



ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund

Annual Report

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026



ABL Asset Management

Discover the potential

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VISION

Creating Investment Solutions within
everyone's reach



Mission & Core Values

To create a conducive working environment, to attract the best talent in the Asset Management Sector. ABLAMC strives to be the 'employer of choice' for young and experienced talent.

To set the highest industry standards in terms of product ranges and innovations, in order to offer products for clients of all demographics. To adhere to the highest industry standard for integrity and quality across all the spheres of the company.

To use technology and financial structuring to serve as a "cutting-edge" compared to the competition.

To enhance Stakeholders Value.

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 Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Shahid Amir Ms. Maham Nouman Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Non-Executive Director Independent Director Independent Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Chief Executive Officer
Board Audit Committee:	Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Shahid Amir	Chairman Member Member Member
Board Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Kamran Nishat Ms. Maham Nouman Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member Member
Board's Risk Management Committee	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Ms. Maham Nouman Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member
Board Strategic Planning & Monitoring Committee	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Shahid Amir Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member Member
Board Information Technology Committee	Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member Member 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 United Bank Limited	
Auditors:	Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants Cavish Court, A-35 Shahrah-e-Faisal Road, Bangalore Town Block A Bangalore Town, Karachi.	
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 OAAF, is pleased to present the Audited Financial Statements of ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund for the year ended June 30, 2026.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

FY26 marked a continuation of Pakistan's macroeconomic stabilization efforts, building on the foundations laid in FY25 with sustained policy reforms, completion of key IMF program milestones, and resilience amid evolving global challenges. The year featured moderate economic expansion, re-emerging inflationary pressures later in the period, and a near-balanced external account, against a backdrop of record remittances, geopolitical tensions (notably the US-Iran conflict impacting oil prices and shipping routes), and ongoing structural adjustments.

Pakistan's real GDP grew by 3.7% in FY26, up from the 3.18% growth recorded in FY25, indicating a strengthening but still modest recovery. Sector-wise performance showed improvements with some moderation: the agriculture sector rebounded to around 2.89% growth in FY26 (from 1.53% in FY25), supported by better performance in wheat, sugarcane, rice, and livestock despite climatic challenges and floods in some areas. The industrial sector posted solid growth of 3.51%, driven by manufacturing and construction recovery amid improved energy availability and policy support (compared to 5.56% in FY25). The services sector expanded more robustly at 4.09% (versus 3.14% in FY25), bolstered by wholesale & retail trade, finance, and public administration.

Inflationary pressures, which had eased significantly in FY25, began to re-emerge moderately over the course of FY26 due to base effects, rising global commodity prices, and domestic factors. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 7.04% during FY26 (with the year-end June reading recorded at 11.07% YoY), higher than the 4.49% average in FY25 but still well below earlier peaks. This was influenced by improved food supplies initially, but later pressures from energy costs amid geopolitical volatility. The policy rate saw easing early in the fiscal year to a low of 10.5%, supporting growth, though the central bank raised it by 100 basis points to 11.5% in April 2026 in response to inflation trends and external developments.

The external account performance remained relatively resilient but shifted to a marginal deficit, with the current account posting a small cumulative deficit of USD 139 million in FY26 compared to a surplus of USD 1.838 billion in FY25. This was largely due to a widening trade deficit and rising imports, partially offset by robust remittance inflows, which hit a record USD 41.585 billion in FY26, up from USD 41.5 billion in FY25. The PKR remained broadly stable, supported by reserve accumulation and reduced volatility. Foreign exchange reserves followed an upward trajectory, with total liquid reserves rising to USD 22.04 billion by June 2026 (SBP reserves at USD 16.53 billion), bolstered by multilateral and bilateral inflows, improved market sentiment, and the ongoing IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF) support.

On the fiscal side, the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) reported provisional net collections of Rs 13.004 trillion in FY26, reflecting continued progress in tax administration reforms, formalization, and enforcement while exceeding the revised target of Rs 12.983 trillion. The government presented the FY27 Federal Budget, focusing on revenue mobilization, expenditure control, growth-oriented measures (such as adjustments to super tax), and further alignment with IMF benchmarks to support the extended program.

Despite intermittent global volatility - particularly from the Iran-Israel/US tensions, disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, renewed tariff uncertainties, and fluctuating commodity prices (with oil seeing upward spikes) - these factors tested external resilience. Higher energy import costs contributed to inflationary and current account pressures, but strong remittances and reserve buffers helped mitigate impacts. Combined with political continuity,

governance improvements, and reform momentum, these trends sustained a stable macroeconomic environment, supporting market sentiment in equity and fixed-income segments while fostering a cautiously optimistic business climate.

In summary, FY26 represented steady progress in Pakistan's macroeconomic trajectory, with accelerated GDP growth, record remittances, strengthened reserves, and sustained reforms, even as modest re-emerging inflation and a near-balanced current account reflected new challenges from geopolitical headwinds. The platform established over these years positions the economy for more robust medium-term growth, subject to continued reform implementation, fiscal discipline, and favorable external conditions.

MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY REVIEW

In fiscal year 2026, the open-end mutual fund industry recorded robust growth, with assets under management (AUM) increasing by 14.61% year-on-year, from PKR 3,833 billion to PKR 4,393 billion. Significant inflows were observed in Shariah Compliant Fixed Rate Funds which grew by PKR 146 billion (152.7%) year-on-year, reaching a balance of PKR 241 billion. Equity market funds, encompassing both Conventional and Islamic categories, also experienced substantial growth of PKR 228 billion (38.08%) year-on-year. However, Money Market Funds and Fixed Rate Funds saw declines of PKR 71 billion (-6.4%) and PKR 42 billion (-24.1%) year-on-year, respectively which reflects capital reallocating away from short-term money market instruments as cash yields compressed following interest rate cuts.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW CONVENTIONAL

FY2026 was characterized by a moderation in monetary accommodation as inflationary pressures gradually re-emerged following the sharp disinflation witnessed in FY2025. Average headline inflation (CPI) increased to 7.03% YoY from 4.61% in FY2025, primarily reflecting the fading of favorable base effects, adjustments in domestic energy prices, and a gradual recovery in economic activity. Despite the pickup in inflation, price pressures remained well below the elevated levels experienced during FY2024, allowing monetary conditions to remain broadly supportive of economic growth.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) maintained the policy rate at 11.0% during the first half of the fiscal year as inflation remained within a manageable range. Following further moderation in inflation during late 2025, the SBP reduced the policy rate by 50bps to 10.5% in December 2025 and maintained this level through March 2026. However, with inflationary pressures resurfacing and inflation expectations strengthening, the central bank reversed part of the easing cycle by increasing the policy rate by 100bps to 11.5% in April 2026, where it remained through the end of the fiscal year. Meanwhile, Pakistan's external position strengthened considerably, with SBP's foreign exchange reserves increasing from USD 14.51 billion in June 2025 to approximately USD 17.19 billion by May 2026, supported by improved external inflows, continued IMF support, and broader macroeconomic stabilization.

In the domestic debt market, Treasury Bill (T-Bill) yields remained on a declining trend during the early part of FY26, supported by easing monetary conditions and moderating inflation expectations. However, following the escalation in geopolitical tensions surrounding the U.S.-Iran conflict toward the latter part of the fiscal year, investor sentiment turned cautious, leading to heightened volatility and an upward repricing of short-term yields. Consequently, T-Bill yields ended the fiscal year above their levels at the beginning of the period:

- 3M T-Bill yield increased by 75bps, from 11.00% to 11.75%
- 6M T-Bill yield increased by 85bps, from 10.90% to 11.75%
- 12M T-Bill yield increased by 91bps, from 10.93% to 11.84%

The government continued to rely heavily on domestic short-term financing, raising approximately PKR 22.6 trillion through T-Bill auctions during FY26, reflecting ample liquidity within the banking system and sustained investor participation in government securities.

In the Pakistan Investment Bond (PIB) segment, yields exhibited a similar pattern. Medium- and long-term yields remained relatively contained during most of the fiscal year but turned volatile following heightened geopolitical uncertainty and the shift in monetary policy expectations toward the end of the period.

- 2Y PIB yield increased by 75bps, from 11.39% to 12.14%
- 3Y PIB yield increased by 69bps, from 11.40% to 12.09%
- 5Y PIB yield increased by 49bps, from 11.70% to 12.19%
- 10Y PIB yield increased by 11bps, from 12.50% to 12.61%

The government raised approximately PKR 4.1 trillion through fixed-rate PIB auctions during FY26, while floating-rate PIBs and Government Ijara Sukuks continued to attract healthy investor participation as investors preferred instruments offering protection against evolving interest rate expectations.

Overall, the money market in FY26 reflected a transition from an accommodative monetary environment toward a more balanced policy stance. Although yields remained volatile during the latter part of the fiscal year due to heightened geopolitical uncertainty and evolving inflation expectations, stronger foreign exchange reserves, continued IMF engagement, and improving macroeconomic fundamentals helped preserve market stability and investor confidence.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW (CONVENTIONAL)

During FY2026, the KSE-100 Index performed strongly, increasing from 125,627 points in June 2025 to 180,302 points by June 2026, delivering a return of 43.5%. The market remained largely positive during the year, supported by improving economic conditions, stronger investor confidence, and better liquidity. The index gained significant momentum in the first half of FY2026, reaching 174,054 points by December 2025 and an intra-year high of 184,174 points in January 2026. The rally was supported by improving macroeconomic stability, higher foreign exchange reserves, strong remittance inflows, and expectations of economic recovery. However, the market faced volatility during the year due to geopolitical tensions, uncertainty in global markets, and concerns over rising oil prices, which led to profit-taking and pushed the index down to 148,743 points in March 2026.

The market recovered strongly in the final quarter as investor confidence improved, supported by stable economic indicators and strong domestic participation, closing the year at 180,302 points. Trading activity remained healthy, with average monthly traded value standing at around USD 107 million during the year, rising from USD 68 million in June 2025 to a peak of USD 168 million in January 2026, reflecting improved liquidity and stronger investor participation. Foreign investors remained net sellers during FY2026, recording cumulative equity outflows of approximately USD 852 million, mainly driven by Foreign Corporates with net selling of USD 904 million, while Overseas Pakistanis provided some support with net buying of USD 56 million.

However, domestic investors provided strong support to the market by absorbing foreign selling pressure, recording net buying of USD 852 million. Among local participants, Companies emerged as the largest net buyers with inflows of USD 588 million, followed by Mutual Funds (USD 407 million) and Individuals (USD 330 million), while Insurance Companies (USD 243 million) and Banks/DFIs (USD 177 million) remained net sellers. The market was further supported by improving economic fundamentals, including GDP growth of 3.7%, 6.4% growth in Large-Scale Manufacturing, record workers' remittances of over USD 40 billion, improved foreign exchange reserves of around USD 16-17 billion, and a primary fiscal surplus of approximately 3.5% of GDP. Inflation remained under control for most of the year, while the SBP policy rate ended FY2026 at 11.5% after gradual monetary easing. Overall, FY2026 was a strong year for the Pakistan stock market, with the KSE-100 delivering significant returns despite short-term volatility caused by geopolitical risks and global uncertainty.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

During FY26, equity markets demonstrated broad resilience despite prevailing global economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, volatile commodity prices, and evolving monetary policy conditions. Looking ahead, we

anticipate positive market momentum to persist, underpinned by projected earnings growth, stable macroeconomic fundamentals, and improving market liquidity, although market performance is expected to remain sensitive to geopolitical developments. GDP growth for FY27 is projected to improve, led primarily by expansion in the services and industrial sectors, with any potential reduction in the policy rate expected to provide further impetus to industrial sector growth. PKR is expected to remain broadly stable against the US Dollar, with no major depreciation anticipated, supported by timely external inflows and continued focus on prudent management of the external account.

