

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND

Half Yearly Report

HALF YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 27, 2025 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025



ABL Asset Management

Discover the potential

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FUND'S INFORMATION

Management Company:	ABL Asset Management Company Limited Plot/Building # 14, Main Boulevard, DHA, Phase - VI, Lahore - 54810	
Board of Directors:	Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed* Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar** Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain*** Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Kamran Nishat	Chairman Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Independent Director Independent Director
Audit Committee:	Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Chairman Member Member
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Naveed Nasim Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain	Chairman Member Member Member Member
Board's Risk Management Committee	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member
Board Strategic Planning & Monitoring Committee	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member
Chief Executive Officer of The Management Company:	Mr. Naveed Nasim	
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary:	Mr. Saqib Matin	
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 Al Falah Limited United 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	

*Mr. Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed ceased to serve as Director of ABL AMCL due to his demise on October 10, 2025. The appointment of his successor is under approval with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

**The Board, in its 86th meeting held on January 9, 2026, approved Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar's appointment as Chairman.

***Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain resigned as Director effective December 1, 2025. A new Director will be appointed within 90 days of her resignation in accordance with Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2017.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors of ABL Asset Management Company Limited, the management company of ABL GOPB Pension Fund (ABL GOPB-PF), is pleased to present the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (un-audited) of ABL GOPB Pension Fund for period ended on December 31, 2025.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Pakistan's macroeconomic environment remained broadly stable during 1HFY26, with consolidation gains preserved amid improving growth momentum, contained inflation, disciplined fiscal management, and strengthened external buffers. Real GDP expanded 3.7% YoY in 1QFY26 to PKR 10.46 trillion, supported by agriculture growth of 2.9% YoY, led by livestock (+6.3%), while crop performance remained mixed. Industrial activity rose a strong 9.4% YoY, driven by manufacturing growth of 5.8% and a sharp 21.1% YoY increase in construction, reflecting improving activity in allied sectors. The services sector, accounting for 57% of GDP, grew 2.4% YoY, with strength across wholesale & retail trade, transport, financial services, real estate, and public administration. Industrial momentum was reinforced by LSM growth of 10.4% YoY in November and 6.0% YoY over 5MFY26, although persistent weakness in machinery, iron & steel, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals highlights still-cautious private investment behavior.

Fiscal performance during the period was mixed. FBR tax collections reached PKR 6.15 trillion in 1HFY26, falling short of the PKR 6.49 trillion target by PKR 336 billion, underscoring structural constraints in tax buoyancy. Nevertheless, near-term fiscal outcomes were supported by strong non-tax revenues and expenditure restraint. In 1QFY26, the government recorded a fiscal surplus of PKR 2.12 trillion (1.6% of GDP) and a primary surplus of PKR 3.50 trillion (2.7% of GDP), aided by sizeable SBP profit transfers of PKR 2.43 trillion and petroleum levy collections of PKR 372 billion. While these inflows provided fiscal space and supported IMF benchmarks, the quality of consolidation remains reliant on policy-driven and largely non-recurring revenue sources.

Macroeconomic stabilization was further reinforced by continued engagement with the IMF. Pakistan successfully completed the second EFF review, unlocking a USD 1.2 billion tranche, comprising USD 1.0 billion under the EFF and USD 200 million under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF). Alongside IMF support, Pakistan successfully repaid a USD 500 million Eurobond in September 2025, materially improving near-term external credibility. As a result, foreign exchange reserves rose to USD 16.05 billion by December 31, 2025, strengthening external buffers and market confidence. These improvements were accompanied by sovereign credit rating upgrades, reflecting enhanced macro stability and policy credibility. Leveraging this improved credit profile, the government has articulated a USD 2.75 billion international bond strategy for 2026-2028, highlighted by the inaugural USD 250 million Panda Bond launch in late January 2026 and a planned return to the GMTN Eurobond market later in the year.

Inflation dynamics remained favourable, though underlying pressures persisted. Headline CPI stood at 5.61% YoY in December, with FYTD inflation averaging 5.11%, driven primarily by lower food inflation (3.4% YoY). In contrast, non-food inflation remained elevated at 7.2% YoY in Dec'25 | (6.34% 1HFY26), while core inflation hovered around 7-8%, reflecting stickiness in housing rents, utilities, and services. Wholesale inflation remained subdued at 0.6% YoY, reinforcing the disinflationary trend and allowing monetary policy to maintain a cautiously accommodative stance.

Monetary and liquidity conditions expanded moderately during the period, with Broad Money (M2) increasing by PKR 1.51 trillion (+3.7%) between June and December to PKR 42.3 trillion. Growth was deposit-led, as bank deposits rose 4.3%, supported by a sharp 68.9% increase in time deposits, while currency in circulation grew 2.2% and RFCDs declined 11.1%, indicating a continued preference for PKR-denominated assets. On the asset side, Net Domestic Assets accounted for 98% of money growth, net government borrowing declined marginally (-0.9%), SBP financing fell sharply (-38.6%), and private sector credit expanded a healthy 10.0%, led by Islamic banks and Islamic windows-signalling an improvement in credit transmission.

The external account softened amid demand normalization. The current account posted a deficit of USD 1.17 billion, as imports rose 12% YoY to USD 31.3 billion, outpacing exports, which declined 5% YoY to USD 15.5 billion, widening the goods trade deficit to USD 15.8 billion (+37% YoY). This deterioration was partly offset by workers' remittances of USD 19.7 billion (+11% YoY), which continued to anchor external stability. Despite weak FDI of USD 650 million (-57% YoY) and negative portfolio flows, the overall balance remained positive at USD 564 million, supported by official and government-linked inflows.

Overall, 1HFY26 represents a phase of consolidation rather than acceleration. Growth is recovering but uneven, fiscal discipline is holding but dependent on non-tax inflows, inflation has moderated though core pressures persist, and the external position - while strengthened by IMF support, reserve accumulation, and proactive debt management - remains sensitive to trade dynamics and capital inflows. The durability of the recovery into the remainder of FY26 will hinge on broadening industrial growth, sustaining private credit momentum, improving export competitiveness, and delivering structural reforms beyond stabilization.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW

In 1HFY26, Pakistan's Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 5.11% (YoY), a significant decrease from the 7.29% (YoY) increase recorded during the same period last year. Core Inflation for urban areas averaged 6.99% (YoY), down from 9.49% (YoY) in the previous year, while rural Core inflation averaged 8.06% (YoY), compared to 12.77% (YoY) last year. This sharp decline in inflation can be attributed to the high base effect from last year, as well as a stable currency and lower global commodity prices.

