



ABL ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Annual
REPORT



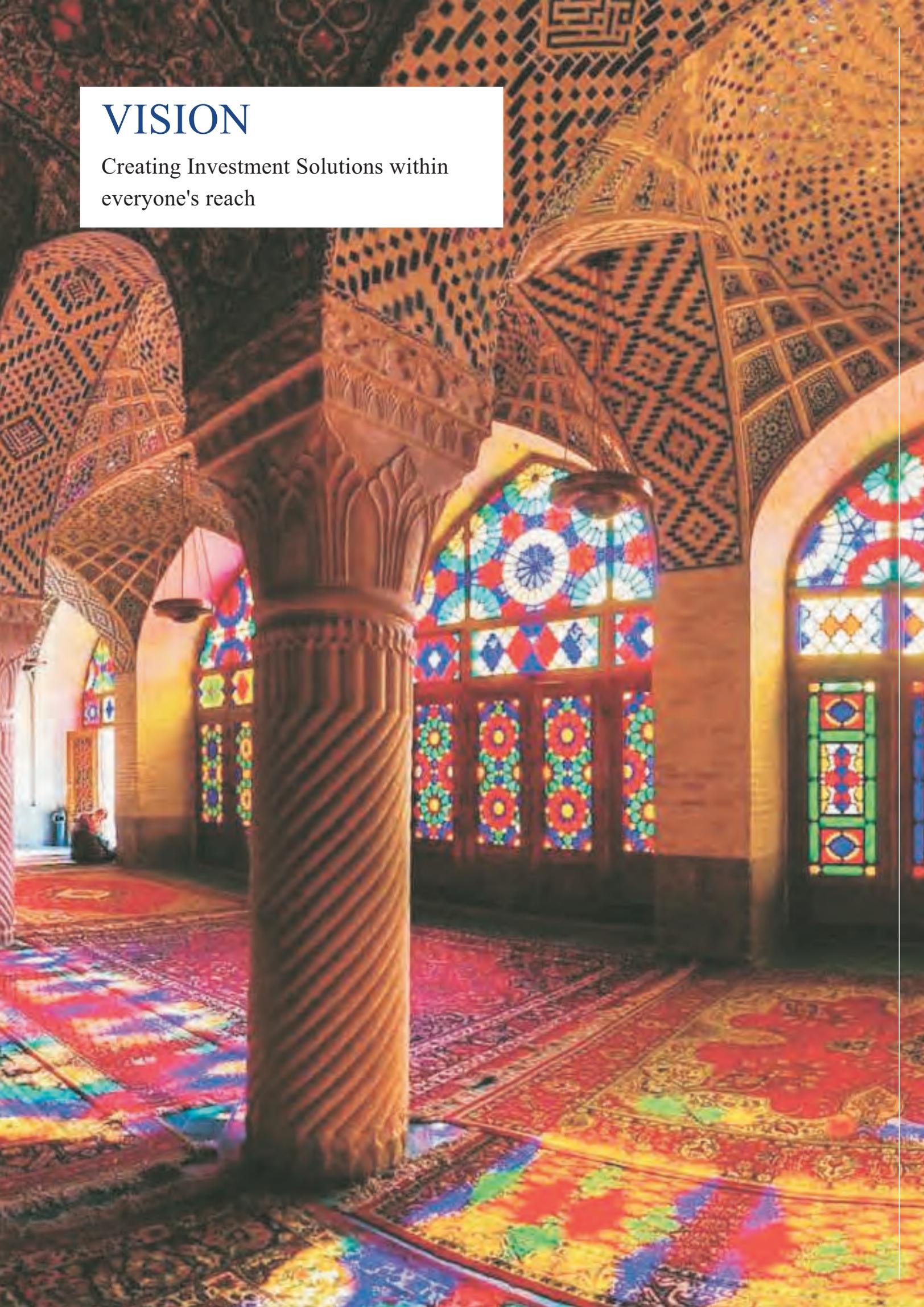
ABL Asset Management
Discover the potential