Average inflation for FY27 is projected to remain modestly above the State Bank of Pakistan's medium term target range, however, as global oil prices continue to ease, inflation is expected to moderate from current levels, creating room for potential monetary easing going forward. The KSE-100 Index is currently trading at an attractive 7.3x forward price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, offering competitive dividend yield, and we expect improving fundamentals to drive a re-rating toward a 9.0x forward P/E, reinforcing a positive medium-term outlook for the equity market.

FUND PERFORMANCE

During the period under review, ABL OAAF's AUM stood at PKR 437.73mn. ABL-OAAF posted an absolute return of 12.26% against the benchmark return of 10.66%, reflecting an outperformance of 1.6% during the period.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Financial Statements present fairly the state of affairs, the results of operations, Comprehensive Income for the year, cash flows and movement in the Unit Holders' Fund.
2. Proper books of accounts of the Fund have been maintained.
3. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgments;
4. Relevant International Accounting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, provisions of the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 & Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, requirements of the Trust Deed and directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements.
5. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
6. There have been no significant doubts upon the Funds' ability to continue as going concern;
7. Performance table of the Fund is given on the Annual Report;
8. There is no statutory payment on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges outstanding other than already disclosed in the financial statements;
9. The statement as to the value of investments of Provident Fund is not applicable in the case of the Fund as employee's retirement benefits expenses are borne by the Management Company;
10. The pattern of unit holding as at June 30, 2026 is given in the Financial Statements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY AND COMMITTEES THEREOF

The total numbers of directors are Seven excluding the Chief Executive Officer as per the following:

- a. Male: Six (6)
- b. Female: One (1)



The current composition of the Board is as follows:

Names	Category
Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	Non-Executive Directors
Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	
Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	
Mr. Shahid Amir	
Ms. Maham Nouman	
Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Directors
Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	
Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO

Five Board meeting were held and attended during the FY 2025-26. The particulars of the dates of meeting and the directors attending as required under NBFC Regulations, 2008 are appended to the financial statements.

Committee of the Board comprise the Audit Committee, Human Resource Committee and Risk Management Committee, Board Information Technology Committee. These meeting were attended by the Directors as per the following details:

- **Board's Audit Committee (BAC)** - Five BAC meeting was held during the year and attended as follows:

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director	5
ii.	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Non- Executive Director	4
iii.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	4
iv.	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Non- Executive Director	1
v.	Mr. Shahid Amir	Non- Executive Director	1

- **Board's Risk Management Committee (BRMC)** - Two BRMC meeting was held during the year and attended as follows:

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Non- Executive Director	2
ii.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	2
iii.	Ms. Maham Nouman*	Non- Executive Director	1
iv.	Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO	2

*Ms. Maham Nouman joined ABL Funds as Director with effect from May 19, 2026.

- **Board's Human Resource and Remuneration Committee (BHRC)** - Four BHRC meeting was held during the year and attended as follows:

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Non-Executive Director	4
ii.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	4
iii.	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director	4
iv.	Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain*	Non-Executive Director	1
v.	Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO	4

*Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain resigned from the Directorship of the Company with effect from December 01, 2025.

- **Board Information Technology Committee (BITC)** - One BITC meeting was held during the year and attended as follows:

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director	1
ii.	Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	Non- Executive Director	1
iii.	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Non- Executive Director	1
iv.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	1
v.	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	Non- Executive Director	1
vi.	Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO	1

AUDITORS

The present auditors, M/s. Yousaf Adil (Chartered Accountants) have retired and being eligible, offered themselves for reappointment for the financial year ending June 30, 2027.

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

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, August 28 , 2026



Mr. Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



FUND MANAGER REPORT

Objective:

The objective of the fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation through investments in equity stocks, fixed-income securities, money market instruments, and any other investable avenues as defined in the Offering Document of the fund.

Money Market Review Conventional - FY26:

FY2026 was characterized by a moderation in monetary accommodation as inflationary pressures gradually re-emerged following the sharp disinflation witnessed in FY2025. Average headline inflation (CPI) increased to 7.03% YoY from 4.61% in FY2025, primarily reflecting the fading of favorable base effects, adjustments in domestic energy prices, and a gradual recovery in economic activity. Despite the pickup in inflation, price pressures remained well below the elevated levels experienced during FY2024, allowing monetary conditions to remain broadly supportive of economic growth.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) maintained the policy rate at 11.0% during the first half of the fiscal year as inflation remained within a manageable range. Following further moderation in inflation during late 2025, the SBP reduced the policy rate by 50bps to 10.5% in December 2025 and maintained this level through March 2026. However, with inflationary pressures resurfacing and inflation expectations strengthening, the central bank reversed part of the easing cycle by increasing the policy rate by 100bps to 11.5% in April 2026, where it remained through the end of the fiscal year. Meanwhile, Pakistan's external position strengthened considerably, with SBP's foreign exchange reserves increasing from USD 14.51 billion in June 2025 to approximately USD 17.19 billion by May 2026, supported by improved external inflows, continued IMF support, and broader macroeconomic stabilization.

In the domestic debt market, Treasury Bill (T-Bill) yields remained on a declining trend during the early part of FY26, supported by easing monetary conditions and moderating inflation expectations. However, following the escalation in geopolitical tensions surrounding the U.S.-Iran conflict toward the latter part of the fiscal year, investor sentiment turned cautious, leading to heightened volatility and an upward repricing of short-term yields. Consequently, T-Bill yields ended the fiscal year above their levels at the beginning of the period:

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The government continued to rely heavily on domestic short-term financing, raising approximately PKR 22.6 trillion through T-Bill auctions during FY26, reflecting ample liquidity within the banking system and sustained investor participation in government securities.

In the Pakistan Investment Bond (PIB) segment, yields exhibited a similar pattern. Medium- and long-term yields remained relatively contained during most of the fiscal year but turned volatile following heightened geopolitical uncertainty and the shift in monetary policy expectations toward the end of the period.

- 2Y PIB yield increased by 75bps, from 11.39% to 12.14%
- 3Y PIB yield increased by 69bps, from 11.40% to 12.09%
- 5Y PIB yield increased by 49bps, from 11.70% to 12.19%
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The government raised approximately PKR 4.1 trillion through fixed-rate PIB auctions during FY26, while floating-rate PIBs and Government Ijara Sukuks continued to attract healthy investor participation as investors preferred instruments offering protection against evolving interest rate expectations.

Overall, the money market in FY26 reflected a transition from an accommodative monetary environment toward a more balanced policy stance. Although yields remained volatile during the latter part of the fiscal year due to heightened geopolitical uncertainty and evolving inflation expectations, stronger foreign exchange reserves, continued IMF engagement, and improving macroeconomic fundamentals helped preserve market stability and investor confidence.

Money Market Outlook Conventional:

As we reflect on the fiscal year 2026 (FY26) and project forward, the money market landscape for both conventional and Islamic segments presents a cautiously optimistic outlook, underpinned by stable monetary policy, declining core inflation, and a stable external account. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) increased the policy rate by 100 basis points on April 28, 2026, reaching 11.5%, and kept it unchanged at this level thereafter, fostering a conducive environment for liquidity and investment opportunities. However, evolving domestic and global dynamics necessitate a prudent and agile investment strategy to navigate potential risks while capitalizing on emerging opportunities.

Macroeconomic Backdrop

The FY26 period was marked by continued macroeconomic stabilization, although inflation clocked in higher from the exceptionally low levels recorded in FY25. Headline inflation remained within the State Bank of Pakistan's medium-term target range for most of the year, averaging around 5-7%, supported by prudent monetary policy, exchange rate stability, and easing supply-side pressures. While inflation experienced some normalization owing to energy tariff adjustments and base effects, underlying price pressures remained contained. The State Bank maintained a cautious monetary policy stance, with the policy rate at 11.5% by July 2026 after cumulative easing from the 22% peak reached in 2023.

Pakistan's external sector remained resilient during FY26 despite widening trade deficit. Workers' remittances increased to approximately USD 41.5 billion offsetting the impact of increasing trade deficit and providing strong support to the balance of payments. Exports witnessed a decrease to around USD 30.1 billion. Although the current account shifted from the FY25 surplus to a modest deficit of approximately USD 139 million in FY26, the external position remained manageable.

The State Bank of Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves increased to approximately USD 18.4 billion by June 2026, while total liquid foreign exchange reserves exceeded USD 23.2 billion, reflecting IMF program disbursements, continued bilateral support, improved external financing conditions, and stronger confidence in Pakistan's macroeconomic outlook.

The government's fiscal strategy under the FY27 Budget continued to emphasize fiscal consolidation through revenue mobilization, tax base expansion, energy sector reforms, and restructuring of state-owned enterprises under the IMF-supported reform program. While Pakistan's macroeconomic indicators improved considerably, challenges remain in strengthening domestic revenue collection, reducing circular debt, managing elevated public debt servicing obligations, and mitigating risks arising from geopolitical uncertainty, global commodity price volatility, and external financing needs. Nevertheless, the sustained implementation of structural reforms has strengthened macroeconomic stability and laid the foundation for stronger and more sustainable economic growth, with real GDP growth estimated at around 3.7% during FY26.

Conventional Money Market and Fixed Income Outlook

The conventional money market in FY26 has been characterized by a normalizing yield curve. Treasury Bill (T-Bill) cut-off yields moderated across tenors, with June 2026 auctions reflecting yields of 11.80% (1-month), 11.75%

(3-month), 11.75% (6-month), and 11.84% (12-month). Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) also saw robust participation with cut-off yields ranging from 12.06% (3-year) to 12.57% (10-year). Secondary market yields softened, with 3-month PKRV yields dropping 15 basis points and 5-year PKRV yields falling 29 basis points in June, aligning with the monetary policy.

Investment Strategy

- **Portfolio Repositioning:** With the policy rate likely bottoming out, we anticipate shorter-tenor instruments, particularly 3-month and 6-month T-Bills and shorter duration floaters, to remain attractive for their liquidity and competitive yields. We are reducing portfolio duration to mitigate interest rate risk while optimizing running yields.
- **Bank Deposit Opportunities:** We are actively negotiating with banks to secure deposit deals offering profit rates above T-Bill yields, aiming to enhance portfolio yields while preserving liquidity.
- **Longer-Tenor Caution:** While longer-tenor PIBs offer positive spreads over the policy rate, we maintain a cautious stance, avoiding overexposure until macroeconomic indicators provide stronger support for sustained single-digit policy rates.

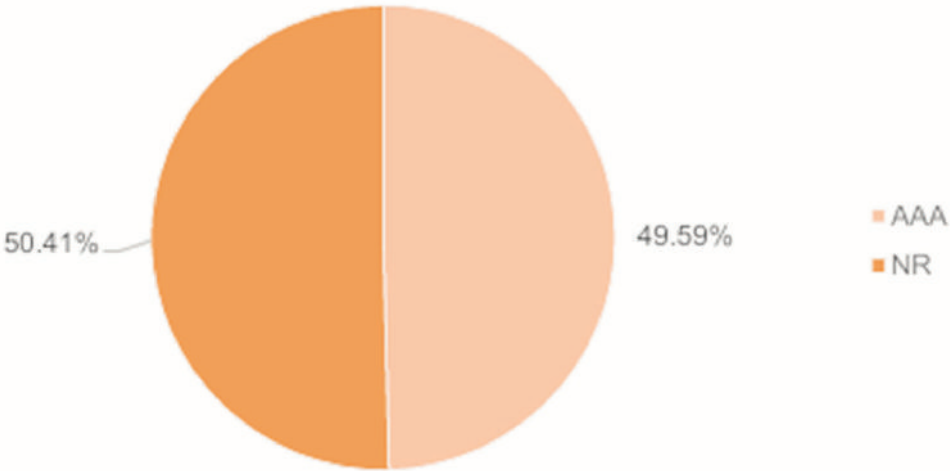
Risks and Considerations

Despite the positive outlook, several risks warrant attention:

- **External Pressures:** Geopolitical tensions, trade disputes and regional frictions, alongside external debt servicing, could strain foreign reserves.
- **Domestic Challenges:** Weak revenue mobilization, circular debt, and industrial output constraints remain structural hurdles. The Federal Budget FY27's success in implementing fiscal reforms will be critical.
- **Policy Uncertainty:** While further policy rate cuts to 10% are possible, the SBP's cautious stance suggests limited room for aggressive easing without robust macroeconomic support.

