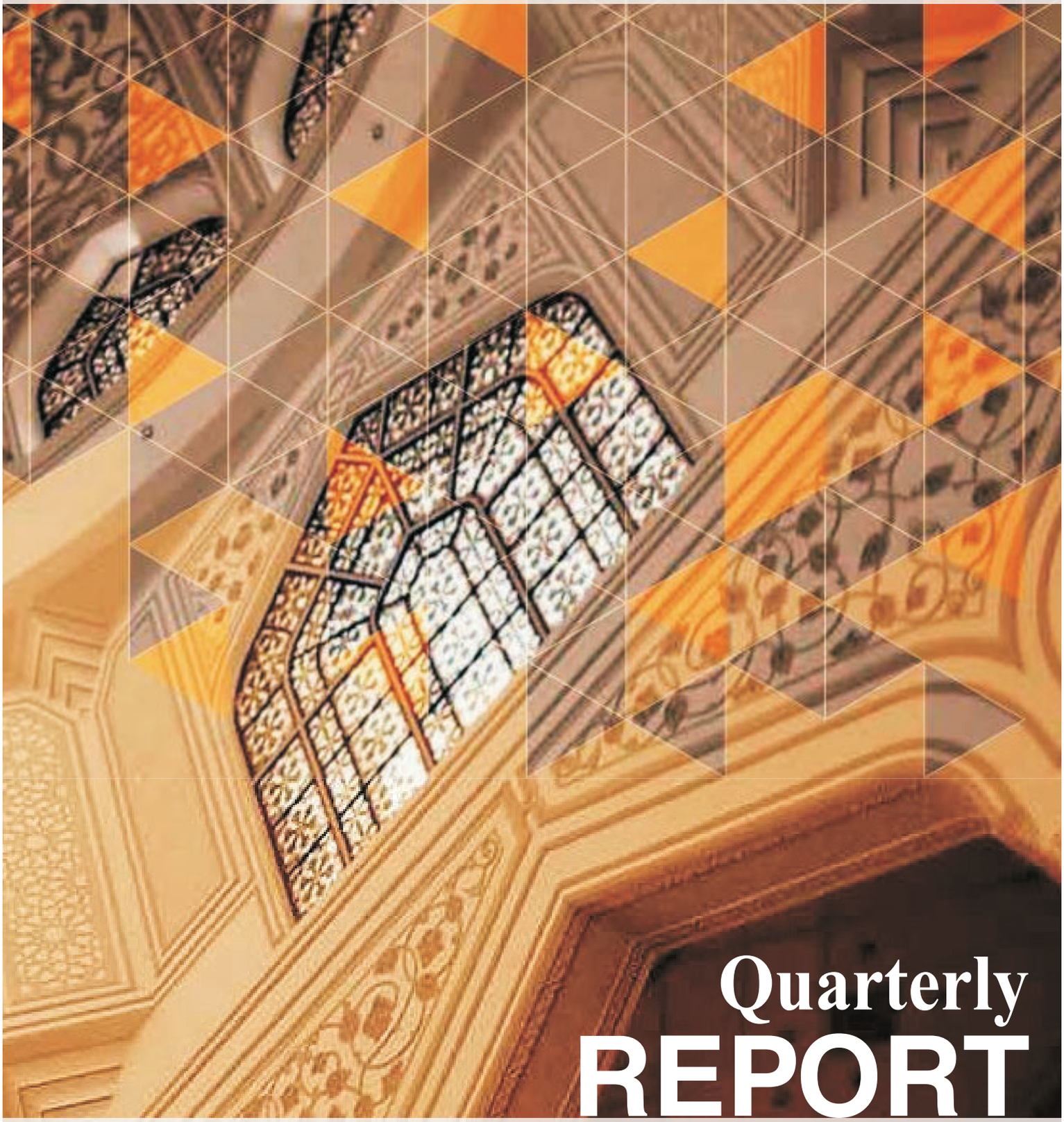
ABL GOPB ISLAMIC PENSION FUND

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026



Quarterly REPORT

ABL Asset Management
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FUND'S INFORMATION

Management Company:	ABL Asset Management Company Limited CP-10, Defence Raya Fairways Commercial, Phase - VI, DHA Lahore - 54810	
Board of Directors:	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Chairman
	Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director
	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director
	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Shahid Amir	Non-Executive Director
	Ms. Maham Nouman	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chief Executive Officer
Board Audit Committee:	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Chairman
	Mr. Pervaiz lqbal Butt	Member
	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Member
	Mr. Shahid Amir	Member
Board Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Pervaiz lqbal Butt	Chairman
	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Member
	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Member
	Ms. Maham Nouman	Member
	Mr. Naveed Nasim	Member
Board's Risk Management Committee	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Chairman
	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Member
	Ms. Maham Nouman	Member
	Mr. Naveed Nasim	Member
Board Strategic Planning & Monitoring Committee	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Chairman
	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Member
	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Member
	Mr. Shahid Amir	Member
	Mr. Naveed Nasim	Member
Board e-Vision Committee	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Chairman
	Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	Member
	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Member
	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Member
	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Member
	Mr. Naveed Nasim	Member
Chief Executive Officer of The Management Company:	Mr. Naveed Nasim	
Chief Financial Officer:	Mr. Saqib Matin	
Company Secretary:	Mr. Mubashar Rasool	
Chief Internal Auditor:	Mr. Kamran Shahzad	
Trustee:	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited CDC - House, Shara-e-Faisal, Karachi.	
Bankers to the Fund:	Allied Bank Limited Bank Islami Pakistan Limited Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	
Auditor:	**Crowe Hussain Chaudhury & Co.** Chartered Accountants 25 E Main Market, Gulberg II Lahore 54660, Pakistan.	
Legal Advisor:	Ijaz Ahmed & Associates Advocates & Legal Consultants No. 7, 11th Zamzama Street, Phase V DHA Karachi.	
Registrar:	ABL Asset Management Company Limited L - 48, DHA Phase - VI, Lahore - 74500	



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors of ABL Asset Management Company Limited, the management company of ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund (ABL-GOPB IPF), is pleased to present the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (un-audited) of ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund for the quarter ended on September 30, 2026.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEW:

Pakistan's economy in 1QFY27 (Jul-Sep 2026) remained under pressure from elevated global oil prices, which contributed to higher domestic energy and transport costs. Headline inflation averaged 10.3% YoY during the quarter, more than double the 4.2% recorded in the same period of the previous year. Monthly readings showed 9.2% in July, a peak of 11.1% in August, and an easing to 10.3% in September, mainly on softer food prices, though transport and energy costs stayed elevated. Despite the sharp rise versus last year, the State Bank of Pakistan has kept the policy rate unchanged at 11.5% (held since the 100 bp increase in April 2026, with subsequent holds in June, July and September). This steady stance reflects the central bank's assessment that the real policy rate remains adequately positive to keep medium-term inflation expectations anchored within the 5-7% target range.

On the real side, large-scale manufacturing offered tentative signs of recovery at the start of the fiscal year. July 2026 LSM output rose 3.03% YoY (+9.51% MoM), reflecting a rebound in consumption-driven segments such as automobiles and apparel, and stable activity in petroleum and construction-related industries. However, investment-heavy sectors such as machinery, iron and steel, and chemicals remained weak, pointing to a recovery still anchored in demand repair rather than capex-led growth. This imbalance highlights the early-cycle nature of the industrial rebound, with the broader economy yet to transition into a sustained investment cycle.

