

**RIYAD EMAAR FUND
OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
(MANAGED BY RIYAD CAPITAL)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unitholders
Riyad Emaar Fund
(Open-Ended Mutual Fund)
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Riyad Emaar Fund** (the "Fund"), managed by Riyadh Capital (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to the Unitholders and statement of cash flows 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 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements 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") as 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) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("the Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with requirements of the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Fund's 2025 annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Fund Manager is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The 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 will 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 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 other information, when made available to us, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders of Riyad Emaar Fund (Continued)**Responsibilities of 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 IFRSs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by SOCPA, the applicable provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority, and the Fund's Terms and Conditions, and for such internal control as the Fund Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Fund Manager is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Fund Manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 as 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, these 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 as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement 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 that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 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.

Independent Auditor’s Report to the Unitholders of Riyad Emaar Fund (Continued)

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Tariq Mohammed Al-Fattani
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 446
31 March 2026
12 Shawwal 1447H



RIYAD EMAAR FUND
OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
(MANAGED BY RIYAD CAPITAL)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Note	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,005,746	2,065,073
Advance against investments	7	-	1,837,623
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	8	32,089,673	43,803,504
Total assets		33,095,419	47,706,200
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	12	5,254	5,060
Accrued expenses		131,500	103,715
Redemptions payable		20,652	665
Total liabilities		157,406	109,440
Net assets attributable to the Unitholders		32,938,013	47,596,760
Units in issue (number)	9	1,453,350.06	1,817,484.88
Net assets value per unit (SAR)		22.66	26.19

RIYAD EMAAR FUND
OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
(MANAGED BY RIYAD CAPITAL)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Income			
Net (loss)/ gain from investments carried at FVPL	10	(5,663,438)	3,890,499
Dividends income		1,190,368	323,376
Total (loss)/ income		(4,473,070)	4,213,875
Expenses			
Management fees expense	12,5	(891,362)	(427,529)
Other expenses	11	(256,944)	(190,270)
Total expenses		(1,148,306)	(617,799)
Net (loss)/ income for the year		(5,621,376)	3,596,076
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(5,621,376)	3,596,076

RIYAD EMAAR FUND
OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
(MANAGED BY RIYAD CAPITAL)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Net assets attributable to the Unitholders at beginning of the year	47,596,760	8,782,557
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(5,621,376)	3,596,076
Movement of subscriptions and redemptions by the Unitholders		
Issuance of units	24,120,779	50,191,116
Redemption of units	(33,158,150)	(14,972,989)
Net changes from unit transactions	(9,037,371)	35,218,127
Net assets attributable to the Unitholders at end of the year	32,938,013	47,596,760

RIYAD EMAAR FUND
OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
(MANAGED BY RIYAD CAPITAL)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

		For the year ended 31 December	
	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) / income for the year		(5,621,376)	3,596,076
Adjustment for:			
Unrealized loss / (gain) from revaluation of investments carried at FVPL	10	6,722,148	(2,581,597)
		1,100,772	1,014,479
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Advance against investments		1,837,623	(1,837,623)
Investments carried at FVPL		4,991,683	(32,655,825)
Management fees payable		194	2,719
Accrued expenses		27,785	42,276
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		7,958,057	(33,433,974)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of units		24,120,779	50,191,116
Redemptions of units paid		(33,138,163)	(14,972,324)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(9,017,384)	35,218,792
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(1,059,327)	1,784,818
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,065,073	280,255
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	1,005,746	2,065,073
Supplemental non-cash information			
Payable to Unitholders on account of redemptions		(20,652)	(665)

**RIYAD EMAAR FUND
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)**

1. THE FUND AND ITS ACTIVITIES

The Riyad Emaar Fund (the “Fund”) is an equity fund portfolio managed through an agreement between Riyad Capital (the “Fund Manager”) and the investors in the Fund (the “Unit Holders”). The Fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth within a high-risk environment through investing primarily in stocks of listed Saudi companies engaged in building, construction, real estate and cement, in addition to other companies engaged in similar activities. The Fund may also invest partially (not more than 10% of its assets) in stocks of GCC companies engaged in similar sectors that must be compliant to the Sharia criteria set by the Sharia Committee of Riyad Capital.

In dealing with the Unitholders, the Fund Manager considers the Fund as an independent accounting unit. Accordingly, the Fund Manager prepares separate financial statements for the Fund.

