

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS
(Open-Ended Fund)
(Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the unitholders of Al-Badr Murabaha Fund - US Dollars

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Al-Badr Murabaha Fund - US Dollars (the "Fund")** managed by **Saudi Fransi Capital Company (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 equity attributable to the unitholders and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Code"), that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor, whose audit reports dated 18 March 2025, expressed an unmodified audit opinion thereon.

Other information included in the Fund's 2025 Annual Report

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

Responsibilities of the Fund Manager and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, and to comply with the applicable provision of the Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA"), 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.

Independent Auditor's Report of the Financial Statements To the unitholders of Al-Badr Murabaha Fund - US Dollars For the year ended 31 December 2025 (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Fund Manager and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

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, are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

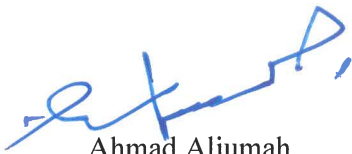
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

For BDO Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.



Ahmad Aljumah
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 621



Riyadh, on: 19 Ramadhan 1447 (H)
Corresponding to: 8 March 2026 (G)

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS
(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)
(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<i>Note</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and bank balances	7	2,041,712	1,465,216
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8.1	29,005,949	16,758,118
Investments measured at amortised cost	8.2	86,052,801	71,285,492
Receivable against issuance of units		725,000	-
Other assets		176,602	175,659
TOTAL ASSETS		118,002,064	89,684,485
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Payable against units redeemed		35,363	600,000
Management fee payable	10	28,245	17,914
Accruals and other liabilities		16,966	12,192
TOTAL LIABILITIES		80,574	630,106
Equity attributable to the Unitholders		117,921,490	89,054,379
Units in issue		60,702,864.9682	48,021,237.9090
Equity per unit in USD		1.9426	1.8545

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS
(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)
(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<i>Note</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024</i>
<u>INCOME</u>			
Special commission income	9	3,681,571	2,378,939
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL		1,011,966	319,016
Dividend income		397,567	10,500
Other income		8,228	3,709
		<u>5,099,332</u>	<u>2,712,164</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Management fees	10	(293,912)	(142,711)
Audit fee		(11,013)	(11,052)
Custody fee		(23,513)	(11,417)
Zakat consultant fee		(2,972)	(9,251)
CMA fee		(1,882)	(2,006)
Tadawul registration fee		(1,378)	(1,707)
Directors' fees	10	(1,446)	(827)
Bank charges		(1,660)	(2,527)
Miscellaneous expenses		(1,822)	(10,472)
		<u>(339,598)</u>	<u>(191,970)</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		4,759,734	2,520,194
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>4,759,734</u>	<u>2,520,194</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS
(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)
(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS

	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024</i>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	89,054,379	44,866,826
CHANGES FROM OPERATIONS		
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,759,734	2,520,194
CHANGES FROM UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Value of units issued	63,995,187	67,149,788
Value of units redeemed	(39,887,810)	(25,482,429)
Net change from unit transactions	24,107,377	41,667,359
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	117,921,490	89,054,379
UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Transactions in units during the years are summarised as follows:		
	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025 units</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024 Units</i>
UNITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	48,021,237.9090	25,456,118.2246
Units issued	33,753,170.6091	36,603,000.6715
Units redeemed	(21,071,543.5499)	(14,037,880.9871)
Net change in units	12,681,627.0592	22,565,119.6844
UNITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	60,702,864.9682	48,021,237.9090

The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS
(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)
(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Restated – note 17)</i>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Net income for the year	4,759,734	2,520,194
<i>Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</i>		
Net gain on investments measured at FVTPL	<u>(1,011,966)</u>	(319,016)
	3,747,768	2,201,178
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Investments measured at amortised cost	(18,520,063)	44,453,232
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	(11,235,865)	(34,685,972)
Other assets	(943)	-
Management fee payable	10,331	8,445
Accruals and other liabilities	4,774	2,251
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	<u>(25,993,998)</u>	11,979,134
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Proceeds from units issued	63,270,187	67,149,788
Payment against units redeemed, net	(40,452,447)	(24,882,429)
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>22,817,740</u>	42,267,359
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,176,258)	54,246,493
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>55,211,553</u>	965,060
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	52,035,295	55,211,553