Fiscal performance showed strength in collections and met expectations. The FBR provisionally collected around Rs 3.08 trillion in 1QFY27 (roughly Rs 820 bn in July, Rs 902 bn in August, and Rs 1.36 tr in September), exceeding the quarterly target of Rs 3.053 trillion by about Rs 20-30 billion. While enforcement and compliance measures supported the tax base, the surplus was driven mainly by stronger sales tax receipts amid higher inflation and petroleum prices, even as income tax lagged its head-wise target. The outturn reduces near-term risk to fiscal consolidation and eases pressure for additional measures during ongoing IMF program reviews.

The external account remained relatively controlled. Over Jul-Aug, exports totalled around US$7.25bn (+9.2% YoY) compared with imports of roughly US$14.0bn (+11.1% YoY), resulting in a trade deficit (goods and services, SBP basis) of about US$6.8bn. Workers' remittances of US$7.3bn (+14.7% YoY) provided a crucial cushion, limiting the cumulative current account deficit to US$543mn in the first two months of the fiscal year (down 36.3% YoY). Still, both July (-US$445mn) and August (-US$98mn) recorded deficits, reflecting the persistence of strong import demand relative to export capacity. Financing inflows were supported by official channels and Eurobond proceeds, while FDI improved to around US$495mn (+24% YoY). By mid-to-late September, liquid FX reserves stood near US$26.8bn (SBP holdings at a record US$21.4bn), well above earlier levels and providing a stable buffer against near-term external pressures.

Market sentiment improved during the quarter, aided by successive sovereign rating upgrades and proactive debt management. S&P upgraded Pakistan's long-term rating to 'B' from 'B-' with a stable outlook in July 2026, followed by Moody's in August raising the rating to B3 from Caa1 with a stable outlook, citing improved external liquidity, fiscal discipline, stronger institutional capacity and IMF program continuity. Confidence was further reinforced by the government's successful issuance of a record US$3 billion dual-tranche Eurobond in early September (US$1.75bn 5.5-year and US$1.25bn 10-year), which attracted nearly US$6 billion in orders and demonstrated

renewed access to international capital markets, building on the earlier inaugural Panda Bond. These steps, combined with ongoing IMF program support, have helped bolster sentiment, extend maturities and reduce rollover risk, even as reliance on official and market inflows remains significant.

Overall, 1QFY27 was defined by elevated but stabilizing inflation, resilient remittances, record-high reserves, successive sovereign rating upgrades, and successful return to international capital markets via a landmark Eurobond, alongside tax collections that met the quarterly target. Yet the persistence of a wide trade deficit, uneven industrial recovery still anchored in consumption rather than investment, and continued dependence on official and market inflows underscore the fragility beneath the stabilization. The durability of recovery will depend on sustaining remittance strength, narrowing trade imbalances, improving tax buoyancy further, and attracting stronger private capital inflows to reduce reliance on government and multilateral financing.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW:

During 1QFY27, Pakistan's fixed income market was shaped by a renewed rise in inflation, a firm monetary policy stance, and heavy government borrowing across T-Bill and PIB auctions. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 10.3% YoY during the quarter, compared to 4.2% in 1QFY26, a sharp acceleration. This reflected an unfavorable base effect alongside higher food prices and elevated energy- and transport-related costs: food inflation averaged 10.1% (vs. 2.2% in 1QFY26) and contributed about 3.9ppt of headline CPI, followed by housing, utilities and fuels (2.1ppt) and transport (1.4ppt), while core CPI averaged 8.5%.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) kept the policy rate unchanged at 11.5% throughout the quarter, following the 100bps hike in April 2026 (from 10.5%) amid Middle East-related energy price pressures, with the Monetary Policy Committee judging the stance appropriate to guide inflation back toward its 5-7% medium-term target. As of 25th September, 2026, SBP's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 21.4 billion, providing a buffer for monetary stability.

In the variable-rate Ijarah Sukuk segment, 7 auctions were conducted in the 10Y tenor during 1QFY27. Against a target of PKR 525 billion, total participation stood at PKR 3,302 billion, highlighting robust investor demand. The Ministry raised PKR 520 billion, in line with the target.

In the fixed-rate Ijarah Sukuk segment, 3 auctions were held, with participation of PKR 1,098 billion against a target of PKR 400 billion in 3Y, 5Y, and 10Y tenors. The Ministry accepted PKR 369 billion, led by the 5Y (PKR 191 billion) and 3Y (PKR 121 billion). Cut-off yields in the 3Y and 5Y tenors rose by 24bps and 40bps to ~12.34% and ~12.49%, respectively.

Overall, the 1QFY27 fixed income market was characterized by re-accelerating inflation, a firm policy rate of 11.5%, and rising yields, with strong Ijarah Sukuk participation but selective acceptance by the Ministry.

MUTUAL FUNDS INDUSTRY REVIEW:

In the first quarter of FY27, the open-end mutual fund industry in Pakistan recorded a YTD AUMs growth of 8.12%, rising from PKR 4,393 billion to PKR 4,750 billion. Significant inflows were observed in Conventional Money Market Funds and Conventional Income Funds, with AUMs increasing by 11.7% (from PKR 918 billion to PKR 1,025 billion) and 10.1% (from PKR 472 billion to PKR 520 billion), respectively. On the Islamic side, Islamic Money Market Funds rose 4.7% (from PKR 962 billion to PKR 1,007 billion) and Islamic Income Funds grew 6.0% (from PKR 476 billion to PKR 505 billion), while fixed-rate funds also attracted strong demand, with Conventional and Islamic fixed-rate funds expanding by 33.9% (from PKR 131 billion to PKR 176 billion) and 40.6% (from PKR 241 billion to PKR 339 billion), respectively. In contrast, equity funds saw outflows, with Conventional Equity Funds declining by 7.3% (from PKR 385 billion to PKR 357 billion) and Islamic Equity Funds falling by 12.6% (from PKR 252 billion to PKR 220 billion). The industry-wide AUM expansion was driven mainly by investor preference for money market and fixed-income products amid elevated inflation, a firm policy rate of 11.5% and higher short-term yields, while equity funds lost ground.

FUND PERFORMANCE:

Our GOPB IPF is systematically classified into 3 sub fund categories based on the risk appetite of our long-term investors i.e. ("Debt Sub fund", "Money Market Sub Fund" & "Equity Sub Fund"). The Debt Sub fund and Equity Sub Fund will be offered at a later time.

MONEY MARKET SUB FUND:

For the 1QFY27, Money market sub fund generated an annualized return of 8.88% against a benchmark return of 10.02%. The fund's assets were allocated 49.33% in Government Guaranteed securities and 36.14% in Cash, while 14.53% was held in other assets including receivables. The AUMs of the fund at the end of September '26 stood at PKR 0.53 million.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY:

The first quarter of FY27 delivered a mixed but constructive backdrop for money markets. Headline inflation moderated, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) held the policy rate steady at 11.50% throughout the quarter, and external buffers strengthened. Short-end yields stayed relatively anchored while the longer end of the PKRV curve steepened, reflecting persistent uncertainty around geopolitics, food prices, and exacerbating energy costs. For conventional portfolios we maintained a neutral-to-slightly-defensive duration stance with a bias toward the 3 months T-bills segment and selective participation in other tenors and fixed-rate PIBs. Islamic money-market strategies focused on high-quality short-tenor Sukuk, Musharaka and Modaraba placements to capture elevated short-term rates while limiting duration risk.

Macro & Inflation Backdrop

- **July:** Headline CPI eased to 9.20% YoY (from 11.10% in June) but rose 1.19% MoM. Transport costs fell sharply on account of decline in international oil prices (-5.24% MoM) while food inflation climbed to 10.64% YoY.
- **August:** Inflation rebounded to 11.15% YoY, driven by food (+13.89% YoY) and transport (+20.17% YoY).
- **September:** CPI moderated again to 10.26% YoY (+1.27% MoM). Transport remained the dominant YoY driver (+27.43%), while food inflation cooled to 8.20% YoY.