The management of the Fund is the responsibility of the Fund Manager. However, in accordance with the Fund’s Agreement, the Fund Manager can delegate or assign its duties to one or more of the financial institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and overseas.

Capital Market Authority (“CMA”)’s approval for the establishment of the Fund was granted in its letter number 291/5 dated Muharram 23, 1430H (corresponding to 20 January 2009). The Fund commenced its operations on 30 December 2009.

The Fund Manager has appointed HSBC Saudi Arabia (the “Custodian”) to act as the Fund’s custodian. The fees of the Custodian are paid by the Fund.

2. REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Investment Funds Regulations (the “Regulations”) issued by the Board of CMA on 3 Dhul Hijjah 1427H (corresponding to 24 December 2006) and amended by the resolution of the Board of the CMA dated 3 Jumada Al-Thani 1447H (corresponding to 24 November 2025) detailing the requirements of all funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”), and to comply with the applicable provisions of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority (“CMA”) and the Fund’s Terms and Conditions.

3.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, using the accrual basis of accounting and the going concern concept except for investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value.

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

RIYAD EMAAR FUND
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the main economic environment in which the Fund's operates (the "functional currency"). These financial statements are expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR), which is the Fund's functional and operational currency. All financial information presented is rounded to the nearest SAR.

3.4 Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Fund Manager to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Going concern

The Fund Manager has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is 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 on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

4.1 New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Adopted by the Fund

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 Based on the adoption of new standard and in consideration of current economic environment, the following accounting policies are applicable effective from 1 January 2025 replacing, amending, or adding to the corresponding accounting policies set out in 2024 financial statements.

The following standards, interpretations or amendments are effective from the annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2025 and are adopted by the Fund, however, these do not have any impact on the financial statements of the year unless otherwise stated below:

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability	IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help in determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable. Amendment set out a framework under which the spot exchange rate at the measurement date could be determined using an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.	January 1, 2025

The adoption of the above amendment to standards did not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(ALL AMOUNTS IN SAUDI ARABIAN RIYAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

4.2 New standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Fund’s financial statements are listed below. The listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Fund reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Fund intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Partial gain or loss recognition for transactions between an investor and its associate or joint venture only apply to the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 is recognized in full.	Effective date deferred indefinitely
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognized and derecognized and to provide an exception for certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system.	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to more faithfully reflect the effects of contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity on an entity’s financial statements.	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.	1 January 2026

4.2 New standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Standard, interpretation or amendments	Description	Effective date
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 provides guidance on items in statement of profit or loss classified into five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes and discontinued operations It defines a subset of measures related to an entity's financial performance as 'management-defined performance measures' ('MPMs'). The totals, subtotals and line items presented in the primary financial statements and items disclosed in the notes need to be described in a way that represents the characteristics of the item. It requires foreign exchange differences to be classified in the same category as the income and expenses from the items that resulted in the foreign exchange differences.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date it does not have public accountability, and its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027

4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in investment accounts, balances with custodian and Murabaha deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

4.4 Financial instruments

4.4.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

4.4.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Fund records financial instruments on a 'trade date' basis.

At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset at its fair value. In the case of a financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, such as fees and commissions are adjusted. For financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance ("ECL") is recognized for debt financial assets measured at amortized cost, which results in an ECL charge being recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4.1.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")
- Fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVPL")

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- The Fund's business model for managing the asset; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Business model: The business model reflects how the Fund manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Fund's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g., financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

Factors considered by the Fund in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

- past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected.
- how the asset's performance is internally evaluated and reported to key management personnel.
- how risks are assessed and managed; and
- how managers are compensated.

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

Debt securities held for trading, if any, are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Fund assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (the "SPPI" test). In making this assessment, the Fund considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e., interest (or special commission income) includes only consideration for the time value of resources, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the SPPI test does not pass, and the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVPL.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

4.4.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

4.4.1.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset, and it is not subsequently reassessed. Based on these factors, the Fund classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any Allowance for expected credit losses recognized and measured as described in Note 4.4.2.3. Profit earned from these financial assets is recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through statement of profit or loss ("FVPL"): If debt instrument's cash flows do not represent solely SPPI or if it is not held within the held to collect or the held to collect and sell business model, or if it is designated at FVPL, then it is measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment measured at FVPL, where cashflows do not represents solely SPPI, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, within "Net gain/(loss) on investments mandatorily measured at FVPL", in the period in which it arises. A gain or loss from debt instruments that were designated at fair value, or which are held for trading are presented separately from debt investments that are mandatorily measured at FVPL, within "Net gain/ (loss) in investments designated at FVPL or held for trading".