Fund Performance:

During the period under review, ABL OAAF's AUM stood at PKR 437.73mn. ABL-OAAF posted an absolute return of 12.26% against the benchmark return of 10.66%, reflecting an outperformance of 1.6% during the period.



PERFORMANCE TABLE

For the period from
September 4, 2025
to June 30, 2026

Rupees per '000

Net Assets	437,728
Net Income	61,096

Rupees per unit

Net Assets value	10.0327
Distribution*	1.1894
Distribution date final	June 28, 2026
Closing offer price	10.3818
Closing repurchase price	10.0327
Highest offer price	11.4880
Lowest offer price	10.2320
Highest repurchase price per unit	11.2275
Lowest repurchase price per unit	10.0000

Percentage

Total return of the fund	
- capital growth	0.37%
- income distribution	11.89%
Average return of the fund	
Since Inception	12.26%

Disclaimer

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

**CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY
OF PAKISTAN LIMITED**

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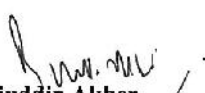
TRUSTEE REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND

**Report of the Trustee pursuant to Regulation 41(h) and clause 8 of Schedule V of
the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008**

We, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited, being the Trustee of ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund (the Fund) are of the opinion that ABL Asset Management Company Limited being the Management Company of the Fund has in all material respects managed the Fund from September 04, 2025 to June 30, 2026 in accordance with the provisions of the following:

- (i) Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the Management Company under the constitutive documents of the Fund;
- (ii) The pricing, issuance and redemption of units are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the constitutive documents of the Fund;
- (iii) The management fee, fee payable to Commission and other expenses paid from the Fund during the period are in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework; and
- (iv) The Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules, 2003, the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 and the constitutive documents of the Fund.


Badiuddin Akber
Chief Executive Officer
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited

Karachi: September 08, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unit Holders of ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund** (the Fund), which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2026, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of movement in unit holders' fund and the cash flow statement for the period from September 04, 2025 to June 30, 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at June 30, 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from September 04, 2025 to June 30, 2026 in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund and ABL Asset Management Company Limited (the Management Company) in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, is of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Following is the key audit matter:

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Existence and valuation of investments As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the investments held at fair value through profit or loss aggregated to Rs. 222.31 million as at June 30, 2026. The Fund's investments mainly include listed equity securities at year end therefore there is a risk that appropriate prices may not be used to determine fair value of the investments. In addition, there is a risk that the fund may have included investments in its financial statements which are not in the ownership of the Fund and	In order to address the matter, we performed the following procedures: - obtained an understanding of the Fund's process over acquisition, disposals and periodic valuation of the investment portfolio for the purpose of the audit; - tested existence of investments from the Fund's IPS statement. - re-performed valuation to assess that investments are carried as per the valuation



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Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
thereby increasing the uncertainty in respect of existence of investment recorded as at year end. The existence and valuation of investments for the determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund as at June 30, 2026 was considered a high risk area and therefore we considered this as a key audit matter.	methodology specified in the accounting policies; and evaluated the adequacy of the overall disclosures in the financial statements in respect of the investment portfolio in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and applicable financial reporting standards.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management Company and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Company determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Board of Directors of the Management Company are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that



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is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Management Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Company's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Board of Directors of the Management Company with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors of the Management Company, we determine those matters that is of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Muhammad Sufyan.

Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accountants

Lahore
Dated: September 28, 2026
UDIN: AR202610180AcXpwErOh

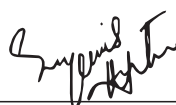
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ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
ASSETS		
Bank balances	4	227,462
Investments	5	222,315
Preliminary expenses and floatation costs	6	727
Deposits and other receivable	7	2,710
Total assets		453,214
LIABILITIES		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	8	1,426
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	9	92
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	10	37
Payable against purchase of investments		6,060
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	11	7,871
Total liabilities		15,486
NET ASSETS		437,728
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		437,728
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	12	
		Number of units
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE		43,630,070
		Rupees
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT		10.0327

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



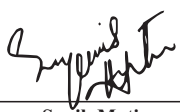
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026

		For the period from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026
	Note	(Rupees in '000)
Income		
Interest on savings accounts with banks		20,300
Income from government securities		11,324
Dividend income		12,129
		43,753
Gain on sale of investments - net		9,990
Net unrealised appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'	5.4	19,735
		29,725
Total income		73,478
Expenses		
Remuneration of ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	8.1	5,264
Punjab sales tax on remuneration of the Management Company	8.2	842
Remuneration of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	9.1	916
Sindh sales tax on remuneration of the Trustee	9.2	137
Fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	10.1	435
Auditors' remuneration	13	1,256
Amortisation of preliminary expenses and floatation costs		143
Listing fee		520
Legal and professional charges		207
Settlement and bank charges		2,659
Provision against advance tax refundable		3
Total operating expenses		12,382
Net profit for the period before taxation		61,096
Taxation	14	-
Net profit for the period after taxation		61,096
Allocation of net income for the period		
Net income for the period after taxation		61,096
Income already paid on units redeemed		(46,644)
		14,452
Accounting income available for distribution		
- Relating to capital gains		29,725
- Excluding capital gains		(15,273)
		14,452

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)


 Saqib Matin
 Chief Financial Officer


 Naveed Nasim
 Chief Executive Officer

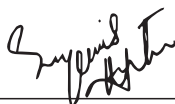

 Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
 Director

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026

	For the period from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
Net income for the period after taxation	61,096
Other comprehensive income for the period	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	61,096

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



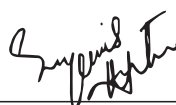
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNIT HOLDERS' FUND
FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026

	For the period from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026		
	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
Net assets at beginning of the period	-	-	-
Issue of 152,373,588 units			
- Capital value	1,523,736	-	1,523,736
- Element of income	56,676	-	56,676
Total proceeds on issuance of units	1,580,412	-	1,580,412
Redemption of 108,743,518 units			
- Capital value	1,087,435	-	1,087,435
- Element of loss	19,906	46,644	66,550
Total payments on redemption of units	1,107,341	46,644	1,153,985
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	61,096	61,096
Distribution for the period ended June 30, 2026			
- Re. 1.1894 per unit on June 28, 2026	(35,350)	(14,445)	(49,795)
Net assets at the end of the period	<u>437,721</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>437,728</u>
Accounting income available for distribution			
- Relating to capital gains		29,725	
- Excluding capital gains		(15,273)	
		14,452	
Distribution for the period		(14,445)	
Undistributed income carried forward		<u>7</u>	
Undistributed income carried forward			
- Realised loss		(19,728)	
- Unrealised income		19,735	
		<u>7</u>	
		(Rupees)	
Net asset value per unit at the end of the period		10.0327	

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



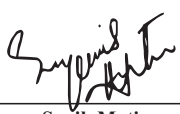
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	For the period from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the period before taxation		61,096
Adjustment for:		
Profit on savings accounts		(20,300)
Income from government securities		(11,324)
Dividend Income		(12,129)
Amortization of formation cost		143
Net unrealised appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	5.4	(19,735)
		(63,345)
(Increase) in assets		
Deposits and other receivable		(2,710)
Increase in liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		1,426
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		92
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)		37
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		7,871
		9,426
Interest / profit received on investments and savings accounts		31,624
Preliminary and flotation cost		(870)
Dividend income received		12,129
Net amount paid on purchase and sale of investments		(196,520)
		(153,637)
Net cash used in operating activities		(149,170)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Pay-out against distribution		(49,795)
Receipts against issuance of units		1,580,412
Payments against redemption of units		(1,153,985)
Net cash generated from financing activities		376,632
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		227,462
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	227,462

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)


 Saqib Matin
 Chief Financial Officer


 Naveed Nasim
 Chief Executive Officer


 Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
 Director

ABL OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 04, 2025 TO JUNE 30, 2026

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1** ABL Optimal Asset Allocation Fund (the Fund) is an open ended mutual fund constituted under a Trust Deed entered into on March 26, 2024 between ABL Asset Management Company Limited (ABL AMCL) as the Management Company and Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC) as the Trustee. The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) authorised constitution of the Trust Deed vide letter no SCD/AMCWABL-OAAF/2023/235/MF-NE-176 dated March 17, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

The Management Company of the Fund has been licensed to act as an Asset Management Company under the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 (the NBFC Rules) through a certificate of registration issued by the SECP. The registered office of the Management Company is situated at Plot No. 14, Main Boulevard, DHA Phase 6, Lahore. The Management Company is a member of the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP).

- 1.2** The Fund has been categorised as an open ended Asset Allocation Scheme by the Board of Directors of the Management Company pursuant to the provisions contained in Circular 7 of 2009 and is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The units of the Fund were initially offered for public subscription at a par value of Rs 10 per unit. Thereafter, the units are being offered for public subscription on a continuous basis and are transferable and redeemable by surrendering them to the Fund.
- 1.3** The objective of the fund is to seek long term capital appreciation through investments in Equity Stocks, Fixed income Securities, Money Market Instruments, and any other investable avenue as defined in this Offering Document of the Fund.
- 1.4** The Management Company has been assigned a quality rating of 'AM1' by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) dated October 24, 2025. The rating reflects the experienced management team, structured investment process and sound quality of the systems and processes.
- 1.5** 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.
- 1.6** 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 financial statements have been prepared from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026.
- 1.7** This is the first accounting period of the Fund and hence there are no comparative figures.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017 along with part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984; and
- Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 (the NBFC Rules), Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (the NBFC Regulations).

Where provisions of, directives and notifications 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 from the IFRS Accounting Standards, the provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017, part VIIIA of the repealed Companies Ordinance 1984, the NBFC Rules, the NBFC Regulations have been followed.

2.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting and reporting standards that are effective in the current period

The following amendments are effective for the year ended June 30, 2026. These amendments are either not relevant to the Company's / Bank's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's / Bank's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 21 'Lack of Exchangeability'

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

The following standard and amendments are effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These amendments are either not relevant to the Company's / Bank's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's / Bank's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures except those mention in note 2.1.

Effective from Accounting

Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments January 01, 2026

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (related to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7) January 01, 2026

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding power purchase arrangements January 01, 2026

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17) January 01, 2027

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures January 01, 2027

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

Other than the aforesaid amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates, judgments and associated 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 these financial statements of the Fund relate to valuation of financial assets (note 3.3) and taxation (notes 3.14 and 14).

2.5 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investments classified as at fair value through profit or loss' which are measured at their respective fair values.

2.6 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

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

3.2 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.

3.3 Financial assets

3.3.1 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 as 'at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets carried as 'at fair value through profit or loss' are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are recognised in the income statement.

3.3.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Debt instruments

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

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

based on the business model of the entity.

However, IFRS 9 requires 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 Fund is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. Therefore, the management considers its investment in debt securities as being managed as a group of assets and hence has classified them as FVPL.

b) Impairment

The Fund assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss (ECL) associated with its financial assets (other than debt instruments) carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The Fund recognises loss allowances 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.

c) Impairment loss on debt securities

Provision for the 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 Management Company in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SECP. Impairment losses recognised on debt securities can be reversed through the income statement.

As allowed by the SECP, the Management Company 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 issuer and in accordance with the provisioning policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

3.3.3 Regular way contracts

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date i.e. the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Upto February 8, 2026, regular way purchases / sales of assets required delivery of securities within two days from the transaction date (T+2) as per the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited Regulations. Effective from February 9, 2026, in accordance with the revised regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) and National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL), the settlement cycle has transitioned to a Trade plus one day (T+1) basis, requiring delivery of securities within one day from the transaction date.