During the first half of FY26, macroeconomic stability continued to strengthen, supported by sustained policy discipline and improving investor confidence. The easing cycle initiated earlier in the year progressed further as inflation trended downward and external account pressures remained contained. Reflecting increased confidence in the durability of the economic recovery, the State Bank of Pakistan maintained its accommodative stance and reduced the policy rate by 50 bps to 10.50% during the period. Progress under the IMF's Extended Fund Facility remained on track, reinforcing fiscal and structural reforms and supporting a more stable macroeconomic environment during the period. As of December 2025, SBP reserves stood at USD 16.05 billion, an increase of USD 1.53 billion compared to June 2025.

In 1HFY26, the average cut-off yields for T-Bills decreased by 52bps across all three tenors. During the period, the 3-month cut-off yield fell by 63bps, from 11.01% to 10.38%, the 6-month yield dropped by 48bps, from 10.89% to 10.41%, and the 12-month yield decreased by 46bps, from 10.85% to 10.39%. During this period, the government borrowed PKR 9.75 trillion, exceeding its target of PKR 8.23 trillion across all tenors. Additionally, yields for Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) dropped on average by 69 bps for the 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year tenors, while the government borrowed PKR 2.28 trillion, exceeding its target of PKR 2.25 trillion across all tenors.

MUTUAL FUNDS INDUSTRY

The total assets under management (AUMs) of the open-end mutual fund industry grew by 18.44% year-on-year (YoY), increasing from PKR 3,833 billion to PKR 4,540 billion during 1HFY26. The largest inflows of PKR 158 billion were observed in Shariah Compliant Fixed Rate Funds, which saw a growth of 166.3%. Additionally, AUMs in equity funds, including both Conventional and Islamic, grew by 46.62%, while Money Market funds, comprising

both Conventional and Islamic, expanded by 1.27%. The strong market performance and improved economic conditions contributed to these positive outcomes, reflecting investors' optimism about the favorable economic outlook.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The VPS GOPB Pension Fund is a contributory pension scheme designed for employees of the Government of Punjab, structured under the Voluntary Pension System (VPS) framework to provide a secure source of retirement savings and regular post-retirement income tailored to participants' risk profiles.

For the 1HFY26, Money market sub fund generated an annualized return of 10.01%. Out of total 95.60% of the investment was invested in Cash.

AUDITORS

M/s. Crowe Hussain Chaudhry & Co (Chartered Accountants) have been appointed as auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026 for ABL GOPB Pension Fund (ABLGOPB-PF).

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'

OUTLOOK

The first half of FY-26 (July-December 2025) marks a gradual shift in Pakistan's monetary environment from policy stability toward cautious easing. The period evolved through three phases: policy stability in Q1, macroeconomic consolidation in October-November, and measured easing in December. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) maintained the policy rate at 11.00% until October before delivering a 50bps cut in December, supported by easing inflation, improving external balances, and stable liquidity conditions.

Investor appetite for sovereign instruments remained strong throughout the period, with yields initially range-bound before compressing across the curve in December. Both conventional and Islamic money markets demonstrated resilience, depth, and stability.

Monetary Policy and Inflation

The MPC's decision to hold rates through October reflected caution amid flood-related and food inflation risks. Inflation moderated gradually in October-November, with headline CPI easing to 5.61% YoY in December, driven mainly by food price normalization. Core and non-food inflation remained elevated but showed early signs of stabilization, enabling the SBP to initiate a cautious easing cycle.

Conventional Money Market Outlook

Liquidity conditions remained supportive, with strong participation in T-bill and PIB auctions. Early FY-26 saw preference for short- to mid-tenor instruments. Following the December rate cut, yields declined across the curve, improving total return prospects.

Strategy Outlook:

- Maintain high liquidity and short-tenor exposure initially
- Gradually increase mid-tenor and selective duration exposure post-December
- Transition to total-return strategies

Islamic Money Market Outlook

The Islamic money market mirrored conventional trends, supported by sustained demand for GoP Ijarah Sukuk and Shariah-compliant instruments.

Strategy Outlook:

- Emphasize high-quality short-medium term Shariah-compliant instruments
- Maintain current Sukuk exposure
- Gradual tenor optimization as yields compresses

External Sector and Risks

FX reserves strengthened to USD 21.01 billion by end-December, supported by strong remittances and improving current account dynamics. Key risks include renewed food inflation, fiscal slippages, and external shocks.

Conclusion

FY-26 (July-December) represents a transition from stability to easing for Pakistan's money markets. Improving inflationary trends, stronger external buffers, and supportive liquidity conditions provide a constructive environment for both conventional and Islamic funds, with disciplined liquidity management and selective duration exposure remaining central to return generation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Management Committee thanks the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan for their valuable support, assistance and guidance. The Board also thanks the employee of the Management Company and the Trustee, for their dedication and hard work, and the unit holders, for their confidence in the management company.

For & on behalf of the Board



The Director
Lahore, February 26, 2026



Mr. Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

		December 31, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund
	Note	Rupees in '000
ASSETS		
Bank balances	4	540
Profit receivable	5	5
Deposits and other receivables	6	20
Total assets		565
LIABILITIES		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager	7	60
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	8	-
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	9	-
Total liabilities		60
NET ASSETS		505
PARTICIPANTS' SUB - FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		505
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	10	
		Number of Units
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE	11	5,000
		--Rupees--
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT		101.0000

The annexed notes 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



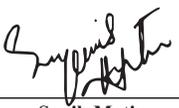
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM INCOME STATEMENT (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 27, 2025 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	For the period from November 27, 2025 to December 31, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund
		Rupees in '000
Income		
Profit on savings account		5
Total income		<u>5</u>
Expenses		
Remuneration of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	8.1	-
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee	8.2	-
Annual fees to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	9.1	-
Printing charges		-
Total operating expenses		<u>-</u>
Net income for the period before taxation		<u>5</u>
Taxation	13	-
Net income for the period after taxation		<u>5</u>
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u><u>5</u></u>