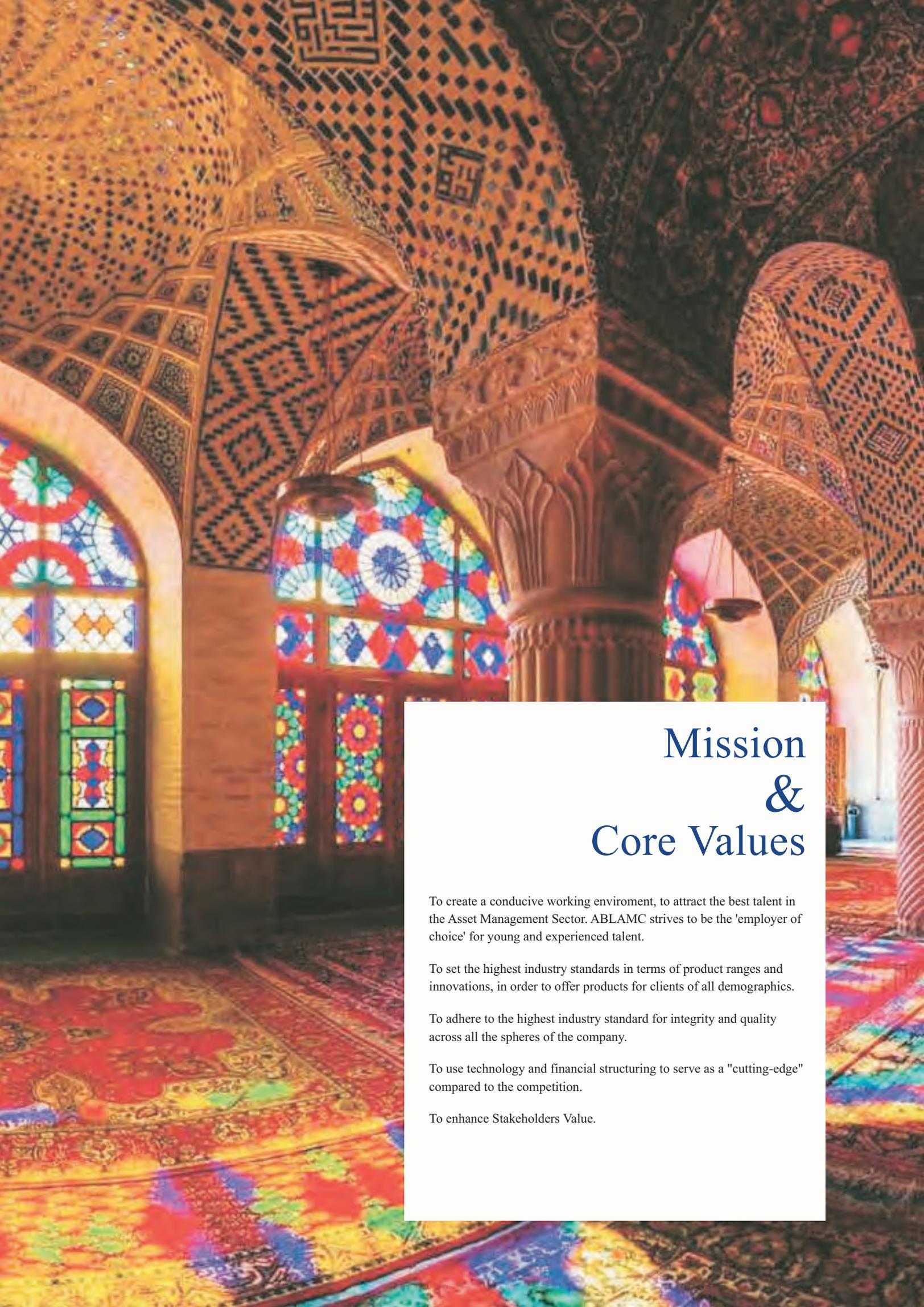


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VISION

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 Plot/Building # 14, Main Boulevard, DHA, Phase - VI, Lahore - 54810	
Board of Directors:	Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Kamran Nishat	Chairman Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Independent Director Independent Director
Audit Committee:	Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Chairman Member Member
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Naveed Nasim Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain	Chairman Member Member Member Member
Board's Risk Management Committee	Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member
Board Strategic Planning & Monitoring Committee	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Kamran Nishat Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Naveed Nasim	Chairman Member Member Member
Chief Executive Officer of The Management Company:	Mr. Naveed Nasim	
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary:	Mr. Saqib Matin	
Chief Internal Auditor:	Mr. Kamran Shehzad	
Trustee:	Digital Custodian Company Limited 4th Floor, Perdesi House, Old Queen's Road, Karachi, 74200	
Bankers to the Fund:	Allied Bank Limited Bank Islami Pakistan Limited Dubai Islamic Bank Limited Bank Of Khyber	
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 Islamic Asset Allocation Fund (ABL-IAAF), is pleased to present the Financial Statements (audited) of ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund for the year ended June 30, 2025.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Fiscal Year 2025 marked a decisive turn in Pakistan's macroeconomic trajectory, underpinned by policy stability, successful completion of an IMF Standby Arrangement, and a sustained focus on structural reforms. The year was characterized by declining inflation, a shift toward monetary easing, and notable improvements in external account stability - all against the backdrop of improving political sentiment and contained global commodity prices.

