others at amortised cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	841,056	-	841,056
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,638,372	-	-	2,638,372
	2,638,372	841,056	-	3,479,428
Payables	-	-	17,589	17,589
	-	-	17,589	17,589

31 December 2015	At fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Others at amortised cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	534,101	-	534,101
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	3,050,425	-	-	3,050,425
	3,050,425	535,101	-	3,584,526
Redemptions payable	-	-	29,816	29,816
Payables	-	-	18,921	18,921
	-	-	48,737	48,737

a) Fair Value

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 in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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12. Classification and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value (continued)

Underlying the definition of fair value is a presumption that an enterprise is a going concern without any intention or need to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Financial assets measured at fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted prices.

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

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2016				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,638,372	-	-	2,638,372
	2,638,372	-	-	2,638,372
31 December 2015				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	3,050,425	-	-	3,050,425
	3,050,425	-	-	3,050,425

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The fair value of Fund's other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values because of their short term nature.

13. Subsequent event

Subsequent to reporting date, the fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss has decreased by BD126,837 (4.81%) compared to 31 December 2016 balances.