The annexed notes 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)


 Saqib Matin
 Chief Financial Officer


 Naveed Nasim
 Chief Executive Officer

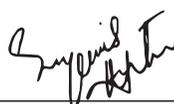

 Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
 Director

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNIT PARTICIPANTS' SUB FUND (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 27, 2025 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

	For the period from November 27, 2025 to December 31, 2025
	Money Market Sub-Fund
	Rupees in '000
Net assets at the beginning of the period	-
Amount received on issuance of units - (5,000 units)	500
Amount paid on redemption of units	-
	500
Total comprehensive income for the period	5
Net assets at the end of the period	<u>505</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



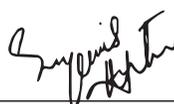
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND
CONDENSED INTERIM CASH FLOW STATEMENT (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 27, 2025 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Note	For the period from November 27, 2025 to December 31, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the period before taxation		5
Adjustments for:		
Profit on savings account		(5)
Increase in assets		
Deposits and other receivables		(20)
Increase in liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager		60
Net cash generated from operating activities		40
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from issuance of units		500
Net cash generated from financing activities		500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		540
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	540

The annexed notes 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL GOPB PENSION FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UN-AUDITED) FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 27, 2025 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1 ABL GOPB 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 authorised constitution of the Trust Deed vide letter no. CS/SECP/PD/ABL-GOPB/2025/178/290 dated September 11, 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 Plot No. 14, Main Boulevard, DHA Phase 6, 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.
- 1.6 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, these condensed interim financial statements have been prepared from November 27, 2025 to December 31, 2025.
- 1.7 The Pension Fund comprises of four sub-funds namely, ABL GOPB Pension Fund Equity Sub-Fund, ABL GOPB Pension Fund Debt Sub-Fund, ABL GOPB Pension Fund Money Market Sub-Fund and ABL GOPB Pension Fund Equity Index Fund (collectively the "Sub-Funds"). As at December 31, 2025 the Fund has launched only one Sub-Fund namely ABL GOPB Pension Fund Money Market Sub-Fund. The investment policy of the Sub-Fund is as follows:

ABL GOPB 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 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%) Net Assets of the Money Market Sub-Fund shall be invested in debt securities issued by the Federal Government or kept 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

2.1 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 comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) 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 VPS Rules, the Regulations and the requirements of the Trust Deed differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984, the VPS rules and requirements of the Trust Deed have been followed.

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

There are certain new standards and amendments to the published accounting and reporting standards that will be applicable to the Fund for its annual 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 financial statements except for:

- The new standard - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) (published in April 2024) with applicability date of January 1, 2027 by IASB. IFRS 18 when adopted and applicable shall impact the presentation of 'Income Statement' with certain additional disclosures in the financial statements; and
- Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' which clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of a financial asset or financial liability including settlement of liabilities through banking instruments and channels including electronic transfers with effective date of January 1, 2026. The amendment when applied may impact the timing of recognition and derecognition of financial liabilities.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates, judgments and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Fund relate to classification and valuation of financial assets (note 3.2) and financial liabilities (note 3.3).

2.4 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the investments which have been carried at fair value.

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

These comprise balances with banks in savings and current accounts and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.2 Financial assets

3.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised at the time the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets carried 'at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets carried 'at fair value through profit or loss' are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are recognised in the income statement.

3.2.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

3.2.2.1 Debt instruments

IFRS 9 has provided a criteria for debt securities whereby these debt securities are classified:

- at amortised cost; or
- at fair value through other comprehensive income "(FVOCI)"; or
- at fair value through profit or loss "(FVPL)"

based on the business model of the entity.

However, IFRS 9 also provides an option whereby securities managed as a portfolio or group of assets and whose performance is measured on a fair value basis, to be recognised at FVPL. The Money Market Sub-Fund primarily invest in debt securities and its performance is measured on a fair value basis. Hence, the management has classified the debt securities invested through Money Market Sub-Fund as FVPL.

3.2.2.2 Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective and are instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

All equity investments are required to be measured in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities at fair value, with gains and losses recognised in the income statement, except where an irrevocable election has been made at the time of initial recognition to measure the investment at FVOCI. As at December 31, 2025, the Fund has no equity sub-Fund in issue.

The dividend income for equity securities classified under FVPL is recognised in the income statement.

3.2.3 Impairment

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets (other than debt instruments) carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The Fund recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

The Fund considers that a financial asset is in default when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due. Further, financial assets are written off by the Fund, in whole or part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

3.2.3.1 Impairment on debt securities

Provision for non-performing debt securities is made on the basis of time-based criteria as prescribed by the SECP and based on the management's assessment made in line with its provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Pension Fund Manager in accordance with the guidelines issued by SECP. Impairment losses recognised on debt securities can be reversed through the income statement.

As allowed by the SECP, the Pension Fund Manager may make provision against debt securities over and above the minimum provision requirement prescribed by the SECP, considering the specific credit and financial condition of the debt security and in accordance with the provisioning policy duly approved by the Board of Directors.

3.2.4 Regular way contracts

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date on which the

Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

3.2.5 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets is taken to the income statement.

3.3 Financial liabilities

3.3.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

3.3.2 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial liabilities is taken to the income statement.

3.4 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has a present, legal or constructive, obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.6 Taxation

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax under clause 57 (3) (viii) of the Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

The Fund is also exempt from the provisions of section 113 (minimum tax) under clause 11A (i) of Part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

3.7 Revenue recognition

- Gains / (losses) on sale of investments is recorded in the income statement on the date on which the transaction takes place.
- Profit on bank balances in savings account is recognised on a time proportion basis using effective yield method.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets' at fair value through profit or loss' are recorded in the period in which these arise.

3.8 Expenses

All expenses chargeable to the Fund including remuneration of the Pension Fund Manager and Trustee and annual fee of SECP are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis.

3.9 Issue, allocation, reallocation and redemption of units

Contribution received in the individual pension account after deduction of applicable front end fee is used to purchase the units of sub-funds of the pension fund according to the allocation scheme selected by the participant. The units are allotted at the net asset value notified by the Pension Fund Manager at the close of the business day in the sub-fund on the date on which funds are actually realised against application. The front end fee is payable to the distributors and the Pension Fund Manager.