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in statement of profit or loss. When the debt financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit or loss.

The Fund reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the year.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. The Fund subsequently measures all equity investments at FVPL, except where the Fund has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. The Fund's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to trade. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss, including on disposal. On disposal, fair value gains/losses are transferred directly from fair value reserve to retained earnings. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the Fund's right to receive payments is established.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Fund recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The time value of resources; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- (i) A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored.
- (ii) If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired.
- (iii) If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- (iv) Financial instrument in Stage 1 has their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of expected credit losses that result from the default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- (v) A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- (vi) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Stage 1: (Initial recognition) 12-month expected credit losses

Stage 2: (Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) Lifetime expected credit losses

Stage 3: (Credit impaired assets) Lifetime expected credit losses.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

4.4.2.1 Expected Credit Loss measurement

Measurement of ECL:

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described below.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Fund estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties.

LGD computation will be based on the Fund's losses on defaulted accounts after the consideration of recovery percentages. IFRS 9 also requires that LGD be estimated in collaboration with the forward-looking valuation of collaterals based on macro-economic factors. LGD computation is independent of the assessment of credit quality and thus applied uniformly across all stages.

For LGD estimation on its non-collateralised portfolio, the Fund shall compute LGD based on actual recoveries on its defaulted portfolio over a period of at least 5 years prior to the assessment date. In absence of history, bench making is performed.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Fund derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

Measurement of ECL:

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described below.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

4.4.2.1 Expected Credit Loss measurement (continued)

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering binomial distribution of total borrowers and total defaults.

The financial assets of the Fund, which are subjected to ECL review include cash and cash equivalents and investment carried at amortised cost. Loss given default (LGD) is insignificant given the “insignificant risk of changes in value” criteria.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Fund derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount.

4.4.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs except for financial liabilities measured at FVPL where transactions cost, if any, are not deducted from the fair value measurement at initial recognition and are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequently, all special commission bearing financial liabilities other than those held at FVPL are measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on settlement.

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 by 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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use.

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.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

4.4.4 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

All financial assets and financial 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 - Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

4.4.5 Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognized, when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition. In instances where the Fund is assessed to have transferred a financial asset, the asset is derecognized if the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the financial asset is derecognized only if the Fund has not retained control of the financial asset. The Fund recognizes separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the process.

A financial liability is derecognized only when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged, cancelled or expired.

4.4.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only if there is an enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intent to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.5 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the suppliers or not. Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

4.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating loss.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

4.7 Redeemable units

The Fund is open for subscriptions/ redemptions of units from Sunday to Thursday. The net assets value of the Fund is determined every day from Sunday to Thursday (each a "Valuation Day"). The net asset value of the Fund for the purpose of purchase or sale of units is determined by dividing the value of net assets (fair value of Fund assets minus Fund liabilities) by the total number of outstanding units on the relevant Valuation Day. The Fund classifies its redeemable units as an equity instrument if the redeemable units have all of the following features:

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

The Fund continuously assesses the classification of the redeemable shares. If the redeemable shares 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 equity. If the redeemable shares 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 shares 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.

4.8 Zakat and Taxes

In accordance with Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) regulations, Zakat / taxation is the obligation of the Unitholders and therefore, no provision for such liability is made in these financial statements. Value Added Taxes applicable for expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.9 Revenue recognition

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

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive dividend is established.

Realised gain on disposal of investments held at FVPL is measured as the difference between the sales proceed and the carrying value before disposal.

Special commission income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income based on effective yield basis.

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4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATON (CONTINUED)

4.10 Management fees

Fund management fees are recognised on accrual basis and charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Fund management fee is charged at agreed rates with the Fund Manager as stated in the terms and conditions of the Fund.

4.11 Other expenses

Other expenses are charged at rates / amounts within limits mentioned in terms and conditions of the Fund.

4.12 Net assets value per unit

Net assets value per unit as disclosed in the statement of financial position is calculated by dividing the net assets of the fund by the number of units outstanding at year end.