Underlying price pressures, particularly in food and energy, kept real rates positive but limited the scope for aggressive easing. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) kept the policy rate unchanged at 11.50% in both the July and September meetings, citing an improved macroeconomic outlook, however, citing elevated risks from Middle East geopolitical tensions.

EXTERNAL SECTOR & RESERVES:

Current-account deficits narrowed through the quarter (June deficit USD 649-814 mn ? August USD 98 mn). Workers' remittances stayed robust (USD 3.48-3.66 bn monthly). Total FX reserves improved from USD 23.23 bn (end-June) to USD 26.77 bn by late September, with SBP reserves rising to USD 21.44 bn. This provided a comfortable external buffer and reduced immediate pressure on the exchange rate and domestic liquidity.

ISLAMIC MONEY MARKET STRATEGY & OUTLOOK:

Islamic liquidity remained ample, supported by consistent demand for short-tenor Shariah-compliant instruments.

- **Positioning in Q1:** Heavy allocation to high-quality short-dated Sukuk, agency-based placements and floating-rate instruments linked to the policy rate or KIBOR. Limited exposure to longer-tenor fixed-rate Sukuk given the steepening curve.

- **Q2 Outlook:** Short-tenor Islamic yields will continue to track conventional T-bill cut-offs closely. We maintain a defensive duration stance and will opportunistically increase exposure to 6 months Sukuk if spreads widen attractively. Floating-rate and overnight/Musharaka placements remain the core yield generators while inflation and geopolitical risks persist.

CONCLUSION:

Both conventional and Islamic money-market funds delivered competitive returns in Q1 FY27 by staying on the shorter end of the yield curve and capturing elevated real rates where available. With the policy rate on hold and external buffers stronger, we anticipate a continuation of range-bound short-end rates and a still-steep curve on the longer end. Our bias remains toward quality, liquidity and modest duration until clearer evidence of sustained disinflation emerges.

We will continue to monitor inflation prints, SBP liquidity operations and geopolitical developments closely and adjust positioning accordingly.

AUDITORS:

Crowe Hussain Chaudhary & Co Chartered Accountants, have been appointed as auditors for the year ending June 30, 2027 for ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund (ABL - GOPB IPF).

MANAGEMENT QUALITY RATING:

On October 24, 2025: The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the Management Quality Rating (MQR) of ABL Asset Management Company (ABL AMC) at 'AM1' (AM-One). Outlook on the assigned rating is 'Stable'.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

We thank our valued investors who have placed their confidence in us. The Board is also thankful to Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan, the Trustee (Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited) and the management of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited for their continued guidance and support. The Directors also appreciate the efforts put in by the management team.

For & on behalf of the Board,

Director
Lahore, October 27, 2026

Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer

ABL GOPB ISLAMIC PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

	Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
		Money Market Sub-Fund	
		(Rupees in '000)	
Assets			
Balances with bank	4	264.03	263.94
Investments	5	368.56	359.12
Profit receivables	6	5.03	2.58
Deposits and other receivables	7	104.35	104.54
Total assets		741.97	730.18
Liabilities			
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited- Pension Fund Manager	8	210.00	210.00
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited- - Trustee	9	0.75	0.52
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	10	0.05	0.12
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	11	0.65	0.65
Total liabilities		211.45	211.29
NET ASSETS		530.51	518.89
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		530.51	518.89
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		
		(Number of units)	
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE	12	5,000	5,000
		(Rupees)	
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT		106.1021	103.7791

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)

Saqib Matin	**Naveed Nasim**	**Pervaiz Iqbal Butt**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director

ABL GOPB ISLAMIC PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM INCOME STATEMENT (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

	Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026
		Money Market Sub-Fund
		----(Rupees in '000)---
Income		
Profit on savings account		2.46
Income on Government Securities - Market Treasury Bills		10.55
Gain/ (loss) on sale of investments - net		-
Net unrealized (diminution) on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' - net	5.2	(1.11)
Total Income		11.90
Expenses		
Remuneration of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited-Trustee	9.1	0.20
Sindh sales tax on remuneration of the Trustee	9.2	0.03
Monthly fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	10.1	0.05
Total operating expenses		0.28
Net income for the period before taxation		11.62
Taxation	14	-
Net income for the period after taxation		11.62
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		11.62

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)

Saqib Matin	**Naveed Nasim**	**Pervaiz Iqbal Butt**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director

ABL GOPB ISLAMIC PENSION FUND

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNIT PARTICIPANTS' SUB FUND (UN-AUDITED)

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026
	Money Market Sub-Fund
	------(Rupees in '000)------
Net assets at the beginning of the period (audited)	518.89
Issue of units *	-
Redemption of units *	-
	-
Gain on sale of investments - net	-
Unrealized (diminution) on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' - net	-
Other income for the period - net	11.62
Total comprehensive income for the period	11.62
Net assets at the end of the period (un-audited)	530.51

* Total number of units issued and redeemed during the period is disclosed in Note 10 of these financial statements.

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)

Saqib Matin	**Naveed Nasim**	**Pervaiz Iqbal Butt**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director

ABL GOPB ISLAMIC PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM CASH FLOW STATEMENT (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

	Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026 Money Market Sub-Fund -(Rupees in '000)-
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the period before taxation		11.62
Adjustments:		
Interest/ profit earned		(12.91)
Net unrealized diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' - net		1.11
		(11.80)
(Increase) in assets		
Balance in IPS account		0.19
		0.19
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities		
Payable to the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		0.23
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan		(0.1)
		0.16
Income received from saving accounts		2.45
Income received from Gop Ijara		-
Net amount received from / (paid) on sale and purchase of investments		-
		2.45
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities		2.45
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amount received on issuance of units		-
Amount paid on redemption of units		-
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period		0.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		263.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4.1	264.03

The annexed notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)

Saqib Matin	**Naveed Nasim**	**Pervaiz Iqbal Butt**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund (the Fund) is an open ended Voluntary Pension Fund constituted under a Trust Deed executed between ABL Asset Management Company Limited as the Pension Fund Manager and Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited as the Trustee. The Trust Deed was executed on October 28, 2025 under the Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005 (VPS Rules). The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) has authorized constitution of the Trust Deed vide letter no. CS/SECP/PD/ABL-GOPB-IPF/2025/182/301-303 dated September 17, 2025 under the VPS Rules. The Pension Fund Manager of the Fund has been licensed to act as a Pension Fund Manager under the VPS Rules through a certificate of registration issued by the SECP. The Fund has been registered as a trust under the Punjab Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2022. The registered office of the Pension Fund Manager is situated at CP-10, Defence Raya Fairways Commercial, Phase VI, DHA, Lahore.

1.2 The contributions in the Fund can be made by the participants of the Fund who shall be the employees of Punjab Government appointed / recruited under the Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 or employees of Punjab Government, regularized as civil servant through any legal instrument, issued after coming into force of the Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 2023 irrespective of the effective date of regularization (collectively referred to as "Employees").

1.3 The objective of the Fund is to provide Employees with an individualized, funded (based on defined contribution) as well as flexible pension scheme which is managed by professional investment managers to assist them to plan and provide for their retirement. The design of the scheme empowers the Employees to invest their pensions as per their desired asset allocations.

1.4 The title to the assets of the Fund is held in the name of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited as the Trustee of the Fund.

1.5 The Pension Fund Manager has been assigned a quality rating of 'AM1' by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) dated October 24, 2025.

As per the offering document approved by the SECP, the accounting period, in case of the first such period, shall commence from the date on which the trust property is first paid or transferred to the Trustee. Accordingly, the financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 have been prepared as follows:

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities presents comparative figures as at June 30, 2026. However, comparative figures for the corresponding quarter ended September 30, 2025 have not been presented in the Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Movement in Unit Holders' Fund, as the Fund commenced its first accounting period on November 27, 2025.