3.3.4 Subsequent measurement

a) At amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

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

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for classification at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

3.3.5 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.

3.4 Financial liabilities

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 values and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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.

3.7 Net asset value per unit

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit as disclosed in these Statement of Assets and Liabilities is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of units in circulation at the period end.

3.8 Issue and redemption of units

Units issued are recorded at the offer price, determined by the Management Company for the applications received by the Management Company / distributors during business hours on that day. The offer price represents the Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit as of the close of the business day, plus the allowable sales load and provision of any duties and charges, if applicable. The sales load is payable to the Management Company.

Units redeemed are recorded at the redemption price applicable to units for which the Management Company receives redemption applications during business hours of that day. The redemption price is equal to NAV as of the close of the business day, less an amount as the Management Company may consider to be an appropriate provision of duties and charges.

3.9 Distributions to unit holders

Distributions to the unit holders are recognised upon declaration and approval by the Board of Directors of the Management Company. Based on the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan's (MUFAP) guidelines duly consented by the SECP, distribution for the period also includes portion of income already paid on units redeemed during the period.

Distributions declared subsequent to the period end reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognised in the financial statements of the period in which such distributions are declared and approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

3.10 Element of income / (loss) and capital gains / (losses) included in prices of units issued less those in units redeemed

Element of income represents the difference between net assets value per unit on the issuance or redemption date, as the case may be, of units and the net assets value per unit at the beginning of the relevant accounting period. Further, the element of income is a transaction of capital nature and the receipt and payment of element of income is taken to unit holders' fund. However, to maintain the same ex-dividend net asset value of all units outstanding on the accounting date, net element of income contributed on issue of units lying in unit holders fund will be refunded on units in the same proportion as dividend bears to accounting income available for distribution. MUFAP, in consultation with the SECP, has specified the methodology of determination of income paid on units redeemed during the period under which such income is paid on gross element received and is calculated from the latest date at which the Fund achieved net profitability during the period.

3.11 Revenue recognition

- Income on sukuk certificates and government securities is recognised on a time proportionate basis using the effective yield method except for the securities which are classified as non-performing asset under Circular 33 of 2012 issued by the SECP for which the profits are recorded on cash basis.
- Profit on bank deposits is recognised on accrual basis.
- Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are recorded at the date at which the transaction takes place.
- 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.

3.12 Expenses

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

3.13 Preliminary expenses and floatation costs

Preliminary expenses and floatation costs represent expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of the operations of the Fund. These costs are being amortised over a period of 5 years in accordance with the requirements set out in the trust deed of the Fund.

3.14 Taxation

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax under clause 99 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 subject to the condition that not less than ninety percent of its accounting income for the year, as reduced by capital gains, whether realised or unrealised, is distributed to the unit holders in cash.

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

3.15 Earnings / (loss) per unit

Earnings / (loss) per unit is calculated by dividing the net income / (loss) of the period after taxation of the Fund by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period. 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 as described in note 15.

3.16 Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for in Pakistani Rupees at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in these income statement.

	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
4 BANK BALANCES		
In savings accounts	4.1	227,462

- 4.1 This includes balance of Rs 45.032 million maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party) that carries profit at 13.25% per annum. Other profit and loss savings account of the Fund carries profit at 11.30% per annum.
* Related party balances

	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
5 INVESTMENTS		
At fair value through profit or loss		
Government securities - Pakistan Investment Bonds	5.1	-
Listed equity securities	5.2	222,315
Government securities - Market Treasury Bills	5.3	-
		222,315

5.1 Government securities - Pakistan Investment Bonds

Name of security	Tenure	Issue date	Face value (Rupees in '000)				Rupees in '000			Percentage in relation to	
			As at Sep 4, 2025	Purchased during the period	Sold / matured during the period	As at June 30, 2026	Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	Market value as at June 30, 2026	Unrealised appreciation / (diminution)	Net assets of the fund	Total market value of investment
Pakistan Investment Bonds											
PIB - Fixed	3 years	July 4, 2023	-	2,783,200	2,783,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIB - Fixed	3 years	February 9, 2023	-	6,689,100	6,689,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIB - Fixed	3 years	February 15, 2024	-	3,612,500	3,612,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIB - Floate	5 years	May 6, 2021	-	7,869,000	7,869,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIB - Floate	5 years	January 15, 2026	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at June 30, 2026							-	-	-	-	-

5.2 Listed equity securities

Name of the investee company	Number of shares/ certificates				As at June 30, 2026			Market value as a percentage of		Holding as a percentage of paid-up capital of investee company	
	As at Sep 4, 2025	Purchased during the period	Bonus / Right received during the period	Sold during the period	As at June 30, 2026	Carrying value	Market value	Unrealised gain / (loss)	Net assets of the Sub-Fund		Total investment of the Sub-Fund
(Number of shares)				Rupees in '000			%age				
FERTILIZER											
Engro Fertilizer Limited	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	5,087	4,974	(114)	1.14%	2.24%	0.00%
Fauji Fertilizer Company	-	140,000	-	98,505	41,495	21,722	23,797	2,075	5.44%	10.70%	0.00%
						26,809	28,770	1,961	6.57%	12.94%	
CEMENT											
Lucky Cement Limited	-	42,500	-	30,000	12,500	4,941	5,869	928	1.34%	2.64%	0.00%
Kohat Cement Company Limited	-	165,000	-	130,000	35,000	3,355	3,854	500	0.88%	1.73%	0.00%
D.G. Khan Cement Company Limited	-	48,000	-	33,000	15,000	2,894	3,349	455	0.77%	1.51%	0.00%
Maple Leaf Cement Factory Company	-	282,500	-	202,000	80,500	6,707	8,606	1,899	1.97%	3.87%	0.01%
Fauji Cement Company Limited	-	137,500	-	110,000	27,500	1,152	1,583	430	0.36%	0.71%	0.00%
						19,049	23,261	4,212	5.31%	10.46%	
COMMERCIAL BANKS											
Meezan Bank Limited	-	27,500	-	-	27,500	12,714	14,203	1,489	3.24%	6.39%	0.00%
Habib Bank Limited	-	50,000	-	15,000	35,000	10,241	10,227	(14)	2.34%	4.60%	0.00%
MCB Bank Limited	-	95,000	-	77,500	17,500	6,788	7,096	309	1.62%	3.19%	0.00%
United Bank Limited	-	161,102	-	110,900	50,202	18,143	22,474	4,331	5.13%	10.11%	0.00%
The Bank of Punjab	-	325,000	-	295,000	30,000	876	1,053	177	0.24%	0.47%	0.00%
Askari Bank Limited	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
National Bank of Pakistan	-	308,021	-	234,000	74,021	14,841	14,693	(148)	3.36%	6.61%	0.00%
Bank Alfalah Limited	-	169,540	-	169,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	-	25,000	-	5,000	20,000	2,414	2,322	(93)	0.53%	1.04%	0.00%
						66,018	72,068	6,050	16.46%	32.42%	
TEXTILE COMPOSITE											
Nishat Mills Limited	-	87,500	-	87,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Interloop Limited	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	4,275	5,377	1,102	1.23%	2.42%	0.04%
						4,275	5,377	1,102	1.23%	2.42%	

Name of the investee company	Number of shares/ certificates				As at June 30, 2026			Market value as a percentage of		Holding as a percentage of paid-up capital of investee company	
	As at Sep 4, 2025	Purchased during the period	Bonus / Right received during the period	Sold during the period	As at June 30, 2026	Carrying value	Market value	Unrealised gain / (loss)	Net assets of the Sub-Fund		Total investment of the Sub-Fund
OIL & GAS MARKETING COMPANIES											
Pakistan State Oil Co. Limited	-	74,000	-	74,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited	-	195,000	-	145,000	50,000	5,130	6,047	917	1.38%	2.72%	0.01%
						5,130	6,047	917	1.38%	2.72%	
REFINERY											
Attock Refinery Limited	-	84,500	-	81,500	3,000	2,365	2,552	187	0.58%	1.15%	0.00%
Pakistan Refinery Limited	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
						2,365	2,552	187	0.58%	1.15%	
TRANSPORT											
Pakistan int BulkTerminal Limited	-	250,000	-	151,597	98,403	1,565	1,878	313	0.43%	0.84%	0.01%
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION COMPANIES											
Mari Energies Limited	-	37,000	-	27,000	10,000	6,423	6,743	320	1.54%	3.03%	0.00%
Oil & Gas Development Company Limited	-	35,000	-	20,000	15,000	4,126	5,023	897	1.15%	2.26%	0.00%
Pak Oilfields Limited	-	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Sitara Petroleum Service Limited	-	103,507	-	40,007	63,500	1,200	1,242	42	0.28%	0.56%	0.00%
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	-	140,500	-	120,500	20,000	4,132	4,852	721	1.11%	2.18%	0.00%
						15,880	17,860	1,980	4.08%	8.03%	
PHARMACEUTICALS											
The Searle Company Limited (Note 5.2.1)	-	66,199	-	30,000	36,199	3,497	3,422	(75)	0.78%	1.54%	0.01%
GlaxoSmithKline Pakistan	-	13,500	-	-	13,500	5,765	4,998	(766)	1.14%	2.25%	0.00%
BF Biosciences Limited	-	63,000	-	3,466	59,534	8,985	8,506	(479)	1.94%	3.83%	0.07%
						18,247	16,927	(1,320)	3.87%	7.61%	
POWER GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION											
Hub Power Company Ltd	-	335,500	-	210,000	125,500	27,137	29,298	2,161	6.69%	13.18%	0.01%
Nishat Chuni an Power Ltd.	-	80,000	-	65,000	15,000	1,031	968	(63)	0.22%	0.44%	0.00%
						28,167	30,266	2,098	6.91%	13.61%	
TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION											
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	-	175,000	-	130,000	45,000	2,262	2,948	687	0.67%	1.33%	0.00%
System Limited	-	112,000	-	92,000	20,000	2,747	2,942	195	0.67%	1.32%	0.00%
						5,008	5,890	882	1.35%	2.65%	
AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLER											
Ghandhara Industries Limited	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Ghandhara Automobiles Limited	-	11,000	-	6,000	5,000	2,049	2,810	761	0.64%	1.26%	0.01%
Service Long March Tyres Limited	-	39,328	-	-	39,328	785	998	214	0.23%	0.45%	0.00%
Sazgar Engineering Works Limited	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
						2,834	3,808	974	0.87%	1.71%	
TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION											
Air Link Communication Limited	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	1,730	1,569	(161)	0.36%	0.71%	0.00%
INV. BANKS / INV. COS. / SECURITIES COS.											
Engro Holdings Limited	-	43,000	-	22,000	21,000	5,502	6,042	540	1.38%	2.72%	0.00%
Total as at June 30, 2026						202,580	222,315	19,735	50.79%	100.00%	

5.2.1 All shares have a nominal value of Rs. 10 each except for the shares of United Bank Limited and Bank Alfalah Limited which have a nominal value of Rs. 5 each, BF Biosciences Limited which have a nominal value of Rs. 3 each, Sitara Petroleum Service Limited which have a nominal value of Rs. 1 each and Kohat Cement Company Limited, Service Long March Tyres Limited, Lucky Cement Limited & Systems Limited which having nominal value of Rs. 2 each.