5. MANAGEMENT FEE, ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER CHARGES

On each valuation day, the Fund Manager charges the Fund, a management fee at the rate of 1.75% (2024: 1.75%) per annum of the Fund's net assets value. In addition, on a daily basis the Fund Manager charges the Fund, custody and administration fees each at the rate of 0.035% plus USD 10 per transaction (2024: 0.035% plus USD 10 per transaction) and 0.20% (2024: 0.20%) per annum of the Fund's net asset value, respectively.

The Fund Manager also recovers from the Fund any other expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund such as audit fees, legal fees and other similar charges. These charges are not expected to exceed in total 0.20% (2024: 0.20%) per annum of the Fund's net assets value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise of the following:

	Note	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Cash in investment accounts	12, 6.1	10,811	30,963
Balance with custodian		994,935	2,034,110
		1,005,746	2,065,073

6.1 Cash in investment account is held in an investment account with Riyadh Capital and a cash balance with the custodian. The Fund does not earn profit on this investment account

7. ADVANCE AGAINST INVESTMENTS

This represents investments in IPO subscription of companies engaged in health care equipment and consumer discretionary distribution sector within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The shares were allotted to subscribers on 6 January 2025 and 7 January 2025 respectively.

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8. INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FVPL

The Fund invests in equity of listed Saudi companies. The fair value of investment portfolio by sector wise is summarized as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Equities:		
Real estate management and development	14,395,620	15,015,870
Materials	9,677,210	19,786,800
Capital goods	7,565,997	9,000,834
Banks	450,846	-
Total fair value	32,089,673	43,803,504

9. UNIT TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in units for the year are summarized as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Units at the beginning of the year	1,817,484.88	443,069.94
Units issued	879,322.80	1,976,579.81
Units redeemed	(1,243,457.61)	(602,164.87)
Net change in units	(364,134.82)	1,374,414.94
Units at the end of the year	1,453,350.06	1,817,484.88

10. NET (LOSS) / GAIN FROM INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FVPL

	For the year ended 31 December 2025	December 2024
Realized gain from sale of investments carried at FVPL	1,058,710	1,308,902
Unrealized (loss) / gain from revaluation of investments carried at FVPL	(6,722,148)	2,581,597
	(5,663,438)	3,890,499

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11. OTHER EXPENSES

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
VAT expenses		147,076	77,870
Custody fee		59,143	61,590
Professional fees	11.1	25,000	23,500
CMA fees		7,500	7,500
Tadawul fees		5,000	5,000
Other		13,225	14,810
		256,944	190,270

11.1 This includes auditor's remuneration for the statutory audit and interim review of the fund's financial statements and interim financial information for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounting to SAR 15 thousand and SAR 10 thousand, respectively (2024: SAR 15 thousand and SAR 8.5 thousand, respectively).

12. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCE WITH RELATED PARTY

Related parties of the Fund include "Riyad Capital" being the Fund Manager, "Riyad Bank" being the single shareholder of Riyad Capital, other funds managed by the Fund Manager and Fund's Board of Directors.

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Fund transacts with related parties. The related parties' transactions are in accordance with terms and conditions of the Fund.

The significant related party transactions entered into by the Fund during the year and the balances resulting from such transactions are as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Net amount of transactions during the year		Closing balances assets / (liabilities)	
			2025	2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Riyad Capital	Fund Manager	Cash in Investment account	(20,152)	20,963	10,811	30,963
		Fund management fee payable	(891,362)	(427,529)	(5,254)	(5,060)

There are no units in issue held by the Fund Manager as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. No other mutual funds managed by the Fund Manager had transactions in units of the Fund.

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13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

31 December 2025	Amortised cost	FVPL
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,005,746	-
Investments carried at FVPL	-	32,089,673
Total assets	1,005,746	32,089,673
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Management fees payable	5,254	-
Accrued expenses	131,500	-
Redemptions payable	20,652	-
Total liabilities	157,406	-
31 December 2024	Amortised cost	FVPL
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,065,073	-
Advance against investments	1,837,623	-
Investments carried at FVPL	-	43,803,504
Total assets	3,902,696	43,803,504
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Management fees payable	5,060	-
Accrued expenses	103,715	-
Redemptions payable	665	-
Total liabilities	109,440	-

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

14.1 Financial risk factors

The objective of the Funds is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide optimum returns to its Unitholders and to ensure reasonable safety to the Unitholders.