The Pension Fund comprises of four Sub-Funds namely, ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund Equity Sub-Fund, ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund Debt Sub-Fund, ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund Money Market Sub-Fund and ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund Equity Index Sub-Fund (collectively the "Sub-Funds"). As at September 30, 2026 the Fund has launched only one Sub-Fund namely ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund Money Market Sub-Fund. The investment policy for each of the Sub-

ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Sub-Fund

Assets of an Equity Sub-Fund shall be invested in equity securities which are listed on the Stock Exchange or in securities of which the application for listing has been approved by the Stock Exchange. At least ninety percent (90%) of Net Assets of an Equity Sub-Fund shall remain invested in listed equity securities based on rolling average investment of last ninety days calculated on daily basis. Investments may be made in equity securities of any single company up to fifteen percent (15%) of net assets for shariah compliant of an Equity Sub-Fund or paid-up capital of that single company, whichever is lower. The Pension Fund Manager may invest up to thirty five percent (35%) of net assets of Equity Sub-Fund or the Index Weight, whichever is higher; subject to maximum forty percent (40%) of net assets of Equity Sub-Fund in equity securities of companies belonging to a single sector as classified by the Stock Exchange. The Pension Fund Manager may invest any surplus (un-invested) funds in government securities having less than one year time to maturity or keep as deposits with scheduled commercial banks which are rated not less than "A" by a rating agency registered with SECP.

ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund - Equity Index Sub-Fund

The Investment Objective of the Equity Index Sub-Fund is to provide investors an opportunity to track closely the performance of the KMI-30 by investing in companies of the Index in proportion to their weightages. The Index Sub-fund shall strive to remain fully invested in accordance with the stated index, however, under no circumstances shall it be invested less than 85% of its net assets in securities covered in the index or its subset during the year based on monthly average investment calculated on a daily basis. The un-invested amount shall be kept in cash and/or near cash instruments where near cash instruments include cash in bank account (excluding TDRs). Performance Benchmark of the Equity Index Sub-Fund shall be KMI-30 Index. The Index Sub-fund may select an index (or a subset thereof) established by a recognized independent third party. Exposure to securities issued by entities of a single sector shall not exceed the weight of the sector in the index or its subset, and exposure to any security shall not exceed the weight of the security in the index or its subset.

ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund - Debt Sub-Fund

The Debt Sub-Fund shall consist of debt securities and such other assets as specified herein below. The weighted average time to maturity of securities held in the portfolio of a Debt Sub-Fund, excluding government securities, shall not exceed five (5) years. At least twenty five per cent (25%) of Net Assets of the Debt Sub-Fund shall be invested in government securities not exceeding 90 days maturity or deposit with scheduled commercial banks having not less than "A plus" rating. Exposure to securities issued by companies of a single sector shall not exceed twenty five percent (25%) of Net Assets. Deposits in a single bank shall not exceed ten per cent (10%) of Net Assets of the Debt Sub-Fund. Investments may be made in debt securities of any single company up to ten percent (10%) of Net Assets of a Debt Sub-Fund or issue size of that debt security, whichever is lower.

ABL GOPB Islamic Pension Fund - Money Market Sub-Fund

The weighted average time to maturity of assets of Money Market Sub-Fund shall not exceed ninety (90) days. Time to maturity of any asset in the portfolio of Islamic Money Market Sub-Fund shall not exceed six (6) months. There shall be no limit with respect to investment in the Federal Government securities. Investments may be made in debt securities of any single company up to ten percent (10%) of Net Assets of a Money Market Sub-Fund or issue size of that debt security, whichever is lower. At least ten per cent (10%) of Net Assets of the Money Market Sub-Fund shall be invested in debt securities issued by the Federal Government or keep as deposits with scheduled commercial banks which are rated not less than "AA" by a rating agency registered with the Commission.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting comprise of:

- International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 along with part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984; and
- Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005 (the VPS Rules), the Non Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (the NBFC Regulations) and the requirements of the Trust Deed.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Regulations and the requirements of the Trust Deed differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Regulations and the requirements of the Trust Deed have been followed.

The disclosures made in these condensed interim financial statements have, however, been limited based on the requirements of the International Accounting Standard 34: 'Interim Financial Reporting'. These condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in a full set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2026.

In compliance with Schedule V of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, and Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005 (the VPS Rules), the directors of the Management Company hereby declare that these condensed interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Fund's affairs as at and for the period ended September 30, 2026.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

3.1 The accounting policies adopted and the methods of computation of balances used in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2026.

3.2 The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make estimates, assumptions and use judgments that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively commencing from the period of revision. In preparing the condensed interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Fund's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those applied to the financial statements as at and for the year ended June 30, 2026. The Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the financial statements as at and for the year ended June 30, 2026.

3.3 Amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are effective in the current period

There are certain amendments to the accounting and reporting standards that are mandatory for the Fund's annual accounting period beginning on July 1, 2026. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Fund's operations and, therefore, have not been detailed in these condensed interim financial statements, except for the following:

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments:

Disclosures' relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The adoption of these amendments has not had any significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

3.4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective

There are certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to the accounting and reporting standards that are mandatory for the Fund's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2026. However, these are not considered to be relevant or will not have any material effect on the Fund's condensed interim financial statements except for:

- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (issued in April 2024), effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard will introduce certain changes in the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements. The Management Company is currently assessing its impact.

	Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
		Money Market Sub-Fund	
4 BANK BALANCES		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Balances with banks in:			
Saving accounts	4.1	264.03	263.94
		264.03	263.94

4.1 These include a balance of Rs. 0.260 million (June 30, 2026: Rs. 0.264 million) maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party) that carries interest at the rate of 6.50% (June 30, 2026: 6.50%) per annum. Other saving accounts of the Fund carry interest rate of 11.50% to 6% (June 30, 2026: Nil) per annum.

		Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
5	INVESTMENTS		(Rupees in '000)	
	At fair value through profit or loss			
	- GOP Ijarah Sukuks	5.1	368.56	359.12
			368.56	359.12

5.1 GOP Ijarah Sukuks - Money Market Sub Fund

Name of the security	Tenor	As at July 01, 2026	Purchased during the period	Disposed of / matured during the period	As at September 30, 2026	Carrying Value as at September 30, 2026	Market value as at September 30, 2026	Unrealised appreciation / (diminution)	Percentage in relation to	
									Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investment
		Number of certificates				Rupees in '000			%age	
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - June 24, 2026	1 years	4	-	-	4	369.67	368.56	(1.11)	69.50%	100.00%
									-	-
Total as at September 30, 2026						**369.67**	**368.56**	**(1.11)**	**69.50%**	**100.00%**
Total as at June 30, 2026						**359.05**	**359.12**	**0.07**		

5.1.1 The nominal value of these sukuk certificates is Rs 100,000 each.

5.1.2 The Fund holds Government of Pakistan (GoP) discounted Ijarah Sukuk, which are issued at a discount to their face value and carry no periodic profit payments.

		Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Un-audited) September 30, 2025
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
5.2	**Unrealized (diminution) / appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - net**		(Rupees in '000)	
	Market value of securities	5.2	368.56	-
	Less: carrying value of securities		369.67	-
			(1.11)	-

		Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
6	PROFIT RECEIVABLES		(Rupees in '000)	
	Profit from bank balances		5.03	2.58
			5.03	2.58

		Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
7	DEPOSIT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		(Rupees in '000)	
	Security deposit with Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	7.1	100.00	100.00
	Balance in IPS account		4.35	4.54
			104.35	104.54

7.1 This represents balance held with a related party.

			(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
8	**Payable To ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager**		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
		Note		
	Payable to Pension Fund Manager	8.1	210.00	210.00
			210.00	210.00

8.1 This represents amount paid by the Pension Fund Manager on behalf of the Sub-Fund in relation to the opening of operational bank accounts and the payment of initial security deposits.