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The accompanying notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. GENERAL

Al-Badr Murabaha Fund - US Dollars (the “Fund”) is an open-ended Shariah compliant investment fund established based on an agreement between Saudi Fransi Capital Company (the “Fund Manager” or “BSF Capital”) and investors (the “Unitholders”). The Fund commenced its operations on 14 Rabi’ Al Thani 1418H (corresponding to 18 August 1997). The Fund is registered with Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority registration number 3119560631 dated 13 December 2023 (corresponding to 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1445H).

The Fund is aimed at achieving returns by investing in financial instruments that are subject to the provisions of Islamic Shariah while preserving capital and providing liquidity.

The Fund Manager and the Administrator of the Fund is Saudi Fransi Capital Company. The Custodian of the Fund is HSBC Saudi Arabia.

2. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Investment Fund Regulations (the “Regulations”) issued by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) on 3 Dhul Hijja 1427H (corresponding to 24 December 2006) and amended by resolution of the Board of the Capital Market Authority dated 3 Jumada Al-Akhirah 1447 AH (corresponding to 24 November 2025).

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”).

Assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are presented in the order of liquidity.

An analysis in respect of recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 12.

3.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, using the accrual basis of accounting except for investment held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) that are measured at fair value.

3.3 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in US Dollars (“USD”), which is the Fund’s functional and presentation currency.

3.4 SUBSCRIPTION/REDEMPTION

Subscription / redemption requests are accepted on every working day. The value of the Fund’s portfolio is determined daily. The equity value of the Fund for the purpose of purchase or sale of units is determined by dividing the total equity of the Fund by the total number of outstanding Fund units.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are stated below. These have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Fund records financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Initial recognition (continued)

At initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at their fair value. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount. For financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, the transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets under the following categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Amortised cost.

These classifications are on the basis of the business model of the Fund for managing the financial assets, and contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Fund measures financial asset at amortised cost when it is within the business model to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Any income generated from these financial assets is recognized using effective interest method.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Fund has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Fund classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The gain or loss on disposal of investments classified as FVTPL is included in the statement of comprehensive income and is calculated as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value before disposal.

Currently, cash and cash equivalents, investments measured at amortized cost, receivable against issuance of units, other assets, payable against units redeemed, management fee payable and accrual and other liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Fund derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognizes its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes collateralized financing for the proceeds received.

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

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the Expected Credit Losses (“ECL”) associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The ECL is based on a 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

Redeemable Units

Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

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

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

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

The Fund’s redeemable participating units meet the definition of puttable instruments classified as equity instruments and accordingly are classified as equity instruments.

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

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions.

No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, issuance or cancellation of the Fund’s own equity instruments.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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 utilise 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.

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Fund analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Fund's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are discussed in Note 11.

Trade date accounting

The Fund follows trade date accounting for all placements of money market instruments, purchase of Sukuks and sales of financial assets classified at FVTPL (i.e. the date that the Fund commits to place, purchase or sell the assets).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include accounts maintained with Banque Saudi Fransi (the "Bank"), the Custodian and placements having contractual maturities of three months or less.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and can be measured reliably. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions (continued)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured

Accrued expenses and other payables.

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

The undiscounted value of all financial liabilities of the Fund at the reporting date approximate to their carrying values due to the fact that all are to be settled within one year from the reporting date, accordingly, the said liabilities are not recognised at amortized cost.

Management fees

Fund management fee is payable at an agreed rate with the Fund Manager. The Fund Manager charges a management fee up to 0.25% per annum plus applicable VAT of the net asset value accrued daily and paid on a monthly basis.

Expenses

Expenses are measured and recognized as expenses on an accrual basis in the accounting year in which they are incurred.

Zakat and income tax

Zakat and income tax at the Fund level is the obligation of the Unitholders and is not provided for in these financial statements.