Pakistan's real GDP grew by 2.68% in FY25 (provisional), slightly higher than the 2.51% growth recorded in FY24, signaling a modest but broad-based economic recovery. Sector-wise performance showed mixed trends: the agriculture sector, after a remarkable 6.4% growth in FY24, moderated to 0.56% in FY25 due to base effects and seasonal challenges. The industrial sector rebounded strongly, recording a 4.77% growth in FY25 compared to a contraction of 1.37% in the previous year, reflecting improved energy availability and policy support. The services sector also gained momentum, expanding by 2.91% in FY25 versus 2.19% in FY24, supported by financial services, trade, and public administration.

Inflationary pressures, while elevated at the start of the year, eased sharply over time and remained on downward trajectory this year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 4.61% in FY25 as compared to 23.9% in FY24, supported by a high base effect, improved food supplies, and declining global energy prices. The policy rate, which stood at 20.5% at the start of the fiscal year, was gradually brought down in phases to 19.5% by July, 17.5% by October, and 13.0% by December. With continued disinflation and improved external stability, the central bank further reduced the rate to 12.0% by March and finally to 11.0% by May 2025, maintaining it at that level through the fiscal year-end. This cumulative 950bps easing reflected growing confidence in macroeconomic stabilization and marked a decisive shift from the previous tight policy stance.

The external account performance was notably strong, with the current account posting a cumulative surplus of USD 2.1 billion in FY25 compared to a deficit of USD 2.07 billion in the same period last year. This improvement was significantly supported by robust remittance inflows, which rose to USD 38.3 billion in FY25, up from USD 30.25 billion in FY24. The PKR remained largely stable in both interbank and open markets, reflecting improved reserve buffers and reduced speculative pressures. Foreign exchange reserves followed an upward trajectory throughout FY25. Total reserves rose from USD 13.99 billion in June 2024 to USD 19.27 billion by June 2025, while SBP's own reserves improved from USD 9.39 billion to USD 14.51 billion. This improvement was underpinned by multilateral inflows - including the final IMF SBA tranche approved on April 29, 2025 - along with bilateral support and better market sentiment. The reserve buildup further reinforced confidence and external sector resilience.

On the fiscal side, the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) reported provisional collections of PKR 11.72 trillion, reflecting continued momentum in tax administration reforms and economic formalization. The government also presented the FY26 Federal Budget in June 2025, which emphasized revenue expansion, expenditure discipline, and alignment with IMF benchmarks - laying the groundwork for the next Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program.

Despite intermittent global volatility - particularly stemming from the Iran-Israel conflict and renewed tariff uncertainty under U.S. political developments - global commodity and oil prices remained volatile but generally followed a downward trajectory. This external softness played a supportive role in containing Pakistan's inflation

and narrowing the current account deficit. Combined with political continuity and improved governance, these trends contributed to a more stable macroeconomic environment, helping strengthen market sentiment across equity and fixed income markets while also supporting a more favorable business climate.

In summary, FY25 was a turning point, characterized by macroeconomic stabilization, a return to current account surpluses, softening inflation, and the beginning of monetary easing. The foundation laid this year provides a supportive platform for medium-term growth, contingent on sustained reform implementation and continued global financial support.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW ISLAMIC

FY2025 marked a turning point for Pakistan's monetary environment, driven by sharp disinflation, monetary easing, and improved macroeconomic indicators. The 4.61% YoY, down significantly from 23.9% in FY2024, primarily due to favorable base effects, declining global commodity prices, and Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged improved domestic food and energy supply dynamics. The main contributors to inflation during the early part of the year were food, transport, and housing segments; however, pressures eased sharply over the second half.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) maintained a tight monetary stance for most of the fiscal year, holding the policy rate at 22% until late 2024. As inflation decelerated and real interest rates turned positive, the SBP initiated its easing cycle and the policy rate, which stood at 20.5% at the start of the fiscal year, was gradually brought down in phases to 19.5% by July, 17.5% by September, and 13.0% by December, 12.0% by January and finally to 11.0% by May 2025 bringing the policy rate down to 11.00% by year-end. As of June 2025, SBP's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 14.51 billion, providing adequate buffers to support further easing without jeopardizing external account stability.