			(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
9	**PAYABLE TO CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY OF PAKISTAN LIMITED - TRUSTEE - RELATED PARTY**		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
		Note		
	Trustee fee payable	9.1	0.65	0.45
	Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee fee	9.2	0.10	0.07
			0.75	0.52

9.1 The Trustee is entitled to a monthly remuneration for services rendered to the Sub-Fund under the provisions of the Trust Deed as per the tariff specified therein which is charged in proportion to the net assets of the Sub-Fund. Average trustee fee charged during the period is 0.15% of net assets held by the fund (September 30, 2025: 0.15%).

Net assets (Rs.)	Fee
- up to Rs. 1,000 million	Rs. 0.3 million or 0.15% per annum of net assets, whichever is higher
- exceeding Rs 1,000 million and up to Rs 3,000 million	Rs. 1.5 million plus 0.10% per annum of net assets on amount exceeding Rs 1,000 million
- exceeding Rs 3,000 million and up to Rs 6,000 million	Rs. 3.5 million plus 0.08% per annum of net assets on amount exceeding Rs 3,000 million
- exceeding Rs 6,000 million	Rs. 5.9 million plus 0.06% per annum of net assets on amount exceeding Rs 6,000 million

9.2 During the period, an amount of Rs 0.00003 million (September 30, 2025: Nil) was charged on account of sales tax on remuneration of the Trustee levied through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 at the rate of 15% (September 30, 2025: Nil).

			(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
10	**PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (SECP)**		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
		Note		
	Monthly fee payable	10.1	0.05	0.12
			0.05	0.12

10.1 In accordance with the Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005, each Sub-Fund is required to pay non-refundable fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) at the rate of one twenty-fifth of one percent 0.04% (September 30, 2025: Nil) of average annual net assets of the Sub-Fund.

		Note	(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
			Money Market Sub-Fund	
11	ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
	Brokerage fee payable		0.65	0.65
			0.65	0.65

		(Un-audited) September 30, 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund	
12	NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE	----------(Number of units)----------	
	Total units in issue at the beginning of the year / period	5,000	-
	Add: issue of units during the year / period	-	5,000
	Less: units redeemed during the year / period	-	-
	Total units in issue at the end of the year / period	5,000	5,000

13 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments outstanding as at the September 30, 2026 and June 30, 2026.

14 TAXATION

No provision for taxation has been made in these financial statements in view of the exemption available to the Fund under clause 57(3)(viii) of Part-1 of the second schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Fund is also exempt from the provision of section 113 (minimum tax) under clause 11A of Part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

15 TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS / RELATED PARTIES

15.1 Connected persons include ABL Asset Management Company being the Management Company, the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited being the Trustee, other collective investment schemes managed by the Management Company, any entity in which the Management Company, its CISs or their connected persons have material interest, any person or company beneficially owning directly or indirectly ten percent or more of the capital of the Management Company or the net assets of the Fund, directors and their close family members and key management personnel of the Management Company.

15.2 Transactions with connected persons are executed on an arm's length basis and essentially comprise sale and redemption of units, fee on account of managing the affairs of the Fund, sales load, other charges and distribution payments to connected persons. The transactions with connected persons are in the normal course of business, at contracted rates and at terms determined in accordance with market rates.

15.3 Remuneration to the Pension Fund Manager of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the VPS Rules, 2005.

15.4 Remuneration to the Trustee of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the VPS Rules, 2005 and the Trust Deed.

15.5 Detail of transactions with related parties / connected persons during the period:

	Note	(Un-audited) 30-Sep-26 Money Market Sub-Fund -(Rupees in '000)-
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration for the period		0.20
Sindh sales tax on remuneration		0.03
Allied Bank Limited (Holding company of Management Company)		
Profit on savings account		2.46

15.6 Details of balances outstanding at the period / year end with connected persons are as follows:

	(Un-audited) September 2026	(Audited) June 30, 2026
	Money Market Sub-Fund ----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager		
Outstanding 5,000 units - Money Market Sub-Fund	530.51	528.00
Remuneration payable to the Pension Fund Manager		
Payable to the Pension Fund Manager	210.00	235.00
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		
Security deposit	100.00	100.00
Balance in IPS account	4.35	-
Trustee fee payable	0.65	0.46
Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee remuneration	0.10	0.07
Allied Bank Limited (Holding company of Management Company)		
Interest receivable on savings account	5.03	12.8
Balance balances	263.83	630.6

16 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

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

Financial assets which are tradable in an open market are revalued at the market prices prevailing on the statement of assets and liabilities date. The estimated fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities is considered not to be significantly different from the respective book values.

16.1 Fair value hierarchy

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the Fund to classify assets using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Fair value measurements using quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Fair value measurement using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

As at September 30, 2026 and June 30, 2026, the Fund held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	(Un-audited)			
	As at September 30, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	---------- (Rupees in '000) ----------			
At fair value through profit or loss				
- GoP Ijarah Sukuk	-	368.56	-	368.56
	-	368.56	-	368.56

	As at June 30, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	---------- (Rupees in '000) ----------			
At fair value through profit or loss				
- Gop Ijarah Sukuk	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

16.2 There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 and no movement in or out of level 3 fair value hierarchy during the period.

16.3 The following valuation techniques have been used in the determination of fair values of investments:

Item	Valuation Technique
Corporate sukuk certificates - PSX	The fair value of GoP Ijarah sukuks listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange has been determined through closing rates quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange.
GoP Ijarah sukuks-Other	The fair value of other GoP Ijarah sukuks are derived using PKISRV rates as at the reporting date. The PKISRV rates are announced daily by MUFAP through Reuters. The rates announced are simple average of quotes received from eight different pre-defined / approved dealers / brokers.
Corporate sukuk certificates	The valuation of corporate sukuk certificates has been determined from MUFAP debt valuation sheet as at the reporting date. The closing rates are announced by MUFAP daily on its website. The fair value of the non-traded Sukuk has been determined using cost as a proxy for fair value, as no observable market price is available. The management assessed that cost represents a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short remaining maturity of the instrument and the absence of significant changes in market conditions or the issuer's credit risk.

17 GENERAL

17.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest (thousand) Rupee unless otherwise stated.

18 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These condensed interim financial statements were authorized for issue on October 27, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)

Saqib Matin	**Naveed Nasim**	**Pervaiz Iqbal Butt**
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Director

نتیجہ:

روایتی اور اسلامی منی مارکیٹ فنڈز دونوں نے Q1 FY27 میں ییلڈ کرو کے مختصر سرے پر رہ کر اور جہاں ممکن ہو وہاں بلند حقیقی شرحیں حاصل کر کے مسابقتی منافع فراہم کیے۔ پالیسی ریٹ ہولڈ پر اور بیرونی بفرز مضبوط ہونے کی وجہ سے، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ رینج باؤنڈ شارٹ اینڈ ریٹس کا تسلسل اور طویل مدت میں اب بھی تیز curve رہے گا۔ ہمارا رجحان معیار، لیکویڈیٹی اور معتدل مدت کی طرف ہے جب تک کہ مسلسل کمی کے واضح شواہد سامنے نہ آئیں۔

ہم مہنگائی کے نشانات، SBP لیکویڈیٹی آپریشنز اور جغرافیائی سیاسی ترقیات کی قریب سے نگرانی جاری رکھیں گے اور پوزیشننگ کو اس کے مطابق ایڈجسٹ کریں گے۔