5.2.2 The above investments include shares of the following companies which have been pledged with National Clearing Company of Pakistan for guaranteeing settlement of the Fund's trades in accordance with Circular no. 11 of 2007 dated October 23, 2007 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The details of shares which have been pledged are as follows:

Name of the Investee Company	June 30, 2026	
	(Numbers of shares)	(Rupees in '000)
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	5,000	2,867
The Hub Power Company Limited	25,000	5,836
Kohat Cement Company Limited	10,000	1,101
System Limited	10,000	1,471
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	10,000	655
	70,000	13,000

5.3 Government securities - Market Treasury Bills

Issue date	Tenure	Face value (Rupees in '000)				Rupees in '000			Percentage	
		As at Sep 4, 2025	Purchased during the period	Sold / matured during the period	As at June 30, 2026	Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	Market value as at June 30, 2026	Unrealised appreciation / (diminution)	Market value as a percentage of net assets	Market value as a percentage of investments
Market Treasury Bills										
October 31, 2024	12 months	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as at June 30, 2026						-	-	-		

5.4	Net unrealised appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
	Market value of investments	5.1, 5.2 & 5.3	222,315
	Less: carrying value of investments	5.1, 5.2 & 5.3	(202,580)
			<u>19,735</u>
6	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES AND FLOATATION COSTS	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
	Incurred during the period		870
	Less: amortisation during the period	6.1	(143)
	At the end of the period		<u>727</u>
6.1	Preliminary expenses and floatation costs represent expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of operations of the Fund. These costs are amortised over a period of 5 years in accordance with the requirements set out in the Trust Deed of the Fund and the NBFC Regulations, 2008.		
7	DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
	Security deposit with Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100
	Security deposit with National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL)		2,500
	Deposit in IPS account *		110
	Advance tax refundable		3
	Less: Provision against advance tax refundable		(3)
			<u>2,710</u>
8	PAYABLE TO ABL ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED - MANAGEMENT COMPANY - RELATED PARTY	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
	Management fee payable	8.1	445
	Punjab Sales Tax payable on remuneration of the Management Company	8.2	71
	Preliminary expenses and floatation costs payable		870
	Other payable to Management Company		40
			<u>1,426</u>
8.1	As per regulation 61 of the NBFC Regulations, 2008, the Management Company is entitled to a remuneration equal to an amount not exceeding the maximum rate of management fee as disclosed in the offering document subject to the management fee cap limit. Keeping in view the maximum allowable threshold, the Management Company has charged its remuneration at the rate of 1.15% per annum of the average net assets of the Fund during the period ended June 30, 2026. The remuneration is payable to the Management Company monthly in arrears.		
8.2	During the period, an amount of Rs. 0.842 million was charged on account of sales tax on management fee levied through Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act, 2012 at the rate of 16%.		
9	PAYABLE TO CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY OF PAKISTAN LIMITED - TRUSTEE	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
	Trustee fee payable	9.1	80
	Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee fee	9.2	12
			<u>92</u>

9.1 The Trustee is entitled to monthly remuneration for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the Trust Deed at the rate of 0.20% per annum of net assets. Accordingly the Fund has charged trustee fee at the above mentioned rate during the period.

9.2 During the period, an amount of Rs 0.137 million 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%.

	Note	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
10 PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (SECP)		
Fee payable	10.1	37

10.1 In accordance with the NBFC Regulations, a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) designated as "Asset Allocation Scheme" is required to pay non-refundable fee at the rate of 0.095% per annum of the daily net assets of the fund to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). Accordingly, the Fund has charged the SECP fee at the rate of 0.095% per annum of the daily net assets during the period.

Further, the Fund is required to pay the SECP fee within fifteen days of the close of every calendar month.

	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
11 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	
Brokerage payable	75
Auditors' remuneration payable	887
Capital gain tax payable	4,911
Withholding tax payable	1,998
	<u>7,871</u>

12 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

	June 30, 2026 (Rupees in '000)
13. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	
Annual audit fee	360
Half yearly review of financial statements	240
Other certification	325
Out of pocket expenses	257
Sales tax	74
	<u>1,256</u>

14. TAXATION

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax under Clause 99 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 subject to the condition that not less than 90% of the accounting income for the year as reduced by capital gains, whether realised or unrealised, is distributed amongst the unit holders as cash dividend. Furthermore, as per Regulation 63 of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, the Fund is required to distribute not less than 90% of its accounting income for the period derived from sources other than capital gains as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable thereon to the unit holders. Since the Management Company has distributed at least 90% of the Fund's accounting income for the period ended June 30, 2026, therefore no provision for taxation has been made in these financial statements during the period.

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

15 EARNINGS PER UNIT

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

16 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES / CONNECTED PERSONS

16.1 Connected persons / related parties include Allied Bank Limited being the holding company of the Management Company, ABL Asset Management Company, other collective investment schemes being managed by the Management Company, entities under common management or directorships, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited being the Trustee, directors and their close family members and key management personnel of the Management Company and any person or company beneficially owning directly or indirectly 10% or more of the net assets of the Fund.

16.2 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, profit on savings account with bank, 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.

16.3 Remuneration to the Management Company of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, 2008 and the Trust Deed.

16.4 Remuneration to the Trustee of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, 2008 and the Trust Deed.

The details of transactions carried out by the Fund with connected persons / related parties during the period are as follows:

16.5 Detail of transactions with connected persons / related parties during the period are as follows:	For the period from September 4, 2025 to June 30, 2026
	(Rupees in '000)
ABL Asset Management Company Limited (Management Company)	
Remuneration of the Management Company	5,264
Punjab Sales Tax on remuneration of the Management Company	842
Preliminary expenses and floatation costs payable	870
Issue of 15,629,125 units	159,645
Redemption of 4,631,259 units	50,000
Detail of transactions with connected persons / related parties during the period are as follows:	
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (Trustee)	
Remuneration of the Trustee	916
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee	137
Settlement Charges	46
Allied Bank Limited (Holding company of the Management Company)	
Profit on saving account	14,960
Bank charges	83
Mr Abu Bakar Ahmed Khokhar (10% or more unitholder)	
Issue of 11,765,659 units	124,273
Redemption of 5,599,298 units	62,646
Mr Basharat Ali (10% or more unitholder)	
Issue of 10,522,933 units	112,059
Redemption of 5,001,420 units	55,957
Mr Zulfiqar Ahmed (10% or more unitholder)	
Issue of 16,747,234 units	181,544
Redemption of 9,600,337 units	106,607

**DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL
OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**

For the period from
September 4, 2025
to June 30, 2026
(Rupees in '000)

Chief Financial Officer	
Issue of 24,223 units	251
Redemption of 24,175 units	252

**16.6 Details of Amounts / balances with the connected persons /
related parties outstanding as at period end:**

June 30, 2026
(Rupees in '000)

ABL Asset Management Company Limited (Management Company)	
Remuneration payable to the Management Company	445
Punjab Sales Tax payable on remuneration of the Management Company	71
Preliminary expenses and floatation costs payable	870
Other payable to Management Company	40
Outstanding 10,997,866 units	110,338
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (Trustee)	
Remuneration payable to the Trustee	80
Sindh Sales Tax payable on remuneration of the Trustee	12
Settlement charges	46
Allied Bank Limited (Holding company of the Management Company)	
Bank Balance	45,032
Mr Abu Bakar Ahmed Khokhar (10% or more unitholder)	
Outstanding 6,166,361 units	61,865
Mr Basharat Ali (10% or more unitholder)	
Outstanding 5,521,513 units	55,396
Mr Zulfiqar Ahmed (10% or more unitholder)	
Outstanding 7,146,898 units	71,703

**DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL
OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**

Chief Financial Officer	
Outstanding 48 units	0

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	As at June 30, 2026		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	Rupees in '000		
Financial assets			
Bank balances	227,462	-	227,462
Investments	-	222,315	222,315
Deposits and other receivable	2,710	-	2,710
	<u>230,172</u>	<u>222,315</u>	<u>452,487</u>
Financial liabilities			
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	1,426	-	1,426
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	92	-	92
Payable against purchase of investments	6,060	-	6,060
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	962	-	962
	<u>8,540</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,540</u>

18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The risk management policy of the Fund aims to maximise the return attributable to the unit holders and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

Risks of the Fund are being managed by the Fund manager in accordance with the approved policies of the Investment Committee which provide broad guidelines for management of risk pertaining to market risks (including profit rate risk, currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Currently, the overall exposure of the Fund complies with the NBFC Regulations and the directives issued by the SECP.

Risks managed and measured by the Fund are explained below:

18.1 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 Management Company 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 risks: profit rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

(i) Profit rate risk

Profit 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 profit rates. As of June 30, 2026, the Fund is exposed to such risk on its balances held with banks. The Investment Committee of the Fund reviews the portfolio of the Fund on a regular basis to ensure that the risk is managed within the acceptable limits.

a) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The Fund's variable rate risk arises from the balances with banks. At June 30, 2026, if there had been increase / decrease of 100 basis points in profit rates, with all other variables held constant, net assets of the Fund for the period ended would have been higher / lower by Rs 2.275 million.

b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Fund does not hold any financial instruments that are exposed to fixed rate risk.

The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio and KIBOR rates are expected to change over time. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis prepared as of June 30, 2026 is not necessarily indicative of the impact on the Fund's net assets of future movements in profit rates.

The Fund's profit rate sensitivity related to financial assets and financial liabilities as at June 30, 2026 can be determined as follows:

-----As at June 30, 2026-----					
Effective yield / profit rate (%)	Exposed to yield / profit rate risk			Not exposed to yield / profit rate risk	Total
	Up to three months	More than three months and up to one year	More than one year		
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
Financial assets					
Bank balances	9.00% - 13.25%	227,462	-	-	227,462
Investments		-	-	222,315	222,315
Deposits and other receivable		-		2,710	2,710
		227,462	-	225,025	452,487
Financial liabilities					
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		-	-	1,426	1,426
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		-	-	92	92
Payable against purchase of investments		-	-	6,060	6,060
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	962	962
		-	-	14,600	14,600
On-balance sheet gap		227,462	-	210,425	437,887
Total profit rate sensitivity gap		227,462	-		
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap		227,462	227,462	227,462	

(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. As at June 30, 2026 the 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 as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from profit 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.

In case of 1% increase / decrease in KSE-100 index on June 30, 2026, with all other variables held constant, the total comprehensive income of the Fund for the period would increase / decrease by Rs. 2.223 million and the net assets of the Fund would increase / decrease by the same amount as a result of gains / losses on equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The analysis is based on the assumption that equity index had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant and all the Fund's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index. This represents management's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in the KSE-100 index, having regard to the historical volatility of the index. The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio and the correlation thereof to the KSE 100 Index, is expected to change over time. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis prepared as of June 30, 2026 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in the level of the KSE-100 index.

18.2 Liquidity risk

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

The Fund is exposed to daily redemptions at the option of unit holders. The Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that the Fund will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. The Fund's policy is, therefore, to invest the majority of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed and are considered readily realisable.

As per the NBFC Regulations, 2008, the Fund can borrow in the short-term to ensure settlement the maximum limit of which is 15% of the net assets upto 90 days and would be secured by the assets of the Fund. However, no borrowing was required to be obtained by the 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 10% 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 year to the contractual maturity dates. However, the assets and liabilities that are receivable / payable on demand including bank balances have been included in the maturity grouping of one month:

As at March 31, 2026						
Within 1 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 5 years	Financial instruments with no fixed maturity	Total
Rupees in '000						
Financial assets						
Bank balances	227,462	-	-	-	-	227,462
Investments	222,315	-	-	-	-	222,315
Deposits and other receivable	2,710	-	-	-	-	2,710
	452,487	-	-	-	-	452,487
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	1,426	-	-	-	-	1,426
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	92	-	-	-	-	92
Payable against purchase of investments	6,060	-	-	-	-	6,060
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,073	887	-	-	-	2,960
	15,711	887	-	-	-	16,598
Net financial assets / (liabilities)	436,776	(887)	-	-	-	435,889

18.3 Credit risk

18.3.1 Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge its obligation as it falls due. The table below analyses the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk:

	June 30, 2026	
	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure to credit risk
----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
Bank balances	227,462	227,462
Investments	222,315	-
Deposits and other receivable	2,710	2,710
	<u>452,487</u>	<u>230,172</u>

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement as at June 30, 2026 is the carrying amount of the financial assets. Advance tax refundable, investment in government securities and profit accrued thereon, however, is not exposed to credit risk and have been excluded from the above analysis.