During the FY25, considerable market participation was observed in the variable rate Ijarah Sukuk as the total participation stood at PKR 3,902bn against a target of PKR 771bn. The Ministry, however ended up borrowing a total of PKR 1,275bn in the variable rate Ijarah Sukuk. In fixed rate Ijora sukuks, participation stood at PKR 1,266bn against the target of PKR 760bn in 1Y, 3Y & 5Y tenors. Ministry ended up borrowing PKR 296bn in 3Y, 5Y & 10Y tenors.

MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY REVIEW

In fiscal year 2025, the open-end mutual fund industry recorded robust growth, with assets under management (AUM) increasing by 44.02% year-on-year, from PKR 2,677 billion to PKR 3,859 billion. Significant inflows were observed in money market funds, both Conventional and Islamic, which grew by PKR 578 billion (43.67%) year-on-year, reaching a balance of PKR 1,904 billion. Equity market funds, encompassing both Conventional and Islamic categories, also experienced substantial growth of PKR 408 billion (98.98%) year-on-year. This expansion was driven by improving macroeconomic conditions, positive investor sentiment, and a favorable capital markets outlook. However, Capital Protected Funds and Shariah Compliant Fund of Funds saw declines of PKR 6,365 million (10.28%) and PKR 716 million (19.28%) year-on-year, respectively.

MACROECONOMIC BACKDROP

The FY25 period has been marked by a remarkable decline in inflation, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropping to a historic low of 0.28% YoY in April 2025, before rising modestly to 3.24% YoY by June 2025, compared to 12.57% in June 2024. This moderation, driven by improved supply dynamics, stable core categories, and favorable base effects, reflects enhanced macroeconomic stability. Core inflation, while slightly elevated, eased annually to 6.9% (urban) and 8.6% (rural) by June 2025, signaling manageable inflationary pressures.

The external account has shown resilience, with the current account posting a cumulative surplus of USD 2.1 billion in FY25, a significant improvement from a USD 2.0 billion deficit in the prior year. Worker remittances surged to USD 38.3 billion (+26.4% YoY) by June 2025, bolstered by stable exchange rates and enhanced formal

channels. Exports grew by 8.1% YoY to USD 30.9 billion, despite global demand constraints, while SBP's foreign exchange reserves rose to USD 14.51 billion by June 2025, supported by IMF disbursements, climate financing, and multilateral inflows, including a USD 2 billion deposit extension from the UAE and the USD 40 billion Pakistan Partnership Framework from the World Bank.

The SBP's data-driven monetary policy stance, coupled with fiscal consolidation measures outlined in the Federal Budget FY26 (announced June 10, 2025), emphasizes tax base expansion and state-owned enterprise reforms. However, challenges such as revenue mobilization, circular debt, and external debt servicing persist, compounded by global geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions, necessitating vigilant risk management.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- **Islamic Income Segment:** We are shifting from longer-term fixed rate Sukuk to floating rate Sukuk. Active trading in GoP Ijarah Sukuk at optimal yields will further augment returns.
- **Islamic Money Market Segment:** An aggressive approach will be maintained, with higher allocations in GoP Ijarah Sukuk to enhance returns. However, for Islamic Cash Funds, we adopt a conservative stance, minimizing exposure to GoP Ijarah Sukuk to prioritize liquidity and stability.
- **Risk Mitigation:** We will closely monitor market dynamics and adjust allocations to balance yield optimization with Shariah-compliant liquidity requirements, ensuring alignment with investor mandates.

RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Despite the positive outlook, several risks warrant attention:

- **External Pressures:** Geopolitical tensions, including US-China trade disputes and regional frictions with India, 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 FY26'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.

The FY25 money market outlook for both conventional and Islamic segments is characterized by cautious optimism, driven by declining inflation, a resilient external account, and monetary policy easing. Our strategy emphasizes flexibility, with a focus on shorter-tenor instruments and selective Sukuk allocations to optimize yields while maintaining liquidity. By actively managing duration, negotiating favorable deposit deals, and monitoring macroeconomic and geopolitical developments, we aim to deliver stable returns while mitigating risks in an evolving economic landscape. As we move into FY26, disciplined fiscal and monetary policies, alongside sustained external support, will be pivotal in sustaining Pakistan's economic stabilization and unlocking further investment opportunities.