آڈیٹرز:

کرو حسین چودھری اور کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو 30 جون 2027 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے اے بی ایل جی او پی بی اسلامک پنشن فنڈ (ABL - GOPB IPF) کے لیے آڈیٹرز کے طور پر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

مینجمنٹ کوالٹی رٹینگ:

24 اکتوبر 2025 کو: پاکستان کریڈٹ رٹینگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (PACRA) نے ABL ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی (ABL AMC) کی مینجمنٹ کوالٹی رٹینگ (MQR) کو 'AM1' (AM-One) پر تفویض کیا ہے۔ تفویض کردہ درجہ بندی کا انداز 'مستحکم' ہے۔

اعتراف

ہم اپنے قابل قدر سرمایہ کاروں کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے ہم پر اعتماد کیا ہے۔ بورڈ سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان، ٹرسٹی (سینٹرل ڈپازٹری کمپنی آف پاکستان لمیٹڈ) اور پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج لمیٹڈ کے انتظامیہ کی ان کی مسلسل رہنمائی اور مدد کے لئے ان کا شکریہ بھی ادا کرتا ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز انتظامی ٹیم کے ذریعہ کی جانے والی کوششوں کی بھی تعریف کرتے ہیں۔

بورڈ کی طرف سے اور بورڈ کے لئے

ڈائریکٹر

نوید نسیم
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

لاہور، 27 اکتوبر، 2026

میکرو اور افراط زر کا پس منظر

- **جولائی:** ہیڈ لائن سی پی آئی سال بہ سال 9.20٪ تک گر گیا (جون میں 11.10٪ سے) لیکن ماہ بہ ماہ 1.19٪ بڑھا۔ بین الاقوامی تیل کی قیمتوں میں کمی (-5.24٪ ماہانہ ماہانہ) کی وجہ سے ٹرانسپورٹ کی لاگت میں تیزی سے کمی آئی جبکہ خوراک کی مہنگائی سال بہ سال 10.64٪ تک پہنچ گئی۔

- **اگست:** مہنگائی 11.15٪ سال بہ سال واپس آ گئی، جس کی وجہ خوراک (+13.89٪ سال بہ سال) اور ٹرانسپورٹ (+20.17٪ سال بہ سال) ہے۔

- **ستمبر:** CPI دوبارہ 10.26٪ سالانہ (+1.27٪ ماہانہ بنیاد) پر معتدل ہوا۔ ٹرانسپورٹ سال بہ سال غالب محرک رہا (+27.43٪)، جبکہ خوراک کی مہنگائی سال بہ سال 8.20٪ تک کم ہو گئی۔

بنیادی قیمتوں پر دباؤ، خاص طور پر خوراک اور توانائی میں، حقیقی شرحوں کو مثبت رکھا لیکن جارحانہ نرمی کی گنجائش محدود رہی۔ مانیٹری پالیسی کمیٹی (MPC) نے جولائی اور ستمبر کی دونوں میٹنگز میں پالیسی شرح کو 11.50٪ پر برقرار رکھا، تاہم مشرق وسطیٰ کی جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگیوں سے بڑھتے ہوئے خطرات کی وجہ سے بہتر میکرو اکنامک نقطہ نظر کا حوالہ دیا۔

بیرونی شعبہ اور ریزروز:

کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے سہ ماہی کے دوران کم ہوئے (جون خسارہ 814–649 USD ملین ← اگست 98 USD ملین)۔ مزدوروں کی ترسیلات زر مضبوط رہی (ماہانہ 3.66–3.48 USD ارب ڈالر)۔ کل FX ذخائر 23.23 ارب امریکی ڈالر (جون کے آخر میں) سے بڑھ کر ستمبر کے آخر تک 26.77 USD ارب ہو گئے، جبکہ SBP کے ذخائر 21.44 USD ارب تک پہنچ گئے۔ اس سے ایک آرام دہ بیرونی بفر فراہم ہوا اور تبادلہ کی شرح اور ملکی لیکویڈیٹی پر فوری دباؤ کم ہوا۔

اسلامی منی مارکیٹ کی حکمت عملی اور منظر نامہ:

اسلامی لیکویڈیٹی وافر رہی، جسے مختصر مدت کے شریعت کے مطابق آلات کی مسلسل طلب نے سہارا دیا۔

- **Q1 میں پوزیشننگ:** اعلیٰ معیار کے قلیل مدتی سکوک، ایجنسی پر مبنی تعینات، اور پالیسی ریٹ یا KIBOR سے منسلک فلوٹنگ ریٹ آلات کے لیے بھاری تقسیم۔ طویل مدت کے فکسڈ ریٹ سکوک کی محدود نمائش کیونکہ اس کی رفتار تیز ہوتی ہے۔

- **Q2 کا منظر:** قلیل مدتی اسلامی ییلڈز روایتی ٹی-بل کٹ آف کو قریب سے ٹریک کرتے رہیں گے۔ ہم دفاعی دورانیے کا موقف برقرار رکھتے ہیں اور اگر پھیلاؤ پر کشش طور پر بڑھے تو 6 ماہ کی صکوک کی نمائش کو موقع پر بڑھائیں گے۔ فلوٹنگ ریٹ اور اوور نائٹ/مشارکہ پلیسمنٹس بنیادی ییلڈ جنریٹر ہیں جبکہ افراط زر اور جغرافیائی سیاسی خطرات برقرار ہیں۔

ارب روپے تک) کا اضافہ ہوا۔ اسلامی جانب سے، اسلامی منی مارکیٹ فنڈز میں 4.7٪ اضافہ ہوا (962 ارب روپیہ سے 1,007 ارب روپیہ تک) اور اسلامی آمدنی فنڈز میں 6.0٪ اضافہ ہوا (476 ارب روپے سے 505 ارب روپے تک)، جبکہ مقررہ شرح کے فنڈز بھی مضبوط طلب حاصل کی، روایتی اور اسلامی فکسڈ ریٹ فنڈز میں بالترتیب 33.9٪ (131 ارب روپے سے 176 ارب روپے تک) اور 40.6٪ (روپیہ 241 ارب سے 339 ارب روپیہ تک) اضافہ ہوا۔ اس کے برعکس، ایکویٹی فنڈز میں اخراجات دیکھے گئے، روایتی ایکویٹی فنڈز میں 7.3٪ کمی آئی (385 ارب روپے سے 357 ارب روپے تک) اور اسلامی ایکویٹی فنڈز میں 12.6٪ کمی آئی (252 ارب روپے سے 220 ارب روپے تک)۔ صنعت بھر میں AUM کی توسیع بنیادی طور پر سرمایہ کاروں کی منی مارکیٹ اور فکسڈ انکم مصنوعات کی ترجیح کی وجہ سے تھی، جبکہ مہنگائی میں اضافہ، 11.5٪ کی مضبوط پالیسی شرح اور قلیل مدتی منافع میں اضافہ تھا، جبکہ ایکویٹی فنڈز نے اپنی جگہ کھو دی۔

فنڈ کی کارکردگی:

اے بی ایل جی او پی بی اسلامک پنشن فنڈ طویل مدتی سرمایہ کاروں کی رسک کی خواہش کی بنیاد پر منظم طور پر 3 سب فنڈ کیٹیگریز میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے، یعنی ("ڈیبٹ سب فنڈ"، "منی مارکیٹ سب فنڈ" اور "ایکویٹی سب فنڈ")۔ ڈیبٹ سب فنڈ اور ایکویٹی سب فنڈ بعد میں پیش کیے جائیں گے۔

منی مارکیٹ سب فنڈ:

مالی سال 27 کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے لیے، منی مارکیٹ سب فنڈ نے سالانہ منافع 8.88٪ حاصل کیا جبکہ بینچ مارک ریٹرن 10.02٪ تھا۔ فنڈ کے اثاثے 49.33٪ گورنمنٹ گارنٹیڈ سیکیورٹیز اور 36.14٪ نقد میں مختص کیے گئے، جبکہ 14.53٪ دیگر اثاثوں بشمول وصولیوں میں رکھا گیا۔ ستمبر 2026 کے آخر میں فنڈ کے AUMs 0.53 ملین روپے تھے۔

نقطہ نظر اور حکمت عملی:

مالی سال 27 کی پہلی سہ ماہی نے منی مارکیٹس کے لیے مخلوط مگر تعمیری پس منظر فراہم کیا۔ سرخی میں مہنگائی معتدل ہو گئی، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے پوری سہ ماہی پالیسی شرح کو 11.50٪ پر مستحکم رکھا، اور بیرونی بفرز مضبوط ہوئے۔ شارٹ اینڈ یلڈز نسبتاً مستحکم رہے جبکہ PKRV منحنی کا طویل حصہ تیز رہا، جو جغرافیائی سیاست، خوراک کی قیمتوں اور توانائی کے اخراجات میں اضافے کے حوالے سے مسلسل غیر یقینی صورتحال کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

روایتی پورٹ فولیوز کے لیے ہم نے غیر جانبدار سے تھوڑا سا دفاعی دورانیہ رویہ اپنایا، جس میں 3 ماہ کے ٹی بلز کے سیکشن اور دیگر مدت اور مقررہ شرح کے PIBs میں منتخب شرکت شامل تھی۔ اسلامی منی مارکیٹ کی حکمت عملیوں نے اعلیٰ معیار کی مختصر مدت کی صکوک، مشارکہ اور مدارابہ کی پوزیشنز پر توجہ دی تاکہ بلند قلیل مدتی شرحوں کو حاصل کیا جا سکے اور دورانیے کے خطرے کو محدود کیا جا سکے۔

منی مارکیٹ کا جائزہ:

پہلی سہ ماہی مالی 27 کے دوران، پاکستان کی فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹ کو افراط زر میں دوبارہ اضافے، مضبوط مالیاتی پالیسی کے رویے، اور ٹی بل اور PIB نیلامیوں میں بھاری حکومتی قرضوں نے تشکیل دیا۔ کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس (CPI) سہ ماہی کے دوران اوسطاً 10.3٪ سالانہ رہا، جبکہ پہلی سہ ماہی 26 میں یہ 4.2٪ تھا، جو ایک تیز رفتار رفتار رہے۔ یہ خوراک کی قیمتوں میں اضافے اور توانائی و نقل و حمل سے متعلق بلند اخراجات کے ساتھ منفی اثر کی عکاسی کرتا ہے: خوراک کی مہنگائی اوسطاً 10.1٪ رہی (جبکہ 1 سہ ماہی 2026 میں 2.2٪ تھی) اور اس نے ہیڈلائن CPI میں تقریباً 3.9ppt حصہ ڈالا، اس کے بعد ہاؤسنگ، یوٹیلٹیز اور فیول (2.1ppt) اور ٹرانسپورٹ (1.4ppt) تھے، جبکہ کور CPI اوسطاً 8.5٪ رہا۔

اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے اپریل 2026 میں 100 بی پی ایس اضافے (جو 10.5 فیصد تھا) کے بعد پورے سہ ماہی میں پالیسی شرح کو 11.5٪ پر برقرار رکھا، جبکہ مشرق وسطیٰ سے متعلق توانائی کی قیمتوں کے دباؤ میں 100 بی پی ایس اضافہ ہوا تھا، اور مانیٹری پالیسی کمیٹی نے افراط زر کو 5–7٪ درمیانی مدت کے ہدف کی طرف واپس لانے کے لیے مناسب موقف قرار دیا۔ 25 ستمبر 2026 تک، ایس بی پی کے غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 21.4 ارب امریکی ڈالر تھے، جو مالیاتی استحکام کے لیے ایک بفر فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

متغیر شرح ایجارہ صکوک سیگمنٹ میں، 10 سالہ مدت میں 7 نیلامیاں 1 سہ ماہی 27 کے دوران منعقد کی گئیں۔ 525 ارب روپے کے ہدف کے مقابلے میں، کل شرکت 3,302 ارب روپے رہی، جو مضبوط سرمایہ کاروں کی طلب کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ وزارت نے ہدف کے مطابق 520 ارب روپے جمع کیے۔

فکسڈ ریٹ ایجارہ سکوک سیگمنٹ میں 3 نیلامیاں ہوئیں، جن میں 1,098 ارب روپے کی شرکت تھی، جبکہ 3Y، 5Y اور 10Y مدت میں 400 ارب روپے کا ہدف تھا۔ وزارت نے 369 ارب روپے قبول کیے، جن کی قیادت 5Y (191 ارب روپیہ) اور 3 سال (121 ارب روپیہ) نے کی۔ 3 سالہ اور 5 سالہ مدت کے دوران کٹ آف پیداوار 24 اور 40 بی پی ایس بڑھ کر بالترتیب ~12.34٪ اور ~12.49٪ ہو گئی۔

مجموعی طور پر، پہلی سہ ماہی مالی 27 کی فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹ میں دوبارہ تیز مہنگائی، 11.5٪ کی مضبوط پالیسی شرح اور بڑھتی ہوئی پیداوار شامل تھی، جس میں ایجارہ صکوک میں مضبوط شرکت تھی لیکن وزارت کی جانب سے منتخب قبولیت شامل تھی۔

میوچل فنڈز انڈسٹری کا جائزہ:

مالی سال 27 کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں، پاکستان میں اوپن اینڈ میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری نے YTD AUMs میں 8.12٪ اضافہ ریکارڈ کیا، جو 4,393 ارب روپے سے بڑھ کر 4,750 ارب روپے ہو گیا۔ روایتی منی مارکیٹ فنڈز اور روایتی آمدنی فنڈز میں نمایاں آمد دیکھی گئی، جس میں AUMs میں بالترتیب 11.7٪ (918 ارب روپے سے 1,025 ارب روپیہ تک) اور 10.1٪ (472 ارب روپے سے 520

بیرونی اکاؤنٹ نسبتاً کنٹرول میں رہا۔ جولائی–اگست کے دوران، برآمدات تقریباً US$7.25 بلین (+9.2٪ YoY) تھیں، جبکہ درآمدات تقریباً US$14.0bn (+11.1٪ YoY) تھیں، جس کے نتیجے میں تجارتی خسارہ (اشیاء اور خدمات، SBP کی بنیاد) تقریباً US$6.8 ارب تھا۔ مزدوروں کی ترسیلاتِ زر 7.3 ارب امریکی ڈالر (+14.7٪ سال بہ سال) نے ایک اہم سہولت فراہم کی، جس نے مالی سال کے پہلے دو مہینوں میں مجموعی کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کو US$543 ملین تک محدود کر دیا (سال بہ سال 36.3٪ کمی)۔ پھر بھی، جولائی (–US$445 ملین) اور اگست (–US$98 ملین) میں خسارہ ریکارڈ ہوا، جو برآمدی صلاحیت کے مقابلے میں مضبوط درآمدی طلب کی موجودگی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ مالی امداد کی آمد سرکاری ذرائع اور یورو بانڈ کی آمدنی سے سپورٹ ہوئی، جبکہ FDI تقریباً US$495 ملین (+24٪ سال سال) تک پہنچ گئی۔ ستمبر کے وسط سے آخر تک، لیکویڈ ایف ایکس کے ذخائر US$26.8 ارب کے قریب تھے (SBP ہولڈنگز کا ریکارڈ US$21.4 ارب تھا)، جو پہلے کی سطحوں سے کافی زیادہ تھا اور قریبی مدت کے بیرونی دباؤ کے خلاف مستحکم بفر فراہم کرتا تھا۔