In case of withdrawal before retirement, units are redeemed at the net asset value of the sub-fund as of the close of

the business day on which such request is received by the distributor before the cut off time. Redemption of units is recorded on acceptance of application for redemption.

In case of retirement of the participant, units are redeemed at the net asset value of each of the sub-fund as of the close of the business day on which retirement age is reached.

A participant can transfer his individual pension account with the Pension Fund Manager to another Pension Fund Manger or from one pension fund to another pension fund. Units are redeemed at the net asset value of each of the sub-fund as of the close of the business day corresponding to the date of change specified by the participant in accordance with the VPS Rules.

3.10 Net asset value (NAV) per unit

The net asset value (NAV) per unit for each sub-fund, as disclosed in the statement of assets and liabilities is calculated by dividing the net assets of the sub-fund by the number of units in issue of the respective sub-fund at the reporting date.

3.11 Earnings / (loss) per unit

Earnings / (loss) per unit is calculated by dividing the net income / (loss) of the period after taxation of the sub-fund by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year for the sub-fund.

Earnings / (loss) per unit (EPU) has not been disclosed as, in the opinion of the management, the determination of cumulative weighted average number of outstanding units for calculating EPU is not practicable.

	Note	December 31, 2025 Money Market Sub-Fund Rupees in '000
4 BANK BALANCES		
In savings account	4.1	540
4.1 This represents a balance maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party) that carries profit at the rate of 9.50% per annum.		
5 PROFIT RECEIVABLE		
Profit receivable on:		
Bank balances		5
		5
6 OTHER RECEIVABLE		
Deposits and other receivables		20
		20
7 PAYABLE TO ABL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED - PENSION FUND MANAGER	Note	December 31, 2025 Money Market Sub-Fund Rupees in '000
Payable to Management company		60
		60

		December 31, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund
8	PAYABLE TO CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY OF PAKISTAN LIMITED - TRUSTEE - RELATED PARTY	Rupees in '000
	Trustee fee payable	8.1 -
	Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee fee	8.2 -
		<u>-</u>

- 8.1 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 at the following rates:

Net assets (Rs.)	Tariff
- 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 upto 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 upto 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

		December 31, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund
9	PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (SECP)	Rupees in '000
	Annual fee payable	9.1 -

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

10 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2025.

		December 31, 2025
		Money Market Sub-Fund
11	NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE	Number
	Total units in issue at the beginning of the period	-
	Add: Issuance of units during the period	5,000
	Total units in issue at the end of the period	<u>5,000</u>

		December 31, 2025	
		Money Market Sub-Fund	
12	CONTRIBUTION TABLE	Units	Rupees in '000
	From :		
	ABL Asset Management Company Limited - associated company	5,000	505
		<u>5,000</u>	<u>505</u>

13 TAXATION

The income of the Fund is exempt from taxation under Clause 57 (3) (viii) part 1 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance , 2001

The income of the Fund is also exempt from the provisions of section 113 (minimum tax) under clause (IIA)(i) of Part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

14 TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The annualised total expense ratio (TER) of the Money Market Sub-Fund for the period ended December 31, 2025 is 0.13% which includes 0.04% representing Government levies on the Sub-Fund such as sales tax and annual fee to the SECP etc. This ratio is within the maximum limit of 2% (excluding government levies) prescribed under the NBFC Regulations for a Money Market Sub-Fund.

15 TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS / RELATED PARTIES

Connected persons include ABL Asset Management Company Limited being the Pension Fund Manager, the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited being the Trustee, other collective investment schemes managed by the Pension Fund Manager, any entity in which the Pension Fund Manager, 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 Pension Fund Manager or the net assets of the Fund, directors and their close family members and key management personnel of the Pension Fund Manager.

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, 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.

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

- 15.1 The details of transactions carried out by the Fund with connected persons during the period and balances with them as at period end are as follows:

	December 31, 2025
	Money Market Sub-Fund
	Rupees in '000'
Transactions during the period	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager	
Issuance 5,000 units-Money Market Sub Fund	500
Allied Bank Limited	
Profit on savings account	5
Balances as at period end	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager	
Outstanding 5,000 units-Money Market Sub Fund	505
Allied Bank Limited	
Balance with bank	520
Profit receivable on savings account	5

- 15.2 Other balances due to / from related parties / connected persons are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Particulars	As at December 31, 2025			Total
	Money Market Sub-Fund			
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Sub total	
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Financial assets				
Bank balances	540	-	540	540
Profit receivable	5	-	5	5
Deposits and other receivables	20	-	20	20
	<u>565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>565</u>
Financial liabilities				
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager	60	-	60	60
	<u>60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of participants' value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through monitoring and controlling activities which are primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Pension Fund Manager, the constitutive documents of the Fund and the regulations and directives of the SECP. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Fund as well as the level of the risk that the Fund is willing to accept. The Board of Directors of the Pension Fund Manager supervises the overall risk management approach within the Fund. The Fund is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

17.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Pension Fund Manager manages the market risk through diversification of the investment portfolio and by following the internal guidelines established by the Investment Committee.

Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, yield / interest rate risk and price risk.

(i) Yield / interest rate risk

Yield / interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2025, the Sub-Fund is exposed to such risk on bank balances only. The Investment Committee of the Sub-Fund reviews the portfolio of the Sub-Fund on a regular basis to ensure that the risk is managed within the acceptable limits.

a) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The Sub-Fund holds balances with banks which expose the Sub-Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. In case of 100 basis points increase / decrease in applicable rates as at the reporting date with all other variables held constant, the net income/loss for the period and net assets of the Money Market Sub-Fund would have been higher / lower by Rs 0.005 million.

b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Sub-Fund does not hold any investment in fixed rate instruments which expose the Sub-Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

Yield / interest rate sensitivity position for on-balance sheet financial instruments is based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity date and for off balance sheet financial instruments is based on the settlement date.