18.3.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The Fund's significant credit risk (excluding credit risk relating to settlement of equity securities) arises mainly on account of balances with banks, corporate sukuks and profit receivable thereon. The credit rating profile of balances with banks and profit receivable thereon is as follows:

Banks	Rating agency	Rating (Long Term)	June 30, 2026
			% of bank balances exposed to credit risk
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	19.80%
United Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	80.20%
			<u>100.00%</u>

The investment in government securities are not exposed to credit risk.

18.3.3 Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic and industry factors similarly affect groups of counter parties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Fund's total credit exposure. As transactions are entered with credit worthy parties and are within the regulatory limits, therefore any significant concentration of credit risk is mitigated.

19 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 the June 30, 2026 the Fund held the following financial instruments measured at fair values:

----- As at June 30, 2026 -----			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Shares of listed companies - ordinary shares	222,315	-	-
	222,315	-	222,315

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

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

Item	Valuation technique
Listed equity securities	The valuation has been determined through closing rates of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

20 UNIT HOLDERS' FUND RISK MANAGEMENT

The unit holders' fund is represented by redeemable units. These units are entitled to dividends and to payment of a proportionate share based on the Fund's Net Asset Value per unit on the redemption date. The relevant movements are shown in the 'Statement of Movement in Unit Holders' Fund'.

The Fund has no restriction on the subscription and redemption of units. As required under the NBFC Regulations, 2008 every open end scheme shall maintain fund size (i.e. net assets of the Fund) of Rs 100 million at all times during the life of the scheme. The Fund has historically maintained and complied with the requirement of minimum fund size at all times.

The Fund's objectives when managing unit holders' funds are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to the unit holders and to maintain a strong base of assets to meet unexpected losses or opportunities.

In accordance with the risk management policies as stated in note 21, the Fund endeavours to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investment avenues while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions, such liquidity being augmented by disposal of investments or short-term borrowings, where necessary.

21 UNIT HOLDING PATTERN OF THE FUND

----- 2026 -----		
Category	Number of unit holders	Investment amount (Rupees in '000)
Individuals		Percentage of total
Associated Companies / Directors	190	288,819 65.98%
Insurance Companies	1	110,338 25.21%
Retirement Funds	4	17,410 3.98%
Others	4	21,161 4.83%
	199	437,728 100.00%

22 LIST OF TOP TEN BROKERS BY PERCENTAGE OF COMMISSION PAID

----- 2026 -----	
Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid
JS Global Capital Limited	12.27%
Topline Securities Limited	10.49%
Ismail Iqbal Securities Limited	9.81%
Adam Securities Limited	8.66%
Intermarket Securities (Pvt) Limited	7.80%
Moonaco Securities (Pvt) Limited	6.69%
Optimus Capital Management (Pvt) Limited	6.48%
K-Trade Securities Limited	6.14%
BMA Capital Management Limited	6.04%
AKD Securitie Limited	5.90%

23 DETAILS OF MEMBERS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Following are the details in respect of members of the Investment Committee of the Fund:

Name	Designation	Qualification	Overall experience (in years)
Naveed Nasim	Chief Executive Officer	MBA & CFA Level II Passed	27
Saqib Matin	CFO & Company Secretary	FCA & FPA	27
Fahad Aziz	Chief Investment Officer	BCS (Hons)	20
Muhammad Wamiq Sakrani	Head of Fixed Income	MBA & CFA Level II Passed	16
Wajeesh Haider	Head of Research	Master (Finance) & CFA Level III Candidate	14
Muhammad Sajid Ali	Fund Manager & IC Secretary	BBA (Hons) & CFA Level III Candidate	6
Farooq Hameed Choudary	Sr. Fund Manager	BCS (Hons)	6
Muhammad Umair Aleem Khan	Fund Manager	MBA	17
Khubaib Asif Sipra	Head of Risk Management	ACCA	20
Muhammad Abdul Hayee	Head of Equity	MBA Executive & CFA Charterholder	17
Syed Akif Fareed	Fund Manager	MBA	6

24 NAME AND QUALIFICATION OF THE FUND MANAGER

Name	Designation	Qualification	Other Funds managed by the Fund Manager
Muhammad Wamiq Sakrani & Muhammad Abdul Hayee	Head of Fixed Income & Head of Equity	MBA	ABL Income Fund, ABL Islamic Income Fund, ABL Government Securities Fund, ABL Islamic Cash Fund, ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund, ABL Special Saving Fund, ABL Financial Sector Fund, ABL Islamic Sovereign Fund, ABL Fixed Rate Fund, ABL Money Market Fund, ABL Islamic Money Market Fund.

25 MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th and 88th Board of Directors meetings were held on August 27, 2025, October 22, 2025, January 9, 2026, February 26, 2026 and April 28, 2026, respectively. Information in respect of attendance by the directors and other persons in the meetings is given below:

S. No	Name	Number of meetings			Meetings not attended
		Held	Attended	Leave granted	
Chairman					
1	Mr. Sheikh Mukhtar *	1	-	1	84th
2	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar **	5	5		

S. No	Name	Number of meetings			Meetings not attended
		Held	Attended	Leave granted	

Independent Director

3	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	5	4	1	85th
4	Mr. Kamran Nishat	5	5		

Non-Executive Director

5	Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	5	4	1	84th
6	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	5	5		
7	Mr. Shahid Amir***	2	2		
8	Mr. Naveed Nasim	5	5		
9	Ms. Maham Nouman ****	-	-	-	
10	Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain*****	2	1	1	85th

11 Other persons

	Mr. Saqib Matin*****	5	5		
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Company Secretary and Head of Legal

12	Mr. Mubashar Rasool*****	2	2		-
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* Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed ceased to serve as Director of ABL AMCL due to his demise on October 10, 2025.

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

*** Mr. Shahid Amir appointed as Non-Executive Director on January 9, 2026.

**** Ms. Maham Nouman appointed as Non-Executive Director on May 19, 2026.

***** Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain resigned from Non-Executive Director role on December 1, 2025.

***** Mr. Saqib Matin served as Company Secretary until February 19, 2026; thereafter, the new

***** Mr. Mubashar Rasool appointed as Company Secretary and Head of Legal on February 20, 2026.

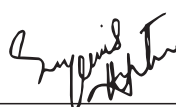
26 GENERAL

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

27 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issue on August 28, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

- بورڈ انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کمیٹی (BITC) – سال کے دوران ایک BITC اجلاس منعقد ہوا اور اس میں درج ذیل شرکت ہوئی:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت کی گئی
i. جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	1
ii. محمد نعیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
iii. جناب محمد وسیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
iv. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	1
v. جناب اعجاز ذوق گل	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
vi. جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او	1

آڈیٹر

موجودہ آڈیٹر، میسرز یوسف عادل اینڈ کمپنی (چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس) ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں اور چونکہ وہ اہل ہیں، انہوں نے 30 جون 2027 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے دوبارہ تقرر کی پیشکش کی ہے۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی کوالیٹی کی درجہ بندی

24 اکتوبر 2025 کو: پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (PACRA) نے ABL ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی (ABL AMC) کی مینجمنٹ کوالٹی ریٹنگ (MQR) کو 'AM-One' (AM-1) پر تفویض کیا ہے۔ تفویض کردہ درجہ بندی کا اندازہ 'مستحکم' 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 ان کے اعتماد کے لیے بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ کی طرف سے اور بورڈ کے لئے



نوید نسیم

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر



ڈائریکٹر

لاہور، 28 اگست، 2026

- بورڈ کی رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی (BRMC) - سال کے دوران BRMC کے دو اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور ان میں حسب ذیل شرکت کی:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت کی گئی
i. جناب اعجاز رزاق گل	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	2
ii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	2
iii. محترمہ ماہم نعمان *	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
iv. جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او	2

- * محترمہ مہام نومان نے 19 مئی 2026 سے ABL فنڈز میں ڈائریکٹر کے طور پر شمولیت اختیار کی۔

- بورڈ کی ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی (BHRC) - سال کے دوران BAC کی چار میٹنگ ہوئی اور اس میں حسب ذیل شرکت کی:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت کی گئی
i. جناب محمد وسیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	4
ii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	4
iii. جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	4
iv. محترمہ سائرہ شاہد حسین *	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
v. جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او	4

- * محترمہ سائرہ شاہد حسین نے کمپنی کی ڈائریکٹر شپ سے مؤثر طور پر یکم دسمبر 2025 سے استعفیٰ دے دیا۔

الف۔ مرد: چھ (6)
 ب۔ خاتون: ایک (1)
 بورڈ کی موجودہ تشکیل حسب ذیل ہے:

نام	زمرہ
جناب محمد نعیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز
جناب محمد وسیم مختار	
جناب اعجاز رزاق گل	
جناب شاہد امیر	
محترمہ ماہم نعمان	خاتون/نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹرز
جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	
جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او

مالی سال 2025-26 کے دوران پانچ بورڈ میٹنگز منعقد ہوئیں اور ان میں شرکت کی گئی۔ اجلاس کی تاریخوں اور ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت کی تفصیلات NBFC ریگولیشنز، 2008 کے تحت مالیاتی بیانات کے ساتھ منسلک کی گئی ہیں۔
 بورڈ کی کمیٹی میں آڈٹ کمیٹی، ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی، رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی، بورڈ انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کمیٹی شامل ہیں۔ ان اجلاسوں میں ڈائریکٹرز نے درج ذیل تفصیلات کے مطابق شرکت کی:

• بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی (BAC) - سال کے دوران پانچ BAC اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور درج ذیل میں شرکت کی:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت کی گئی
i. جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	5
ii. جناب محمد وسیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	4
iii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	4
iv. جناب اعجاز رزاق گل	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1
v. جناب شاہد امیر	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	1

فنڈ کی کارکردگی

جائزہ کے دوران، اے بی ایل - او آئی اے اے ایف کے خالص اثاثے 437.73 ملین روپے رہے۔ اے بی ایل - او آئی اے اے ایف نے 12.26% کا مطلق منافع حاصل کیا، جو 10.66% کے بینچ مارک ریٹرن کے مقابلے میں ہے، جو اس مدت کے دوران 1.6% کی بہتر کارکردگی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا بیان

1. مالیاتی بیانات کافی حد تک معاملات کی حالت، آپریشن کے نتائج، سال کے لیے جامع آمدنی، کیش فلو اور یونٹ ہولڈرز کے فنڈ میں نقل و حرکت کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔
2. فنڈ کے اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئیں۔
3. مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا مسلسل اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔
4. متعلقہ بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات، جیسا کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہوتا ہے، غیر بینکاری فنانس کمپنیوں (اسٹیبلشمنٹ اینڈ ریگولیشن) رولز 2003 اور نان بینکنگ فنانس کمپنیوں اور مطلع شدہ اداروں کے ضوابط، 2008 کی دفعات، ٹرسٹ ڈیڈ کی شرائط اور جاری کردہ ہدایات مالیاتی بیانات کی تیاری میں سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی پیروی کی گئی ہے۔
5. اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں مستحکم ہے اور اس کو موثر انداز میں لاگو اور نگرانی کیا گیا ہے۔
6. فنڈ کی تشویش کی حیثیت سے جاری رکھنے کی اہلیت پر کوئی خاص شبہات نہیں ہیں۔
7. فنڈ کی کارکردگی کا جزو سالانہ رپورٹ کے صفحہ # _____ پر دیا گیا ہے۔
8. ٹیکسوں، ڈیوٹیوں، محصولات اور محصولات اور مالی معاوضوں میں پہلے ہی انکشاف کے علاوہ دیگر معاوضوں کی وجہ سے کوئی قانونی ادائیگی نہیں ہے۔
9. پروویڈنٹ فنڈ کی سرمایہ کاری کی قیمت کے بارے میں بیان فنڈ کے معاملے میں لاگو نہیں ہوتا ہے کیونکہ ملازمین کی ریٹائرمنٹ کے فوائد کے اخراجات انتظامیہ کمپنی برداشت کرتی ہے۔
10. 30 جون، 2026 کو یونٹ ہولڈنگز کا پیٹرن مالیاتی گوشوارے کے نوٹ نمبر _____ میں دیا گیا ہے۔