Equity value per unit

Equity value per unit as disclosed in the statement of financial position is calculated by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at year end.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in profit or loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into USD at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as net foreign exchange losses, except for those arising on financial instruments at FVTPL, which are recognised as a component of net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Fund Manager to make judgments, 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 year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

(continued)

Judgments***Going concern***

The Fund Manager made an assessment of 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. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Classification of units as equity vs liability (Refer to Note 4 for accounting policy and measurement basis)

Estimates

Fair value measurement (Refer to Note 4 and 11 for accounting policy and measurement basis)

Impairment of financial assets (Refer to Note 4 for accounting policy and measurement basis)

6. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS**New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Fund**

The International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) has issued following accounting standards, amendments, which were effective from periods on or after 1 January 2025. Fund Manager has assessed that the amendments have no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

Standard, interpretation and amendment	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after
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

New Standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective and not early adopted

The listing of standards and interpretations issued which the Fund reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date are as follows. The Fund intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. These amendments and standards except IFRS 18 are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

6. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS (continued)**New Standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective and not early adopted**
(continued)

Standard, interpretation and amendment	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	<p>These amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; • clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; • add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and <p>make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)</p>	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	<p>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 amendments are to the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	<p>Presentation 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</p>	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	<p>IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.</p>	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	<p>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 recognised in full.</p>	Effective date deferred indefinitely

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS

(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>Note</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
Bank balances (see below)		110,638	783,420
Cash with the Custodian		1,931,074	681,796
Cash and bank balances		2,041,712	1,465,216
Money market placements (note 8.2)		49,993,583	53,746,337
Cash and cash equivalents		52,035,295	55,211,553

The bank balances represent the cash in a current account maintained with Banque Saudi Fransi (Note 10).

The Fund Manager has conducted a review as required under IFRS 9 and based on such an assessment, the effect of expected credit loss ('ECL') allowance against the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is insignificant as the balances are held with investment grade credit rated financial institutions (ranging from A+ to BBB-) and therefore no ECL has been recognised in these financial statements.

8. INVESTMENTS

8.1 INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

	<i>As at 31 December 2025 Cost</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2025 Market Value</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024 Cost</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024 Market Value</i>
Investment in Sukuk (see note "a" below)	8,800,000	8,917,040	3,744,167	3,854,050
Investment in mutual funds	19,114,243	20,088,909	12,829,850	12,904,068
	27,914,243	29,005,949	16,574,017	16,758,118

a) These sukuk carry profits ranging from 6% to 6.4% (2024: 3.5% to 6%) and are perpetual in terms.

The effect on the equity as a result of the change in the fair value of investments as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, with all other variables held constants is as follows:

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>		<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>	
	Potential reasonable change %	Effect on Equity	Potential reasonable change %	Effect on Equity
Investment in Sukuk	±1%	89,170	±1%	38,541
Investment in mutual funds	±1%	200,889	±1%	129,041

8.2 INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

Investments measured at amortised costs are comprised of the following:

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
Money market placements (see note "a" below)	86,052,801	68,933,605
Investment in Sukuk (see note "b" below)	-	2,351,887
Investments measured at amortised cost	86,052,801	71,285,492
Less: Money market placements having contractual maturities three months or less (note 7)	(49,993,583)	(53,746,337)
Net	36,059,218	17,539,155

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS

(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

8. INVESTMENTS

8.2 INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (continued)

a) Money market placements are composed of the following:

As at 31 December 2025

<i>Remaining maturity</i>	<i>% of Value</i>	<i>Amortised Cost</i>
Up to 1 month	29.42	25,312,755
1-3 months	61.28	52,733,108
4-6 months	9.30	8,006,938
	100.00	86,052,801

As at 31 December 2024

<i>Remaining maturity</i>	<i>% of Value</i>	<i>Amortised Cost</i>
Up to 1 month	55.66	38,369,067
1-3 months	44.34	30,564,538
	100.00	68,933,605

These placements carry profits ranging from 3.5% to 6.75% (2024: 4.8% to 6.46%).

b) The carrying value of Sukuk is as follows.

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>			<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Fixed rate	-	-	-	-	2,351,887	2,351,887
Floating rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	2,351,887	2,351,887

These sukuk carry profit ranging from nil (2024: 7.65% to 8.35%). The fair value of the above investments in sukuk as at 31 December 2025 is nil (2024: USD 2.35 million).