The Sub-Fund's interest rate sensitivity related to financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025 can be determined as follows:

ABL GOPB Pension Fund - Money Market Sub-Fund

As at December 31, 2025					
Effective interest rate	Exposed to yield / interest rate risk			Not exposed to yield / interest rate risk	Total
	Upto three months	More than three months and up to one year	More than one year		
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Financial assets					
Bank balances	19.50%	540	-	-	540
Profit receivable		-	-	5	5
Deposits and other receivables		-	-	20	20
		540	-	25	565
Financial liabilities					
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager		-	-	60	60
		-	-	60	60
On-balance sheet gap		540	-	(35)	505
Total interest rate sensitivity gap		540	-	-	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		540	540	540	

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Sub-Fund does not have any financial instruments in foreign currencies and hence is not exposed to such risk.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Presently, the portfolio of the Fund is not exposed to price risk.

17.2 Liquidity risk

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

The Sub-Fund is exposed to redemptions of its redeemable units on a regular basis. The Sub-Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that the Sub-Fund will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. The Sub-Fund's policy is, therefore, to invest the majority of its assets either in short term instruments or in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed and are considered readily realisable in order to maintain liquidity.

The Sub-Fund can borrow in the short term to ensure settlement in Sub-Funds. The maximum amount available to the Sub-Funds from the borrowing would be limited to fifteen percent of its net assets upto 90 days and would be secured by the assets of the Sub-Funds. The facility would bear borrowing cost at commercial rates. However, no borrowing was obtained by any Sub-Fund during the current period.

In order to manage the Fund's overall liquidity, the Fund may also withhold daily redemption requests in excess of ten percent of the units in issue and such requests would be treated as redemption requests qualifying for being processed on the next business day. Such procedure would continue until the outstanding redemption requests come down to a level below ten percent of the units then in issue. The Fund did not withhold any redemptions during the period.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial instruments. The analysis into relevant maturity groupings is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. However, assets and liabilities that are receivable / payable on demand including bank balances have been included in the maturity grouping of one month.

ABL GOPB Pension Fund - Money Market Sub-Fund

As at December 31, 2025						
Within one month	More than one month and upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year and upto five years	More than five years	Financial instruments with no fixed maturity	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----						
Financial assets						
Bank balances	540	-	-	-	-	540
Profit receivable	5	-	-	-	-	5
Deposits and other receivables	20	-	-	-	-	20
	565	-	-	-	-	565
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Pension Fund Manager	60	-	-	-	-	60
	60	-	-	-	-	60
Net financial assets	505	-	-	-	-	505

17.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Sub-Fund by failing to discharge its obligation as it falls due. The credit risk in Sub-Fund mainly arises from deposits with banks. The balance in bank is kept with related party. The table below analyses the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk:

	December 31, 2025	
	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure to credit risk
----- Rupees in '000 -----		
Money Market Sub-Fund		
Bank balances	540	540
Profit receivable	5	5
	545	545

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement as at December 31, 2025 is the carrying amount of balance maintained with bank and profit receivable

17.3.1 Credit quality of financial assets

The Fund's credit risk arises mainly on account of its placements in banks and profit receivable. The credit rating profile of balances with banks is as follows:

Name of bank	December 31, 2025		
	Rating agency	Latest available published rating	Percentage
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	96.30%
United Bank Limited	VIS	AAA	3.70%
			100.00%

17.3.2 Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counter parties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Sub-Fund's total credit exposure. The Sub-Fund's portfolio of financial assets is mainly held with credit worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any credit risk.

18 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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values

and the fair value estimates.

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.

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: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

As at December 31, 2025, the Sub-Fund has no financial instrument carried at fair value.

19 PARTICIPANTS' SUB-FUND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Participants' Sub-Fund is represented by redeemable units. These units are entitled to payment of a proportionate share, based on the Fund's net asset value per unit on the redemption date.

The Sub-Fund's objectives when managing funds received are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for participants and to maintain a strong base to meet unexpected losses or opportunities.

In accordance with the risk management policies, the Sub-Fund endeavours to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemption requests. Such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investments where necessary.

All units, including the core units, and fractions thereof represent an undivided share in the pertinent sub-funds of the Fund and rank parri passu as their rights in the net assets and earning of the sub-fund are not tradable or transferable. Each participant has a beneficial interest in the sub-fund proportionate to the units held by such participant in such sub-fund.

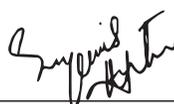
20 GENERAL

20.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

21 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on February 26, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Pension Fund Manager.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Pension Fund Manager)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

نتیجہ

FY-26 (جولائی-دسمبر) پاکستان کی کرنسی مارکیٹوں کے لیے استحکام سے آسانی کی طرف منتقلی کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے۔ افراط زر کے رجحانات میں بہتری، مضبوط بیرونی بفرز، اور معاون لیکویڈیٹی حالات روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں فنڈز کے لیے ایک تعمیری ماحول فراہم کرتے ہیں، جس میں نظم و ضبط کا نظم و نسق اور منتخب مدت کی نمائش واپسی کے لیے مرکزی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔

اعتراف

مینجمنٹ کمیٹی کا بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کا ان کی گرانقدر حمایت، مدد اور رہنمائی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ
مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ملازم اور ٹرسٹی کا ان کی لگن اور محنت کے لیے اور یونٹ ہولڈرز کا، مینجمنٹ کمپنی پر اعتماد کے لیے بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ کی طرف سے اور بورڈ کے لئے

ڈائریکٹر

لاہور، 26 فروری، 2026

نویسنیم

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

پر لانے سے۔ بنیادی اور غیر خوراکی افراط زر بلند رہی لیکن اس نے استحکام کے ابتدائی آثار دکھائے، جس سے اسٹیٹ بینک کو ایک محتاط نرمی کا دور شروع کرنے میں مدد ملی۔

روایتی مارکیٹ آؤٹ لک

T-Bill اور PIB نیلامیوں میں زبردست شرکت کے ساتھ لیکویڈیٹی حالات معاون رہے۔ FY-26 کے اوائل میں مختصر سے درمیانی مدت کے آلات کو ترجیح دی گئی۔ دسمبر کی شرح میں کمی کے بعد، مجموعی واپسی کے امکانات کو بہتر کرتے ہوئے، تمام وکر میں پیداوار میں کمی واقع ہوئی۔

حکمت عملی آؤٹ لک

- ابتدائی طور پر اعلیٰ لیکویڈیٹی اور مختصر مدت کی نمائش کو برقرار رکھیں
- دسمبر کے بعد بتدریج وسط مدت اور منتخب مدت کی نمائش میں اضافہ کریں۔
- کل واپسی کی حکمت عملیوں میں منتقلی۔