FUND PERFORMANCE

For the year ended FY25, ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund posted a return of 5.82% compared to the benchmark return of 10.92%, underperforming the benchmark by 510 bps. At year end, the fund had 50.83% exposure in Sukuks, 21.16% in government-guaranteed securities, and 16.51% of its assets placed in cash. Net assets stood at PKR 695.13 million as of June 30, 2025, compared to PKR 1,965.2 million as of June 30, 2024.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company strongly believes in following the highest standard of Corporate Governance, ethics, and good business practices. The code of the conduct of the Company defines the obligation and responsibilities of all the

Board members, the employees and the Company toward the various stakeholders, each other and the society as a whole. The Code of the Conduct is available on Company's website.

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 page # _____ of 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, 2025 is given in note No. _____ of 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
Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed	Non-Executive Directors
Mr. Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	
Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	
Mr. Aizid Razzaq Gill	
Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain	Female/ Non-Executive Director
Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Directors
Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	
Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO

Four Board meeting were held during and attended during the FY 2024-25. The particulars of the dates of meeting and the directors attending as required under NBFC Regulations, 2008 are appended in note ___ to the financial statements.

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

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

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director	6
ii.	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Non- Executive Director	6
iii.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	6

- **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.	Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO	2

- **Board's Human Resource Committee (BHRC)** - Three BHRC meetings were held during the year and attended as follows:

	Name of Director	Status	Meeting attended
i.	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	Non-Executive Director	3
ii.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Independent Director	3
iii.	Mr. Kamran Nishat	Independent Director	3
iv.	Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain	Non-Executive Director	3
v.	Mr. Naveed Nasim	CEO	3

AUDITORS

The present auditors, M/s. Yousuf Adil (Chartered Accountants) have retired and being eligible, offered themselves for reappointment for the financial year ending June 30, 2026.

MANAGEMENT QUALITY RATING

On October 25, 2024: The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the Management Quality Rating (MQR) of ABL Asset Management Company (ABL AMC) at 'AM1' (AM-One). Outlook on the assigned rating is 'Stable'.

OUTLOOK

As we reflect on the fiscal year 2025 (FY25) and project forward, the money market landscape for both conventional and Islamic segments present cautiously optimistic outlook, underpinned by significant monetary policy easing,

declining inflation, and a stabilizing external account. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) reduced the policy rate by 1,100 basis points since June 2024, reaching 11.0% by June 2025, 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Management Company 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



Director

Lahore, August 27 , 2025



Naveed Nasim

Chief Executive Officer



FUND MANAGER REPORT

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund is to earn high returns through asset allocation among Shariah-compliant equity instruments, fixed income instruments, money market instruments, and any other Shariah-compliant instruments as permitted by the SECP and Shariah Advisor.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

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The external account performance was notably strong, with the current account posting a cumulative surplus of USD 2.1 billion in FY25 compared to a deficit of USD 2.07 billion in the same period last year. This improvement was significantly supported by robust remittance inflows, which rose to USD 38.3 billion in FY25, up from USD 30.25 billion in FY24. The PKR remained largely stable in both interbank and open markets, reflecting improved reserve buffers and reduced speculative pressures. Foreign exchange reserves followed an upward trajectory throughout FY25. Total reserves rose from USD 13.99 billion in June 2024 to USD 19.27 billion by June 2025, while SBP's own reserves improved from USD 9.39 billion to USD 14.51 billion. This improvement was underpinned by multilateral inflows - including the final IMF SBA tranche approved on April 29, 2025 - along with bilateral support and better market sentiment. The reserve buildup further reinforced confidence and external sector resilience.

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The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) maintained a tight monetary stance for most of the fiscal year, holding the policy rate at 22% until late 2024. As inflation decelerated and real interest rates turned positive, the SBP initiated its easing cycle and the policy rate, which stood at 20.5% at the start of the fiscal year, was gradually brought down in phases to 19.5% by July, 17.5% by September, and 13.0% by December, 12.0% by January and finally to 11.0% by May 2025 bringing the policy rate down to 11.00% by year-end. As of June 2025, SBP's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 14.51 billion, providing adequate buffers to support further easing without jeopardizing external account stability.

During the FY25, considerable market participation was observed in the variable rate Ijarah Sukuk as the total participation stood at PKR 3,902bn against a target of PKR 771bn. The Ministry, however ended up borrowing a total of PKR 1,275bn in the variable rate Ijarah Sukuk. In fixed rate Ijara sukuks, participation stood at PKR 1,266bn against the target of PKR 760bn in 1Y, 3Y & 5Y tenors. Ministry ended up borrowing PKR 296bn in 3Y, 5Y & 10Y tenors.

MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY REVIEW

In fiscal year 2025, the open-end mutual fund industry recorded robust growth, with assets under management (AUM) increasing by 44.02% year-on-year, from PKR 2,677 billion to PKR 3,859 billion. Significant inflows were observed in money market funds, both Conventional and Islamic, which grew by PKR 578 billion (43.67%) year-on-year, reaching a balance of PKR 1,904 billion. Equity market funds, encompassing both Conventional and Islamic categories, also experienced substantial growth of PKR 408 billion (98.98%) year-on-year. This expansion was driven by improving macroeconomic conditions, positive investor sentiment, and a favourable capital markets outlook. However, Capital Protected Funds and Shariah Compliant Fund of Funds saw declines of PKR 6,365 million (10.28%) and PKR 716 million (19.28%) year-on-year, respectively.

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK ISLAMIC

As we reflect on the fiscal year 2025 (FY25) and project forward, the money market landscape for both conventional and Islamic segments present cautiously optimistic outlook, underpinned by significant monetary policy easing, declining inflation, and a stabilizing external account. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) reduced the policy rate by 1,100 basis points since June 2024, reaching 11.0% by June 2025, 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 FY25 period has been marked by a remarkable decline in inflation, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropping to a historic low of 0.28% YoY in April 2025, before rising modestly to 3.24% YoY by June 2025, compared to 12.57% in June 2024. This moderation, driven by improved supply dynamics, stable core categories, and favorable base effects, reflects enhanced macroeconomic stability. Core inflation, while slightly elevated, eased annually to 6.9% (urban) and 8.6% (rural) by June 2025, signaling manageable inflationary pressures.

The external account has shown resilience, with the current account posting a cumulative surplus of USD 2.1 billion in FY25, a significant improvement from a USD 2.0 billion deficit in the prior year. Worker remittances surged to USD 38.3 billion (+26.4% YoY) by June 2025, bolstered by stable exchange rates and enhanced formal channels. Exports grew by 8.1% YoY to USD 30.9 billion, despite global demand constraints, while SBP's foreign exchange reserves rose to USD 14.51 billion by June 2025, supported by IMF disbursements, climate financing, and multilateral inflows, including a USD 2 billion deposit extension from the UAE and the USD 40 billion Pakistan Partnership Framework from the World Bank.

The SBP's data-driven monetary policy stance, coupled with fiscal consolidation measures outlined in the Federal Budget FY26 (announced June 10, 2025), emphasizes tax base expansion and state-owned enterprise reforms. However, challenges such as revenue mobilization, circular debt, and external debt servicing persist, compounded by global geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions, necessitating vigilant risk management.

ISLAMIC MONEY MARKET AND FIXED INCOME OUTLOOK

The Islamic money market has mirrored the conventional segment's trends, with strong demand for Shariah-compliant instruments. Variable rate GoP Ijarah Sukuk saw significant participation, with PKR 257.8 billion in bids against a PKR 50 billion target in June 2025, though only PKR 159.9 billion was accepted. Fixed rate Ijarah Sukuk also attracted robust interest, with PKR 94.5 billion in bids against a PKR 75 billion target, with PKR 43.7 billion raised. These trends reflect growing investor confidence in Shariah-compliant instruments amid declining yields and a stable macroeconomic environment.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Islamic Income Segment: We are shifting from longer-term fixed rate Sukuk to floating rate Sukuk. Active trading in GoP Ijarah Sukuk at optimal yields will further augment returns.
- Islamic Money Market Segment: An aggressive approach will be maintained, with higher allocations in GoP Ijarah Sukuk to enhance returns. However, for Islamic Cash Funds, we adopt a conservative stance, minimizing exposure to GoP Ijarah Sukuk to prioritize liquidity and stability.
- Risk Mitigation: We will closely monitor market dynamics and adjust allocations to balance yield optimization with Shariah-compliant liquidity requirements, ensuring alignment with investor mandates.

RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Despite the positive outlook, several risks warrant attention:

- External Pressures: Geopolitical tensions, including US-China trade disputes and regional frictions with India, 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 FY26'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.