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

The Fund Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Fund Board oversees the Fund Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall management of the Fund.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on the limits established by the Fund's Board of Directors. The Fund has its Terms and Conditions document that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance of risks and its general risk management philosophy and is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with the investment guidelines.

The financial instruments included in these financial statements principally include cash and bank balances, investments carried at FVPL, management fees payable, accrued expenses and redemptions payable. The recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

14.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amounts are reported in the financial statements, when the Fund has a legally enforceable right to disburse the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

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

(a) Market risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in foreign currency.

Other than SAR currency, some of the Fund's transactions and balances are in United States Dollar (USD), where SAR is pegged to USD, therefore the Fund exposure to foreign exchange risk is negligible.

(ii) Special Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument or fair values of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market commission rates.

The Fund is not subject to commission rate risk, as it does not have any commission bearing financial instruments.

(iii) 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 has investment in equity shares which are classified as held at FVPL. The Fund Manager closely monitors the price movement of its financial instruments listed at Saudi Exchange. The Fund manages the risk through diversification of its investment portfolio by investing in various industry sectors.

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14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

14.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

The effect on the net assets value as a result of the change in the fair value of the investments as a 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 due to a reasonably possible change of 1% in equity indices with all other variables held constant is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Potential reasonable change %	Effect on net assets	Potential reasonable change %	Effect on net assets
Materials	+/-1%	96,772	+/-1%	197,868
Real estate management and development	+/-1%	143,956	+/-1%	150,159
Capital goods	+/-1%	75,660	+/-1%	90,008
Banks	+/-1%	4,508	+/-1%	-

(b) 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 is exposed to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents. Cash in investment accounts held with the Fund Manager and the cash balances held with the custodian are held in banks which has sound credit rating and there is no historical history of default to recover the balance.

The following table shows the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk for components of the statement of financial position.

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Cash and bank balances	1,005,746	2,065,073
	1,005,746	2,065,073

The cash and cash equivalents are held with counterparties having strong credit rating, and hence, low credit risk. Therefore, ECL is negligible.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

The Fund's terms and conditions provide for subscription and redemption of units from Sunday to Thursday, therefore, exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting unitholder redemptions on these days. The Fund's financial liabilities primarily consist of payables which are expected to be settled within one month from the statement of financial position date. The Fund Manager monitors liquidity requirements by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise, either through new subscriptions, liquidation of the investment portfolio or by taking short-term loans from the Fund Manager. The expected maturity of the assets and liabilities of the Fund is less than 12 months.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

14.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities either internally or externally at the Fund's service provider and from external factors other than credit, liquidity, currency and market risks such as those arising from the legal and regulatory requirements. The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to Unitholders.

14.2 Capital risk management

The Fund's capital represents the net assets of the Unitholders. The Fund's objectives when managing capital are to maintain the ability to continue as a going concern and achieve returns for Unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders, as well as maintaining the capital base to support the development of the Fund's investment activities.

14.3 Fair value estimation

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 accessible market for the asset or liability.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the financial reporting date. Instruments for which no sales was reported on the valuation day are valued at the most recent bid price. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The carrying value less impairment provision of financial instruments carried at amortized cost are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value of investments carried at FVPL are based on quoted prices in active markets and are therefore classified within Level 1 and the units of mutual fund held by the Fund are valued based on NAV published by the fund manager.

All financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 were classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The table does not include fair value information for financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

14.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
As at 31 December 2025					
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>					
Investments carried at FVPL	32,089,673	32,089,673	-	-	32,089,673
	<u>32,089,673</u>	<u>32,089,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,089,673</u>
As at 31 December 2024					
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>					
Investments carried at FVPL	43,803,504	43,803,504	-	-	43,803,504
	<u>43,803,504</u>	<u>43,803,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,803,504</u>

15. LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 31 December 2025 (2024: 31 December 2024).

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, there have been no significant subsequent events requiring disclosure to or adjustment in these financial statements.

17. INFORMATIVE ZAKAT RETURN SUBMISSION

Under the current system of Zakat and income tax in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Fund does not pay any. Zakat and income tax are considered to be the obligation of the Unitholders and are not provided in these financial statements.

18. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Fund's Board of Director on 31 March 2026 (corresponding to 12 Shawwal 1447H).