اسلامک منی مارکیٹ آؤٹ لک

اسلامی کرنسی مارکیٹ نے روایتی رجحانات کی عکاسی کی، جس کی تائید GOP اجارہ سکوک اور شریعت کے مطابق آلات کی مسلسل مانگ سے ہوئی۔

حکمت عملی آؤٹ لک:

- اعلیٰ معیار کے شارٹ میڈیم ٹرم شریعت کے مطابق آلات پر زور دیں۔
- موجودہ سکوک کی نمائش کو برقرار رکھیں
- بتدریج مدت کی اصلاح جیسا کہ پیداوار کم ہوتی ہے۔

بیرونی شعبہ اور خطرات

FX کے ذخائر دسمبر کے آخر تک 21.01 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک مضبوط ہو گئے، مضبوط ترسیلات زر اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ کی حرکیات کو بہتر بنانے سے۔ اہم خطرات میں تجدید خوراک کی افراط زر، مالیاتی گراؤ، اور بیرونی جھٹکے شامل ہیں۔

اضافہ ہوا، جبکہ منی مارکیٹ فنڈز، جن میں روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں شامل ہیں، میں 1.27 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ مارکیٹ کی مضبوط کارکردگی اور بہتر معاشی حالات نے ان مثبت نتائج میں حصہ ڈالا، جو سازگار اقتصادی نقطہ نظر کے بارے میں سرمایہ کاروں کی امید کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

فنڈ کی کارکردگی

اے بی ایل جی او پی بی - پنشن فنڈ ایک معاون پنشن سکیم ہے جو حکومت پنجاب کے ملازمین کے لیے بنائی گئی ہے، جو رضاکارانہ پنشن سسٹم (VPS) کے فریم ورک کے تحت ریٹائرمنٹ کی بچت اور ریٹائرمنٹ کے بعد کی باقاعدہ آمدنی شریک کے رسک پر وفاق کے مطابق فراہم کرنے کے لیے بنائی گئی ہے۔

1HFY26 کے لیے، منی مارکیٹ کے ذیلی فنڈ نے 10.01% کا سالانہ منافع حاصل کیا۔ کل سرمایہ کاری کا 95.60% نقد میں لگایا گیا تھا۔

آڈیٹر

میسرز کروفرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی (چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس) کو 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے اے بی ایل جی او پی بی - پنشن فنڈ (ABLGOPB-PF) کے آڈیٹرز کے طور پر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی کوآلیٹی کی درجہ بندی

24 اکتوبر 2025 کو: پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (PACRA) نے اے بی ایل ایسیٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی (ABL AMC) کی مینجمنٹ کو آئی ریٹنگ (MQR) کو (AM-One) (AM1) تفویض کی ہے۔ تفویض کردہ درجہ بندی پر آؤٹ لک 'مستحکم' ہے۔

آؤٹ لک اور اسٹریٹیجی

FY-26 کی پہلی ششماہی (جولائی تا دسمبر 2026) پاکستان کے مالیاتی ماحول میں پالیسی کے استحکام سے محتاط نرمی کی طرف بتدریج تبدیلی کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔ مدت تین مرحلوں کے ذریعے تیار ہوئی: Q1 میں پالیسی استحکام، اکتوبر - نومبر میں میکرو اکنامک کنسولیدیشن، اور دسمبر میں نرمی کی پیمائش۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے دسمبر میں 50bps کی کٹوتی کرنے سے پہلے اکتوبر تک پالیسی ریٹ کو 11.00% پر برقرار رکھا، جس کی مدد سے افراط زر میں کمی، بیرونی توازن میں بہتری، اور مستحکم لیکویڈیٹی حالات شامل تھے۔

خود مختار آلات کے لیے سرمایہ کاروں کی خواہش پوری مدت کے دوران مضبوط رہی، دسمبر میں وکر کو سکیٹر نے سے پہلے پیداوار ابتدائی طور پر حد کے ساتھ تھی۔ روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں منڈیوں نے لچک، گہرائی اور استحکام کا مظاہرہ کیا۔

مانیٹری پالیسی اور افراط زر

اکتوبر تک شرحیں برقرار رکھنے کا MPC کا فیصلہ سیلاب سے متعلق اور خوراک کی افراط زر کے خطرات کے درمیان احتیاط کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ اکتوبر - نومبر میں مہنگائی بتدریج اعتدال پر آئی، جس کی سرخی CPI دسمبر میں 5.61% YoY پر آگئی، بنیادی طور پر خوراک کی قیمتوں کو معمول

کے باقی حصے میں بحالی کی پائیداری صنعتی ترقی کو وسیع کرنے، نجی کریڈٹ کی رفتار کو برقرار رکھنے، برآمدی مسابقت کو بہتر بنانے، اور استحکام سے آگے ساختی اصلاحات فراہم کرنے پر منحصر ہوگی۔

روایتی منی مارکیٹ کا جائزہ

1HFY26 میں، پاکستان کا کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس (CPI) اوسطاً 5.11% (YoY) رہا، جو پچھلے سال کی اسی مدت کے دوران ریکارڈ کیے گئے 7.29% (YoY) اضافے سے نمایاں کمی ہے۔ شہری علاقوں کے لیے بنیادی مہنگائی اوسطاً 6.99% (YoY) رہی، جو پچھلے سال 9.49% (YoY) سے کم ہے، جبکہ دیہی بنیادی افراط زر کی اوسط اوسطاً 8.06% (YoY) رہی، جو پچھلے سال 12.77% (YoY) تھی۔ افراط زر میں

اس تیزی سے کمی کی وجہ گزشتہ سال سے زیادہ بنیادی اثر کے ساتھ ساتھ مستحکم کرنسی اور کوڈٹی کی عالمی قیمتوں میں کمی کو قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔

مالی سال 26 کی پہلی ششماہی کے دوران، معاشی استحکام مسلسل مضبوط ہوتا رہا، جس کی حمایت پائیدار پالیسی ڈسپلن اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کو بہتر کرتی ہے۔ سال کے شروع میں شروع کیا گیا زرمی کا دور مزید آگے بڑھا کیونکہ افراط زر کی شرح نیچے کی طرف بڑھی اور بیرونی کھاتوں کا دباؤ برقرار رہا۔ معاشی بحالی کی پائیداری میں بڑھتے ہوئے اعتماد کی عکاسی کرتے ہوئے، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے اپنا مناسب موقف برقرار رکھا اور اس مدت کے دوران پالیسی ریٹ کو 50 bps سے کم کر کے 10.50% کر دیا۔ آئی ایم ایف کی توسیعی فنڈ سہولت کے تحت پیش رفت ٹریک پر رہی، جس سے مالیاتی اور ڈھانچہ جاتی اصلاحات کو تقویت ملی اور اس عرصے کے دوران زیادہ مستحکم میکرو اکنامک ماحول کی حمایت کی گئی۔ دسمبر 2025 تک، SBP کے ذخائر 16.05 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھے، جو جون 2025 کے مقابلے میں USD 1.53 بلین زیادہ ہے۔

1 HFY26 میں، تینوں مدتوں میں T-Bills کے لیے اوسط کٹ آف پیداوار میں 52bps کی کمی واقع ہوئی۔ اس مدت کے دوران، 3 ماہ کی کٹ آف پیداوار میں 63bps کی کمی ہوئی، 11.01% سے 10.38%، 6 ماہ کی پیداوار میں 48bps کی کمی، 10.89% سے 10.41% تک، اور 12 ماہ کی پیداوار میں 3bps کی کمی سے 16.50% سے 10.38% فیصد تک کمی واقع ہوئی۔ اس مدت کے دوران، حکومت نے PKR 9.75 ٹریلین قرض لیا، جو کہ تمام مدتوں میں PKR 8.23 ٹریلین کے ہدف سے زیادہ ہے۔ مزید برآں، پاکستان انوسٹمنٹ بانڈز (PIBs) کی پیداوار میں 3 سالہ، 5 سالہ اور 10 سالہ مدت کے لیے اوسطاً 69bps کی کمی واقع ہوئی، جب کہ حکومت نے PKR 2.28 ٹریلین قرض لیا، جو تمام مدتوں میں PKR 2.25 ٹریلین کے ہدف سے زیادہ ہے۔

میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

اوپن اینڈ میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری کے کل اثاثے زیر انتظام (AUMs) میں سال بہ سال 18.44% (YoY) اضافہ ہوا، جو کہ 1 HFY26 کے دوران PKR 3,833 بلین سے بڑھ کر PKR 4,540 بلین ہو گیا۔ شریعہ کمپلائنٹ فکسڈ ریٹ فنڈز میں PKR 158 بلین کی سب سے بڑی آمد دیکھی گئی، جس میں 166.3 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ مزید برآں، ایکویٹی فنڈز میں AUMs، بشمول روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں، میں 46.62 فیصد

بہتری آئی، جو میکرو استحکام اور پالیسی کی ساکھ میں اضافے کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ اس بہتر کریڈٹ پروفائل سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے، حکومت نے 2026-2028 کے لیے 2.75 بلین امریکی ڈالر کی بین الاقوامی بانڈ حکمت عملی وضع کی ہے، جس میں جنوری 2026 کے آخر میں 250 ملین امریکی ڈالر کا پہلا بانڈ لانچ اور سال کے آخر میں NTMG یورپ بانڈ مارکیٹ میں واپسی کا منصوبہ نمایاں ہے۔

افراط زر کی صورت حال سازگار رہی، اگرچہ بنیادی دباؤ برقرار رہا۔ دسمبر میں ہیڈ لائن CPI 5.61% سالانہ رہا، جبکہ DTYF مہنگائی کی اوسط 5.11% رہی، جس کی بنیادی وجہ خوراک کی مہنگائی میں کمی (3.4% سال بہ سال) تھی۔ اس کے برعکس، غیر خوراک کی مہنگائی دسمبر 2025 میں 7.2% سالانہ بلند رہی (6.34% YFH126)، جبکہ بنیادی مہنگائی 7-8% کے درمیان رہی، جو ہاؤسنگ کرایہ، یوٹیلٹیز، اور خدمات میں پیچھے پن کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ ہول سیل مہنگائی سال بہ سال 0.6% پر کم رہی، جس سے افراط زر کی کمی کے رجحان کو تقویت ملی اور مالیاتی پالیسی کو محتاط اور نرم رویہ اختیار کرنے کا موقع ملا۔

اس عرصے کے دوران مالیاتی اور لیکویڈیٹی کی حالتیں معتدل طور پر بڑھیں، جہاں جون سے دسمبر کے درمیان برڈ منی (M2) میں 1.51 ٹریلین روپے (+3.7%) بڑھ کر 42.3 ٹریلین روپیہ ہو گیا۔ ترقی ڈپازٹ کی بنیاد پر تھی، کیونکہ بینک ڈپازٹس میں 4.3% اضافہ ہوا، جس کی مدد ٹائم ڈپازٹس میں 68.9% تیزی سے بڑھی، جبکہ گردش میں کرنسی 2.2% اور DCFR میں 11.1% کمی آئی، جو RKP کے اثاثوں کی ترجیح کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ اثاثہ جات کے حوالے سے، خالص ملکی اثاثے پیسے کی نمو کا 98% تھے، خالص حکومتی قرضے معمولی کمی (-0.9%) میں ہوئی، SBP کی مالی معاونت میں تیزی سے کمی آئی (-38.6%)، اور نجی شعبے کے قرضے میں صحت مند 10.0% اضافہ ہوا، جس کی قیادت اسلامی بینکوں اور اسلامی کھڑکیوں کی وجہ سے ہوئی۔ جو کریڈٹ ٹرانسمیشن میں بہتری کی علامت ہے۔