The composition of investment in sukuks by maturity as at each year-end is set out below:

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
0-1 year	-	2,351,887
	-	2,351,887

Fund Manager has conducted a review as required under IFRS 9 and based on such assessment. Fund Manager believes that there is no significant impairment loss against the carrying value of net investment measured at amortised cost at the reporting date as placements are held with investment grade counterparties. The Sukuk as at December 31, 2024 were held with investment grade counterparties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

9. SPECIAL COMMISSION INCOME

	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024</i>
Income from money market placements	3,569,666	2,191,106
Income from investment in Sukuk	111,905	187,833
	3,681,571	2,378,939

10. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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 operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include Saudi Fransi Capital Company (“the Fund Manager”), Banque Saudi Fransi (the Bank and the shareholder of the Fund Manager), the Fund Board, affiliates of the Fund Manager and the Funds managed by the Fund Manager.

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Fund transacts business with related parties.

The Fund pays Fund Manager a management fee calculated at an annual rate of up to 0.25% per annum plus applicable taxes calculated on the total net assets value on daily basis. The fee is intended to compensate the Fund Manager for administration and management of the Fund.

Related party transactions for the years ended and balances are as follows:

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Nature of transactions</i>	<i>Amount of transactions</i>		<i>Balance receivables / (payables)</i>	
		<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
BSF Capital	Management fees	(293,912)	(142,711)	(28,245)	(17,914)
Board of Directors	Fund Board Fee	(1,446)	(827)	-	-
	Bank balances	-	-	110,638	783,420
	Placements made during the year	85,065,000	-	7,229,513	-
Banque Saudi Fransi	Special commission income on placements	58,047	-	-	-
	Dividend received on sukuk	160,000	-	-	-
Saudi Fransi Capital Investment Fund 5*	Subscription during the year				
	Units:				
	2025: 107,607.88	200,000	-	-	-
	Investment in the Fund (cost)				
	Units:				
	2025: 107,607.88	-	-	200,000	-

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Fund utilized an overdraft facility with the Fund Manager by obtaining an interest-free loan of USD 1.7 million for a period of twelve days to settle a redemption.

* This fund is managed by BSF Capital.

AL-BADR MURABAHA FUND – US DOLLARS

(Managed By Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

(All amounts are US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair values</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	
<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>					
Investments measured at FVTPL	29,005,949	20,088,909	8,917,040	-	29,005,949
<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>					
Investments measured at FVTPL	16,758,118	12,904,068	3,854,050	-	16,758,118

The fair value of investments carried at FVTPL 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. Investments in level 2 are assessed based on broker rates.

The above table does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value except for the sukuk held at amortised cost for which the fair value is disclosed in note 8 to these financial statements. The fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of level 3 fair value measurements.

12. MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table presented below provides an analysis of assets and liabilities, categorized by their expected timelines for recovery or settlement. Additionally, the maturity dates listed correspond with the contractual maturities of these assets and liabilities.

	<i>Within 12 months</i>	<i>After 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>			
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	2,041,712	-	2,041,712
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	29,005,949	-	29,005,949
Investments measured at amortised cost	86,052,801	-	86,052,801
Receivable against issuance of units	725,000	-	725,000
Other assets	176,602	-	176,602
TOTAL ASSETS	118,002,064	-	118,002,064
LIABILITIES			
Payable against units redeemed	35,363	-	35,363
Management fee payable	28,245	-	28,245
Accruals and other liabilities	16,966	-	16,966
TOTAL LIABILITIES	80,574	-	80,574

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

12. MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>Within 12 months</i>	<i>After 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	1,465,216	-	1,465,216
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	16,758,118	-	16,758,118
Investments measured at amortised cost	71,285,492	-	71,285,492
Other assets	175,659	-	175,659
TOTAL ASSETS	89,684,485	-	89,684,485
LIABILITIES			
Payable against units redeemed	600,000	-	600,000
Management fee payable	17,914	-	17,914
Accruals and other liabilities	12,192	-	12,192
TOTAL LIABILITIES	630,106	-	630,106

13. FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the protection of Unitholder's value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities and is managed through a process of ongoing risk identification, measurement and monitoring. The process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to market risk (which includes foreign currency risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that eliminates the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer securities might be temporarily impaired. The Fund Manager is primarily responsible for identifying and controlling risks.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily set up to be performed based on limits as specified in the Investment Fund Regulations. These limits reflect the business strategy and the market environment of the Fund. In addition, the Compliance Department of the Fund Manager monitors the exposures against the approved limits.