انتظامی کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور اس کی کمیٹیاں

مندرجہ ذیل کے مطابق چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کے علاوہ ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد سات ہے:

امریکی ڈالر کی بلند ترین سطح پر پہنچ گئی، جو بہتر لیکویڈیٹی اور مضبوط سرمایہ کاروں کی شرکت کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ غیر ملکی سرمایہ کار مالی سال 2026 کے دوران خالص فروخت کنندگان رہے، اور تقریباً 852 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی مجموعی ایکویٹی آؤٹ فلور ریکارڈ کی، جو زیادہ تر غیر ملکی کمپنیوں کی جانب سے 904 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی خالص فروخت کی وجہ سے ہے، جبکہ بیرون ملک پاکستانیوں نے 56 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی خالص خریداری کے ساتھ کچھ معاونت فراہم کی۔

تاہم، ملکی سرمایہ کاروں نے غیر ملکی فروخت کے دباؤ کو برداشت کر کے مارکیٹ کو مضبوط سپورٹ فراہم کی، جس سے 852 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی خالص خریداری ریکارڈ ہوئی۔ مقامی شرکاء میں، کمپنیاں سب سے بڑی خالص خریدار کے طور پر ابھریں جن کی آمدنی USD 588 ملین تھی، اس کے بعد میوچل فنڈز (USD 407 ملین) اور انفرادی (USD 330 ملین) آئے، جبکہ انشورنس کمپنیاں (USD 243 ملین) اور بینک/DFIs (USD 177 ملین) خالص فروخت کنندگان رہیں۔ مارکیٹ کو معاشی بنیادی عوامل میں بہتری سے مزید مدد ملی، جن میں GDP کی نمو 3.7%، بڑے پیمانے پر مینوفیکچرنگ میں 6.4% اضافہ، کارکنوں کی ریکارڈ ترسیلات زر 40 ارب امریکی ڈالر سے زیادہ، غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ ذخائر میں تقریباً 16-17 ارب امریکی ڈالر کی بہتری، اور بنیادی مالی سرپلس تقریباً 3.5% GDP شامل ہیں۔ مہنگائی سال کے بیشتر حصے میں کنٹرول میں رہی، جبکہ SBP پالیسی ریٹ مالی سال 2026 میں 11.5% پر ختم ہوئی جب بتدریج مالیاتی نرمی کی گئی۔ مجموعی طور پر، مالی سال 2026 پاکستان اسٹاک مارکیٹ کے لیے مضبوط سال رہا، جس میں KSE-100 نے جغرافیائی سیاسی خطرات اور عالمی غیر یقینی صورتحال کی وجہ سے قلیل مدتی اتار چڑھاؤ کے باوجود نمایاں منافع فراہم کیے۔

اسٹاک مارکیٹ کا منظر نامہ

مالی سال 26 کے دوران، ایکویٹی مارکیٹس نے عالمی معاشی غیر یقینی صورتحال، جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگیوں، غیر مستحکم اجناس کی قیمتوں اور بدلتے ہوئے مالیاتی پالیسی حالات کے باوجود وسیع پیمانے پر مضبوطی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ آگے دیکھتے ہوئے، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ مارکیٹ کی مثبت رفتار برقرار رہے گی، جس کی بنیاد متوقع آمدنی میں اضافہ، مستحکم میکرو اکنامک بنیادی اصول، اور بہتر ہوتی ہوئی مارکیٹ لیکویڈیٹی ہے، اگرچہ مارکیٹ کی کارکردگی جغرافیائی سیاسی پیش رفت کے لیے حساس رہنے کی توقع ہے۔ مالی سال 27 کے لیے جی ڈی پی کی نمو بہتر ہونے کی توقع ہے، جس کی قیادت بنیادی طور پر خدمات اور صنعتی شعبوں میں توسیع کی وجہ سے ہوگی، جبکہ پالیسی شرح میں ممکنہ کمی صنعتی شعبے کی ترقی کو مزید تحریک فراہم کرے گی۔ PKR امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں عمومی طور پر مستحکم رہنے کی توقع ہے، بغیر کسی بڑی قدر میں کمی کی توقع کے، جس کی حمایت بروقت بیرونی آمد اور بیرونی اکاؤنٹ کے محتاط انتظام پر مسلسل توجہ کی بدولت ہوگی۔

مالی سال 27 کے لیے اوسط افراط زر اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے درمیانے مدتی ہدف سے معمولی حد تک اوپر رہنے کی توقع ہے، تاہم جیسے جیسے عالمی تیل کی قیمتیں کم ہوتی جا رہی ہیں، افراط زر موجودہ سطح سے کم ہونے کی توقع ہے، جس سے مستقبل میں ممکنہ مالیاتی نرمی کی گنجائش پیدا ہوگی۔ KSE-100 انڈیکس اس وقت 7.3x پر کشش فارورڈ پرائس ٹو اننگز (P/E) تناسب پر ٹریڈ کر رہا ہے، جو مسابقتی ڈیویڈنڈ سیلڈ فراہم کر رہا ہے، اور ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ بہتر ہوتے ہوئے بنیادی معیار کی ریٹنگ 9.0x فارورڈ P/E کی طرف لے جائے گی، جو ایکویٹی مارکیٹ کے لیے مثبت درمیانی مدت کے منظر نامے کو مضبوط کرے گی۔

پاکستان انویسٹمنٹ بانڈ (PIB) سیگمنٹ میں، سیلڈز نے بھی اسی طرح کارجان دکھایا۔ درمیانی اور طویل مدتی منافع مالی سال کے بیشتر حصے میں نسبتاً محدود رہے، لیکن جغرافیائی سیاسی غیر یقینی صورتحال اور مالیاتی پالیسی کی توقعات میں تبدیلی کے باعث یہ غیر مستحکم ہو گئیں۔

- 2Y PIB کی پیداوار 75bps بڑھی، جو 11.39% سے بڑھ کر 12.14% ہو گئی
- 3 سالہ PIB کی پیداوار 69 بیس پوائنٹس بڑھی، جو 11.40% سے بڑھ کر 12.09% ہو گئی
- 5 سالہ PIB سیلڈ 49 بیس پوائنٹس بڑھی، جو 11.70% سے بڑھ کر 12.19% ہو گئی
- 10 سالہ PIB کی پیداوار 11 بیس پوائنٹس بڑھ کر 12.50% سے بڑھ کر 12.61% ہو گئی

حکومت نے مالی سال 26 کے دوران فیکسڈ ریٹ PIB نیلامیوں کے ذریعے تقریباً 4.1 ٹریلین روپے جمع کیے، جبکہ فلوٹنگ ریٹ PIBs اور حکومتی ایچا رہ سکوک نے سرمایہ کاروں کی صحت مند شرکت کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کیا کیونکہ سرمایہ کاروں کو ایسے آلات پسند کیے گئے جو بدلتی ہوئی شرح سود کی توقعات سے تحفظ فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

مجموعی طور پر، مالی سال 26 میں منی مارکیٹ ایک نرم مالیاتی ماحول سے زیادہ متوازن پالیسی موقف کی طرف منتقلی کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ اگرچہ مالی سال کے آخری حصے میں بڑھتی ہوئی جغرافیائی سیاسی غیر یقینی صورتحال اور مہنگائی کی توقعات میں تبدیلی کی وجہ سے منافع غیر مستحکم رہا، مضبوط غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ ذخائر، آئی ایم ایف کی مسلسل شمولیت، اور بہتر معاشی بنیادی عوامل نے مارکیٹ کی استحکام اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کو برقرار رکھنے میں مدد دی۔

اسٹاک مارکیٹ کا جائزہ (روایتی)

مالی سال 2026 کے دوران، KSE-100 انڈیکس نے مضبوط کارکردگی دکھائی، جون 2025 میں 125,627 پوائنٹس سے بڑھ کر جون 2026 تک 180,302 پوائنٹس تک پہنچ گیا، جس سے 43.5% کی واپسی ہوئی۔ سال کے دوران مارکیٹ زیادہ تر مثبت رہی، جس کی مدد بہتر معاشی حالات، مضبوط سرمایہ کاروں کا اعتماد، اور بہتر لیکویڈیٹی تھی۔ FY2026 کے پہلے نصف میں انڈیکس نے نمایاں رفتار حاصل کی، دسمبر 2025 تک 174,054 پوائنٹس تک پہنچ گیا اور جنوری 2026 میں سال کے اندر 184,174 پوائنٹس کی بلند ترین سطح پر پہنچ گیا۔ اس ریلی کو بہتر معاشی استحکام، غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں اضافہ، مضبوط ترسیلات زر کی آمد، اور معاشی بحالی کی توقعات نے سہارا دیا۔ تاہم، سال کے دوران مارکیٹ میں جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگی، عالمی منڈیوں میں غیر یقینی صورتحال، اور تیل کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں کے خدشات کی وجہ سے اتار چڑھاؤ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا، جس کی وجہ سے منافع میں اضافہ ہوا اور مارچ 2026 میں انڈیکس 148,743 پوائنٹس تک گر گیا۔

مارکیٹ نے آخری سہ ماہی میں مضبوطی سے بحالی کی کیونکہ سرمایہ کاروں کا اعتماد بہتر ہوا، مستحکم اقتصادی اشاریوں اور مضبوط ملکی شرکت کی مدد سے، اور سال 180,302 پوائنٹس پر بند ہوا۔ تجارتی سرگرمی صحت مندر رہی، مالی سال 2026 کے دوران تجارتی سرگرمی بہتر ہوئی، سالانہ اوسط ماہانہ ٹریڈ ویلیو تقریباً 107 ملین امریکی ڈالر رہی، جو جون 2025 میں 68 ملین امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر جنوری 2026 میں 168 ملین

تاہم، منی مارکیٹ فنڈز اور فکسڈ ریٹ فنڈز میں سال بہ سال 71 ارب روپے (-6.4%) اور 42 ارب روپے (-24.1%) کی کمی دیکھی گئی، جو سود کی شرح میں کمی کے بعد قلیل مدتی منی مارکیٹ آلات سے سرمایہ کی منتقلی کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔

روایتی منی مارکیٹ کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2026 میں مالیاتی سہولت میں کمی آئی کیونکہ مہنگائی کے دباؤ آہستہ آہستہ دوبارہ ابھرنے لگے، جو مالی سال 2025 میں شدید افراط زر میں کمی کے بعد سامنے آیا۔ اوسط ہیڈ لائن افراط زر (CPI) مالی سال 2025 میں 4.61% سے بڑھ کر 7.03% سالانہ ہو گیا، جو بنیادی طور پر مثبت بنیادی اثرات کے کم ہونے، ملکی توانائی کی قیمتوں میں ایڈجسٹمنٹ، اور معاشی سرگرمی میں بتدریج بحالی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ افراط زر میں اضافے کے باوجود، قیمتوں پر دباؤ مالی سال 2024 کے دوران دیکھی گئی بلند سطحوں سے کافی نیچے رہا، جس سے مالیاتی حالات کو اقتصادی ترقی کے لیے عمومی طور پر معاون رہنے کا موقع ملا۔

اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے مالی سال کے پہلے نصف میں پالیسی شرح کو 11.0% پر برقرار رکھا کیونکہ افراط زر قابل انتظام حد میں رہا۔ 2025 کے آخر میں مہنگائی میں مزید کمی کے بعد، SBP نے دسمبر 2025 میں پالیسی شرح کو 50bps کم کر کے 10.5% کر دیا اور مارچ 2026 تک اس سطح کو برقرار رکھا۔ تاہم، مہنگائی کے دباؤ کے دوبارہ ابھرنے اور افراط زر کی توقعات کے مضبوط ہونے کے باعث، مرکزی بینک نے اپریل 2026 میں پالیسی شرح سود کو 100bps بڑھا کر 11.5% کر دیا، جہاں یہ مالی سال کے اختتام تک برقرار رہی۔ دریں اثنا، پاکستان کی بیرونی پوزیشن نمایاں طور پر مضبوط ہوئی، SBP کے غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر جون 2025 میں 14.51 ارب امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر مئی 2026 تک تقریباً 17.19 ارب امریکی ڈالر ہو گئے، جس کی مدد بہتر بیرونی آمدوں، آئی ایم ایف کی مسلسل حمایت، اور وسیع تر میکرو اکنامک استحکام نے کی۔

ملکی قرض مارکیٹ میں، مالی سال 26 کے ابتدائی حصے میں ٹریژری بل (T-Bill) کی پیداوار میں کمی کارجان برقرار رہا، جس کی مدد مالیاتی حالات میں نرمی اور افراط زر کی توقعات میں کمی تھی۔ تاہم، مالی سال کے آخر میں امریکہ - ایران تنازعے کے گرد جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگی میں اضافے کے بعد، سرمایہ کاروں کا جذبہ محتاط ہو گیا، جس سے اتار چڑھاؤ میں اضافہ ہوا اور قلیل مدتی منافع کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا۔ نتیجتاً، T-Bill کی پیداوار مالی سال کے آغاز میں اپنی سطح سے اوپر ختم ہوئی:

- 3 ملین ٹی۔ بل کی پیداوار 75 بی پی ایس بڑھی، جو 11.00% سے بڑھ کر 11.75% ہو گئی
 - 6 ملین ٹی۔ بل کی پیداوار 85 بی پی ایس بڑھ کر 10.90% سے بڑھ کر 11.75% ہو گئی
 - 12 ملین T-Bill کی پیداوار 91bps بڑھی، جو 10.93% سے بڑھ کر 11.84% ہو گئی
- حکومت نے ملکی قلیل مدتی مالی معاونت پر بھاری انحصار جاری رکھا، مالی سال 26 کے دوران ٹی۔ بل نیلامیوں کے ذریعے تقریباً 22.6 ٹریلین روپے جمع کیے، جو بینکنگ نظام میں وافر لیکویڈیٹی اور حکومتی سیکوریٹیز میں سرمایہ کاروں کی مسلسل شرکت کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

بیرونی اکاؤنٹ کی کارکردگی نسبتاً مضبوط رہی لیکن یہ معمولی خسارے کی طرف منتقل ہو گئی، جہاں کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ نے مالی سال 26 میں 139 ملین امریکی ڈالر کا چھوٹا مجموعی خسارہ ظاہر کیا، جبکہ مالی سال 25 میں 1.838 ارب امریکی ڈالر کا سرپلس تھا۔ یہ زیادہ تر بڑھتے ہوئے تجارتی خسارے اور درآمدات میں اضافے کی وجہ سے تھا، جسے مضبوط ترسیلات زر کی آمد نے جزوی طور پر متوازن کیا، جو مالی سال 26 میں ریکارڈ 41.585 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئی، جو مالی سال 2025 میں 38.3 ارب امریکی ڈالر تھی۔ پی کے آرو سب سے زیادہ پر مستحکم رہا، جس کی مدد ذخائر کے جمع ہونے اور کم اتار چڑھاؤ سے ہوئی۔ غیر ملکی زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر میں اضافہ ہوا، جس میں جون 2026 تک کل مانع ذخائر 22.04 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے (ایس بی پی کے ذخائر 16.53 ارب امریکی ڈالر ہیں)، جس کی مدد کثیرالجہتی اور دو طرفہ آمدوں، بہتر مارکیٹ کے جذبات، اور جاری آئی ایم ایف ایکسٹینڈڈ فنڈ سہولت (EFF) کی حمایت سے ہوئی۔

مالی پہلو پر، فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (FBR) نے مالی سال 26 میں 13.004 ٹریلین روپے کی عارضی خالص وصولی رپورٹ کی، جو ٹیکس انتظامیہ کی اصلاحات، رسمی تشکیل، اور نفاذ میں مسلسل پیش رفت کی عکاسی کرتی ہے جبکہ 12.983 ٹریلین روپے کے نظر ثانی شدہ ہدف سے تجاوز کر گئی۔ حکومت نے FY27 کا وفاقی بجٹ پیش کیا، جس میں آمدنی کی تحریک، اخراجات پر کنٹرول، ترقی پر مبنی اقدامات (جیسے سپر ٹیکس میں ایڈجسٹمنٹ)، اور IMF کے بیچ مارکس کے ساتھ مزید آہنگی پر توجہ دی گئی تاکہ توسیع شدہ پروگرام کی حمایت کی جاسکے۔

عالمی سطح پر وقفے وقفے سے اتار چڑھاؤ کے باوجود—خاص طور پر ایران-اسرائیل/امریکہ کشیدگی، ہرمز کی تنگی میں خللات، ٹیرف کی غیر یقینی صورتحال، اور اجناس کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ (تیل میں اضافے کے ساتھ)—ان عوامل نے بیرونی مزاحمت کو آزمایا۔ توانائی کی درآمدات کی بڑھتی ہوئی لاگت نے افراط زر اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ کے دباؤ میں اضافہ کیا، لیکن مضبوط ترسیلات زر اور ریزرو بفرز نے اثرات کو کم کرنے میں مدد دی۔ سیاسی تسلسل، حکمرانی میں بہتری، اور اصلاحات کی رفتار کے ساتھ مل کر، ان رجحانات نے مستحکم میکرو اکنامک ماحول کو برقرار رکھا، جو ایکویٹی اور فلسفہ انکم شعبوں میں مارکیٹ کے جذبات کی حمایت کرتے ہوئے محتاط اور پرامید کاروباری ماحول کو فروغ دیا۔

خلاصہ یہ کہ، مالی سال 26 نے پاکستان کی معاشی ترقی میں مستحکم پیش رفت کی نمائندگی کی، جس میں جی ڈی پی کی تیز ترقی، ریکارڈ ترسیلات زر میں اضافہ، مضبوط ذخائر اور مسلسل اصلاحات شامل ہیں، جبکہ معمولی دوبارہ ابھرنے والی افراط زر اور تقریباً متوازن کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ نے جغرافیائی سیاسی مشکلات کے نئے چیلنجز کی عکاسی کی۔ ان سالوں میں قائم کردہ پلیٹ فارم معیشت کو زیادہ مضبوط درمیانی مدتی ترقی کے لیے تیار کرتا ہے، بشرطیکہ اصلاحات کا مسلسل نفاذ، مالی نظم و ضبط اور سازگار بیرونی حالات موجود ہوں۔

میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2026 میں، اوپن اینڈ میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری نے مضبوط ترقی ریکارڈ کی، جس میں اثاثے زیر انتظام (AUM) سال بہ سال 14.61% بڑھے، جو 3,833 ارب روپے سے بڑھ کر 4,393 ارب روپے ہو گئے۔ شریعت کے مطابق فلسفہ ریٹ فنڈز میں نمایاں آمد دیکھی گئی، جو سال بہ سال 146 ارب (152.7%) روپے (152.7%) کا اضافہ ہو کر 241 ارب روپے کے توازن تک پہنچ گئی۔ ایکویٹی مارکیٹ فنڈز، جو روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں زمروں پر مشتمل ہیں، نے بھی سال بہ سال 228 ارب روپے (38.08%) کی نمایاں ترقی دیکھی۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے بی ایل بہترین اثاثہ مختص فنڈ (اے بی ایل - او آئی اے اے ایف) کی انتظامیہ کمپنی، اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے اے بی ایل بہترین اثاثہ مختص فنڈ کے آڈٹ شدہ فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

اقتصادی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

مالی سال 26 پاکستان کی معاشی استحکام کی کوششوں کا تسلسل تھا، جو مالی سال 25 میں رکھی گئی بنیادوں پر مبنی تھا، جس میں مسلسل پالیسی اصلاحات، اہم آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کے سنگ میلوں کی تکمیل، اور بدلتے ہوئے عالمی چیلنجز کے درمیان مضبوطی شامل تھی۔ سال میں معتدل معاشی توسیع، بعد میں مہنگائی کے دباؤ دوبارہ سامنے آئے، اور بیرونی حساب تقریباً متوازن رہا، جبکہ ریکارڈ ترسیلات زر کی ترسیلات، جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگی (خاص طور پر امریکہ - ایران تنازعہ نے تیل کی قیمتوں اور شپنگ راستوں کو متاثر کیا)، اور جاری ساختی تبدیلیوں کے پس منظر میں شامل تھے۔

پاکستان کی حقیقی جی ڈی پی مالی سال 26 میں 3.7% بڑھی، جو مالی سال 2025 میں ریکارڈ کی گئی 3.18% نمو سے زیادہ ہے، جو مضبوط مگر اب بھی معتدل بحالی کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔ شعبہ جاتی کارکردگی میں کچھ اعتدال کے ساتھ بہتری دیکھی گئی: زرعی شعبے نے مالی سال 26 میں تقریباً 2.89% ترقی کی (جو مالی سال 2025 میں 1.53% تھی)، جس کی حمایت گندم، گنا، چاول، اور مولیشیوں میں بہتر کارکردگی سے ہوئی باوجود اس کے کہ بعض علاقوں میں موسمی چیلنجز اور سیلاب آئے۔ صنعتی شعبے نے 3.51% کی مضبوط ترقی حاصل کی، جس کی بدولت مینوفیکچرنگ اور تعمیرات کی بحالی میں توانائی کی دستیابی اور پالیسی سپورٹ میں بہتری آئی (جبکہ مالی سال 25 میں یہ 5.56% تھی)۔ خدمات کا شعبہ زیادہ مضبوط طور پر 4.09% پر پھیلا (جبکہ مالی سال 25 میں 3.14% تھا)، جس میں تھوک اور ریٹیل تجارت، مالیات اور عوامی انتظامیہ نے مدد کی۔

مہنگائی کے دباؤ، جو مالی سال 25 میں نمایاں طور پر کم ہوئے تھے، مالی سال 26 کے دوران معتدل طور پر دوبارہ ظاہر ہونے لگے، جس کی وجہ بنیادی اثرات، عالمی اجناس کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ، اور ملکی عوامل ہیں۔ صارف قیمت انڈیکس (CPI) مالی سال 26 کے دوران اوسطاً 7.04% رہا (جس میں سال کے آخر میں جون کی ریڈنگ 11.07% سالانہ ریکارڈ کی گئی)، جو مالی سال 25 کے 4.49% اوسط سے زیادہ تھی لیکن پھر بھی پہلے کی بلند ترین سطحوں سے کافی کم تھی۔ یہ ابتدا میں بہتر خوراک کی فراہمی سے متاثر ہوا، لیکن بعد میں جغرافیائی سیاسی اتار چڑھاؤ کے دوران توانائی کے اخراجات کے دباؤ کی وجہ سے۔ مالی سال کے شروع میں پالیسی شرح سود میں کمی آئی اور 10.5% کی کم ترین سطح پر پہنچ گئی، جو ترقی کی حمایت کرتی ہے، اگرچہ مرکزی بینک نے اپریل 2026 میں افراط زر کے رجحانات اور بیرونی پیش رفت کے جواب میں اسے 100 بیسیس پوائنٹس بڑھا کر 11.5% کر دیا۔



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