بیرونی اکاؤنٹ ڈیٹا کے معمول پر آنے کے دوران نرم ہو گیا۔ کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ میں 1.17 ارب امریکی ڈالر کا خسارہ رہا، جس سے درآمدات 12% بڑھ کر 31.3 ارب امریکی ڈالر ہو گئے، جو برآمدات کو پیچھے چھوڑ گئیں، جو سال بہ سال 5% کم ہو کر 15.5 ارب امریکی ڈالر رہ گئی، جس سے اشیاء کی تجارتی خسارہ 15.8 ارب امریکی ڈالر (+37% سالانہ سال) تک پہنچ گئی۔ اس خرابی کو جزوی طور پر مزدوروں کی 19.7 ارب امریکی ڈالر (+11% سال بہ سال) کی ترسیلات زر نے متوازن کیا، جو بیرونی استحکام کو برقرار رکھتی رہیں۔ کمزور IDF 650 ملین امریکی ڈالر (-57% سال سال) اور منفی پورٹ فولیو بہاؤ کے باوجود، مجموعی توازن مثبت رہا اور 564 ملین امریکی ڈالر رہا، جس کی حمایت سرکاری اور سرکاری آمدنی سے ہوئی۔

مجموعی طور پر، YFH126 ایک استحکام کے مرحلے کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے نہ کہ تیز رفتاری کا۔ ترقی بحال ہو رہی ہے لیکن غیر متوازن، مالی نظم و ضبط برقرار ہے لیکن غیر ٹیکس آمد پر منحصر ہے، افراط زر معتدل ہو گئی ہے اگرچہ بنیادی دباؤ برقرار ہے، اور بیرونی پوزیشن۔ اگرچہ آئی ایم ایف کی حمایت، ریزرو جمع کرنے، اور فعال قرض کے انتظام سے مضبوط ہوئی ہے۔ تجارتی حرکیات اور سرمایہ کی آمد کے لیے حساس ہے۔ مالی سال 26

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے بی ایل جی او پی بی پنشن فنڈ (اے بی ایل جی او پی بی - پی ایف) کی انتظامیہ کمپنی، اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 31 دسمبر، 2025 کو ختم ہونے والی سہ ماہی کے لئے اے بی ایل جی او پی بی پنشن فنڈ کے عبوری (غیر آڈٹ شدہ) فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

اقتصادی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

1QFY26 پاکستان کا میکرو اکنامک ماحول YFH126 کے دوران عمومی طور پر مستحکم رہا، جس میں استحکام کے فوائد برقرار رہے، ترقی کی رفتار بہتر ہوئی، افراط زر پر قابو پایا گیا، مالی انتظام منظم تھا، اور بیرونی بفرز مضبوط ہوئے۔ حقیقی PDG نے 1 سہ ماہی مالی 26 میں 3.7% بڑھ کر 10.46 ٹریلین روپے تک پہنچا، جس میں زرعی نمو 2.9% سالانہ تھی، جس کی قیادت مویشیوں (+6.3%) نے کی، جبکہ فصلوں کی کارکردگی مخلوط رہی۔ صنعتی سرگرمی میں سال بہ سال 9.4% مضبوط اضافہ ہوا، جس کی وجہ مینوفیکچرنگ کی شرح نمو 5.8% اور تعمیرات میں 21.1% سالانہ تیزی سے اضافہ ہے، جو متعلقہ شعبوں میں بہتری کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ خدمات کا شعبہ، جو جی ڈی پی کا 57% ہے، سال بہ سال 2.4% بڑھا، جس میں ہول سیل اور ریٹیل تجارت، ٹرانسپورٹ، مالیاتی خدمات، جائیداد، اور عوامی انتظامیہ میں مضبوطی شامل ہے۔ صنعتی رفتار کو نومبر میں LSM کی 10.4% سالانہ ترقی اور YFM265 کے مقابلے میں 6.0% سالانہ اضافے نے مزید تقویت دی، اگرچہ مشینری، لوہا و اسٹیل، کیمیکلز اور فارماسیوٹیکلز میں مسلسل کمزوری نجی سرمایہ کاری کے محتاط رویے کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

اس عرصے کے دوران مالی کارکردگی مخلوط رہی۔ RBF کی ٹیکس وصولیاں پہلی مالی سال 2026 میں 6.15 ٹریلین روپے تک پہنچ گئیں، جو 6.49 ٹریلین روپے کے ہدف سے 336 ارب روپے کم رہی، جو ٹیکس کی بونٹیس میں ساختی رکاوٹوں کو اجاگر کرتی ہے۔ تاہم، قریبی مدت کے مالی نتائج مضبوط غیر ٹیکس آمدنی اور اخراجات پر پابندی کی حمایت کرتے رہے۔ پہلی سہ ماہی مالی 2026 میں، حکومت نے 2.12 ٹریلین روپیہ (جی ڈی پی کا 1.6%) کا مالی سرپلس اور 3.50 ٹریلین روپیہ (جی ڈی پی کا 2.7%) کا پرائمری سرپلس ریکارڈ کیا، جس میں ایس بی پی کے 2.43 ٹریلین روپے کے بڑے منافع کی منتقلی اور 372 ارب روپے کے پیٹرولیم لیوی کلکیشن نے مدد کی۔ اگرچہ ان آمدوں نے مالیاتی جگہ فراہم کی اور آئی ایم ایف کے معیارات کی حمایت کی، لیکن انضمام کا معیار پالیسی پر مبنی اور زیادہ تر غیر بار بار آنے والے آمدنی کے ذرائع پر منحصر ہے۔

میکرو اکنامک استحکام کو آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ جاری روابط نے مزید تقویت دی۔ پاکستان نے دوسرے FFEI جائزہ کامیابی سے مکمل کیا، جس میں 1.2 بلین امریکی ڈالر کا ٹرانچ کھول دیا گیا، جس میں FFE کے تحت 1.0 بلین امریکی ڈالر اور سیلینس اینڈ سسٹین ایبلٹی سہولت (FSR) کے تحت 200 ملین امریکی ڈالر شامل ہیں۔ آئی ایم ایف کی حمایت کے ساتھ ساتھ، پاکستان نے ستمبر 2025 میں 500 ملین امریکی ڈالر کا یوروبانڈ کامیابی سے واپس کیا، جس سے قریبی مدت میں بیرونی ساکھ میں نمایاں بہتری آئی۔ نتیجتاً، 31 دسمبر 2025 تک غیر ملکی زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر 16.05 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے، جس سے بیرونی بفرز اور مارکیٹ کا اعتماد مضبوط ہوا۔ ان بہتریوں کے ساتھ خود مختار کریڈٹ ریٹنگ میں



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