Risk mitigation

The Fund's investment guidelines as specified in Terms and Conditions and fact sheet set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy.

Concentration risk

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry sector or geographical location. Concentration of risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of liquidity risk may arise from the repayment terms of financial liabilities, sources of borrowing facilities or reliance on a particular market in which to realise liquid assets. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Fund has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net open positions in several currencies that tend to move together.

13. FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (continued)*Concentration risk (continued)*

Changes in economic and financial factors have more impact on certain sectors, either negatively or positively, and accordingly the performance may be affected given the size of the investments in a certain sector compared to the total Fund size. In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Fund does not have a formal internal grading mechanism. Credit risk is managed and controlled by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Fund Manager seeks to limit its credit risk by monitoring credit exposure, credit ratings and by dealing with reputed counterparties.

The following table shows the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk for components of the statement of financial position. All of these financial assets are classified at stage 1.

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
Cash and bank balances	2,041,712	1,465,216
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	29,005,949	16,758,118
Investments measured at amortised cost	86,052,801	71,285,492
Receivable against issuance of units	725,000	-
Other assets	176,602	175,659
	118,002,064	89,684,485

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates, will affect the Fund's income or cash flows. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Note 8 to the financial statements analyses the impact on profit or loss due to 1% change in prices of its investment portfolio.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the future cashflows of a financial instrument or fair value of fixed coupon financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Fund is subject to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets including investments held at amortised cost. The Fund does not account for any fixed rate interest bearing financial assets at fair value and therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have any effect on the financial statements. The Fund is not exposed to cashflow interest rate risk on the floating rate investments held at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

13. FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (continued)

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The financial assets of the Fund i.e. cash, investments held at amortised cost, investments held at FVTPL and other receivables are denominated in United States Dollar. However, investment measured at fair value through profit and loss and some financial liabilities are denominated in Saudi Arabian Riyals. Since Saudi Arabian Riyals has been pegged to United States Dollars, the Fund is not exposed to material currency risk for its financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in generating funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Fund's terms and conditions provide for the terms of subscriptions and redemptions of units and it is, therefore, exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting unitholder redemptions. The Fund's securities (money market instruments and investment in Sukuk) are considered to be realizable as the said securities can be redeemed as and when required (by early termination and/or pre-maturity). The Fund Manager monitors the liquidity requirements on a regular basis and seeks to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

In addition to the above, the Fund can utilize an overdraft facility offered by the Fund Manager to meet liquidity requirements.

The undiscounted value of all financial liabilities of the Fund at the reporting date approximate to their carrying values and all are to be settled within one year from the reporting date. The maturity profile is discussed in Note 12

Capital risk management

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

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to monitor the level of subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets that it expects to be able to liquidate immediately, and adjust the amount of distributions that the Fund pays to unitholders. Fund Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of equity attributable to unitholders.

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments as at 31 December 2025 against the Fund or the Fund Manager which could have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

15. 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 of the Fund.

16. LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year for the purpose of the preparation of the financial statements was 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 31 December 2024).

17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to align with the current year's presentation.

Expenses that were previously included under "Other expenses" in the notes to the financial statements are now presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

In the statement of cash flows, realised gains and losses on investments measured at FVTPL were previously included within investments measured at FVTPL. These comparative amounts have now been reclassified to net gain/(loss) on investments measured at FVTPL, with no impact on operating cash flows.

In prior year, certain placements with original maturities of three months or less amounting to USD 53,746,337 that were previously presented as investments measured at amortised cost under operating activities in the statement of cash flows have been restated and reclassified to cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

18. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Fund Board on 25 February 2026 (corresponding to 8 Ramadan 1447H).