سہ ماہی کے دوران مارکیٹ کا جذبہ بہتر ہوا، جس میں مسلسل خود مختار درجہ بندی میں بہتری اور فعال قرض کے انتظام نے مدد کی۔ S&P نے جولائی 2026 میں پاکستان کی طویل مدتی درجہ بندی کو 'B-' سے 'B' تک اپ گریڈ کیا، جس کا نتیجہ جولائی 2026 میں مستحکم منظر نامہ تھا، اس کے بعد اگست میں موڈیز نے اسے Caa1 سے B3 تک بلند کیا، جس میں بہتر بیرونی لیکویڈیٹی، مالیاتی نظم وضبط، مضبوط ادارہ جاتی صلاحیت اور IMF پروگرام کی تسلسل کی بنیاد رکھی گئی۔ اعتماد مزید مضبوط ہوا جب حکومت نے ستمبر کے اوائل میں ریکارڈ 3 ارب امریکی ڈالر کے ڈوئل ٹرنچ یورو بانڈ (US$1.75 ارب 5.5 سالہ اور US$1.25 ارب 10 سالہ) کے کامیاب اجرا کیے، جس نے تقریباً 6 ارب امریکی ڈالر کے آرڈرز حاصل کیے اور بین الاقوامی سرمایہ مارکیٹوں تک دوبارہ رسائی کا مظاہرہ کیا، جو پہلے شروع شدہ پانڈا بانڈ کی بنیاد پر تھا۔ یہ اقدامات، جاری آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کی حمایت کے ساتھ مل کر، جذبات کو مضبوط کرنے، میچورٹیز میں توسیع اور رول اوور کے خطرے کو کم کرنے میں مددگار ثابت ہوئے ہیں، حالانکہ سرکاری اور مارکیٹ کی آمد پر انحصار اب بھی نمایاں ہے۔

مجموعی طور پر، پہلی سہ ماہی 27 کی تعریف بلند مگر مستحکم مہنگائی، مضبوط ترسیلاتِ زر کی ترسیلات، ریکارڈ بلند ذخائر، مسلسل خود مختار درجہ بندی میں اپ گریڈز، اور بین الاقوامی سرمایہ مارکیٹوں میں کامیاب واپسی کے ذریعے ایک تاریخی یورو بانڈ کے ذریعے ہوئی، ساتھ ہی وہ ٹیکس وصولیاں جو سہ ماہی ہدف کو پورا کرتی تھیں۔ تاہم وسیع تجارتی خسارے کا تسلسل، غیر مساوی صنعتی بحالی جو اب بھی سرمایہ کاری کے بجائے کھپت پر مبنی ہے، اور سرکاری و مارکیٹ کی آمد پر مسلسل انحصار اس استحکام کے نیچے کی نازکیت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے۔ بحالی کی پائیداری کا انحصار ترسیلاتِ زر کی طاقت کو برقرار رکھنے، تجارتی عدم توازن کو کم کرنے، ٹیکس کی بہتری کو مزید بہتر بنانے، اور مضبوط نجی سرمایہ کی آمد کو راغب کرنے پر ہوگا تاکہ حکومت اور کثیر الجہتی مالی معاونت پر انحصار کم کیا جا سکے۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے بی ایل جی او پی بی اسلامک پنشن فنڈ (اے بی ایل-جی-او- پی-بی-آئی-پی ایف) کی انتظامیہ کمپنی، اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 ستمبر 2026 کو ختم ہونے والی سہ ماہی کے لیے اے بی ایل جی او پی بی اسلامک پنشن فنڈ کے (غیر آڈٹ شدہ) فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں.

اقتصادی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

پہلی سہ ماہی مالی 2027 (جولائی– ستمبر 2026) میں پاکستان کی معیشت عالمی تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کے دباؤ میں رہی، جس نے ملکی توانائی اور نقل و حمل کے اخراجات میں اضافہ کیا۔ سہ ماہی کے دوران ہیڈ لائن مہنگائی اوسطا 10.3٪ سالانہ رہی، جو پچھلے سال کے اسی عرصے میں ریکارڈ شدہ 4.2٪ سے دوگنا زیادہ ہے۔ ماہانہ ریڈنگز نے جولائی میں 9.2٪ ظاہر کیا، اگست میں 11.1٪ کی بلند ترین سطح پر، اور ستمبر میں 10.3٪ تک نرمی دکھائی، خاص طور پر خوراک کی نرم قیمتوں کی وجہ سے، اگرچہ ٹرانسپورٹ اور توانائی کی لاگت بلند رہی۔ گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں تیز اضافے کے باوجود، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے پالیسی شرح کو 11.5٪ پر برقرار رکھا ہے (جو اپریل 2026 میں 100 بی پی اضافے کے بعد برقرار رہی، جس کے بعد جون، جولائی اور ستمبر میں برقرار رہی)۔ یہ مستحکم رویہ مرکزی بینک کی اس تشخیص کی عکاسی کرتا ہے کہ حقیقی پالیسی شرح کافی مثبت ہے تاکہ درمیانی مدت کی مہنگائی کی توقعات 5–7٪ ہدف کی حد میں برقرار رہیں۔

حقیقی پہلو پر، بڑے پیمانے پر مینوفیکچرنگ نے مالی سال کے آغاز میں بحالی کے عارضی اشارے دیے۔ جولائی 2026 میں LSM کی پیداوار سال بہ سال 3.03٪ (+9.51٪ ماہانہ سال) بڑھی، جو گاڑیوں اور ملبوسات جیسے کھپت پر مبنی شعبوں میں بحالی اور پیٹرولیم و تعمیراتی صنعتوں میں مستحکم سرگرمی کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ تاہم، سرمایہ کاری پر مبنی شعبے جیسے مشینری، لوہا اور اسٹیل، اور کیمیکلز کمزور رہے، جو بحالی کی نشاندہی کرتے ہیں جو اب بھی طلب کی مرمت پر مبنی ہے نہ کہ کیپیکس کی بنیاد پر ترقی پر۔ یہ عدم توازن صنعتی بحالی کے ابتدائی دور کی نوعیت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے، کیونکہ وسیع معیشت ابھی تک پائیدار سرمایہ کاری کے چکر میں داخل نہیں ہوئی۔

مالی کارکردگی نے کلیکشنز میں مضبوطی دکھائی اور توقعات پر پورا اترا۔ FBR نے عارضی طور پر 1 سہ ماہی 27 میں تقریبا 3.08 ٹریلین روپے جمع کیے (جولائی میں تقریبا 820 ارب روپے، اگست میں 902 ارب روپے، اور ستمبر میں 1.36 ٹریلین روپے)، جو سہ ماہی ہدف 3.053 ٹریلین روپے سے تقریبا 20–30 ارب روپے سے زیادہ تھا۔ اگرچہ نفاذ اور تعمیل کے اقدامات نے ٹیکس بیس کی حمایت کی، سرپلس بنیادی طور پر مہنگائی اور تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کے باوجود مضبوط سیلز ٹیکس کی آمدنی کی وجہ سے ہوا، حالانکہ انکم ٹیکس اپنے ہیڈ وائز ہدف سے پیچھے رہا۔ یہ نتیجہ مالی استحکام کے قریب مدتی خطرے کو کم کرتا ہے اور جاری آئی ایم ایف پروگرام جائزوں کے دوران اضافی اقدامات کے دباؤ کو کم کرتا ہے۔

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