The FY25 money market outlook for both conventional and Islamic segments is characterized by cautious optimism, driven by declining inflation, a resilient external account, and monetary policy easing. Our strategy emphasizes flexibility, with a focus on shorter-tenor instruments and selective Sukuk allocations to optimize yields while maintaining liquidity. By actively managing duration, negotiating favorable deposit deals, and monitoring macroeconomic and geopolitical developments, we aim to deliver stable returns while mitigating risks in an evolving economic landscape. As we move into FY26, disciplined fiscal and monetary policies, alongside sustained external support, will be pivotal in sustaining Pakistan's economic stabilization and unlocking further investment opportunities.

FUND PERFORMANCE

For the year ended FY25, ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund posted a return of 5.82% compared to the benchmark return of 10.92%, underperforming the benchmark by 510 bps. At year end, the fund had 50.83% exposure in Sukuks, 21.16% in government-guaranteed securities, and 16.51% of its assets placed in cash. Net assets stood at PKR 695.13 million as of June 30, 2025, compared to PKR 1,965.2 million as of June 30, 2024.

MACROECONOMIC BACKDROP

The FY25 period has been marked by a remarkable decline in inflation, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropping to a historic low of 0.28% YoY in April 2025, before rising modestly to 3.24% YoY by June 2025, compared to 12.57% in June 2024. This moderation, driven by improved supply dynamics, stable core categories, and favorable base effects, reflects enhanced macroeconomic stability. Core inflation, while slightly elevated, eased annually to 6.9% (urban) and 8.6% (rural) by June 2025, signaling manageable inflationary pressures.

The external account has shown resilience, with the current account posting a cumulative surplus of USD 2.1 billion in FY25, a significant improvement from a USD 2.0 billion deficit in the prior year. Worker remittances surged to USD 38.3 billion (+26.4% YoY) by June 2025, bolstered by stable exchange rates and enhanced formal channels. Exports grew by 8.1% YoY to USD 30.9 billion, despite global demand constraints, while SBP's foreign exchange reserves rose to USD 14.51 billion by June 2025, supported by IMF disbursements, climate financing, and multilateral inflows, including a USD 2 billion deposit extension from the UAE and the USD 40 billion Pakistan Partnership Framework from the World Bank.

The SBP's data-driven monetary policy stance, coupled with fiscal consolidation measures outlined in the Federal Budget FY26 (announced June 10, 2025), emphasizes tax base expansion and state-owned enterprise reforms. However, challenges such as revenue mobilization, circular debt, and external debt servicing persist, compounded by global geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions, necessitating vigilant risk management.

ISLAMIC MONEY MARKET AND FIXED INCOME OUTLOOK

The Islamic money market has mirrored the conventional segment's trends, with strong demand for Shariah-compliant instruments. Variable rate GoP Ijarah Sukuk saw significant participation, with PKR 257.8 billion in bids against a PKR 50 billion target in June 2025, though only PKR 159.9 billion was accepted. Fixed rate Ijarah Sukuk also attracted robust interest, with PKR 94.5 billion in bids against a PKR 75 billion target, with PKR 43.7 billion raised. These trends reflect growing investor confidence in Shariah-compliant instruments amid declining yields and a stable macroeconomic environment.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Islamic Income Segment: We are shifting from longer-term fixed rate Sukuk to floating rate Sukuk. Active trading in GoP Ijarah Sukuk at optimal yields will further augment returns.
- Islamic Money Market Segment: An aggressive approach will be maintained, with higher allocations in GoP Ijarah Sukuk to enhance returns. However, for Islamic Cash Funds, we adopt a conservative stance, minimizing exposure to GoP Ijarah Sukuk to prioritize liquidity and stability.

- Risk Mitigation: We will closely monitor market dynamics and adjust allocations to balance yield optimization with Shariah-compliant liquidity requirements, ensuring alignment with investor mandates.

RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS

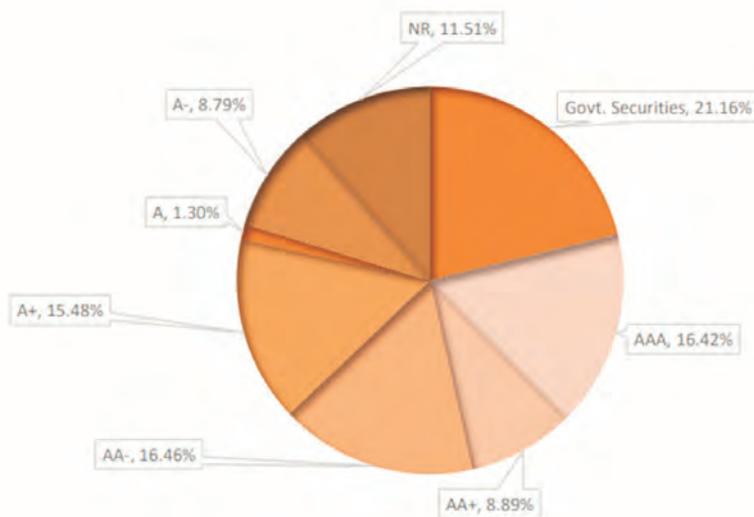
Despite the positive outlook, several risks warrant attention:

- External Pressures: Geopolitical tensions, including US-China trade disputes and regional frictions with India, 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 FY26'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.

The FY25 money market outlook for both conventional and Islamic segments is characterized by cautious optimism, driven by declining inflation, a resilient external account, and monetary policy easing. Our strategy emphasizes flexibility, with a focus on shorter-tenor instruments and selective Sukuk allocations to optimize yields while maintaining liquidity. By actively managing duration, negotiating favorable deposit deals, and monitoring macroeconomic and geopolitical developments, we aim to deliver stable returns while mitigating risks in an evolving economic landscape. As we move into FY26, disciplined fiscal and monetary policies, alongside sustained external support, will be pivotal in sustaining Pakistan's economic stabilization and unlocking further investment opportunities.

FUND PERFORMANCE

For the year ended FY25, ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund posted a return of 5.82% compared to the benchmark return of 10.92%, underperforming the benchmark by 510 bps. At year end, the fund had 50.83% exposure in Sukuks, 21.16% in government-guaranteed securities, and 16.51% of its assets placed in cash. Net assets stood at PKR 695.13 million as of June 30, 2025, compared to PKR 1,965.2 million as of June 30, 2024.





PERFORMANCE TABLE

	June 2025	June 2024	June 2023	June 2022	June 2021	June 2020						
----- (Rupees per '000) -----												
Net Assets	695,127	1,965,203	2,519,099	2,777,696	2,683,756	2,171,566						
Net Income	84,004	409,532	377,441	253,467	188,796	28,207						
----- (Rupees per unit) -----												
Net Assets value	9.9578	9.9575	9.9560	9.8910	9.8731	9.8698						
Interim distribution*	-	2.1158	-	-	-	-						
Final distribution	0.5789	0.0345	1.4065	0.8451	0.7956	0.6957						
Distribution date final	June 27, 2025	June 28, 2024	June 26, 2023	June 24, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 29, 2020						
Closing offer price	10.3043	10.3040	10.3025	10.2352	10.2167	10.2133						
Closing repurchase price	9.9578	9.9575	9.9560	9.8910	9.8731	9.8698						
Highest offer price	11.5552	12.4919	11.6907	11.3505	11.0332	11.3742						
Lowest offer price	9.9490	10.3025	10.2388	10.2189	10.2122	9.7846						
Highest repurchase price per unit	11.1666	12.0718	11.2975	10.9688	10.6622	10.9917						
Lowest repurchase price per unit	9.6144	9.9560	9.8945	9.8752	9.8688	9.4555						
----- Percentage -----												
Total return of the fund												
- capital growth	0.03%	0.19%	0.90%	0.31%	0.14%	-0.10%						
- income distribution	5.79%	21.50%	14.07%	8.45%	7.96%	6.96%						
Average return of the fund												
First Year	5.82%	21.69%	14.97%	8.76%	8.10%	6.86%						
Second Year	28.78%	39.91%	25.04%	17.57%	15.51%	5.69%						
Third Year	48.04%	52.16%	35.17%	25.62%	14.25%	-						
Fourth Year	61.01%	64.48%	44.44%	24.26%	-	-						
Fifth Year	74.05%	75.76%	42.86%	-	-	-						
Sixth Year	85.99%	73.85%	-	-	-	-						
Seventh Year	83.96%	-	-	-	-	-						
Since Inception	84.08%	73.96%	42.95%	24.33%	14.32%	5.76%						
Weighted average Portfolio duration in days	694	916										
Distribution History*	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">2024</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Rate Re. Per Unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>June 26, 2024</td> <td>2.1158</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						2024		Date	Rate Re. Per Unit	June 26, 2024	2.1158
2024												
Date	Rate Re. Per Unit											
June 26, 2024	2.1158											

Disclaimer

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



#MonetizeYourAssets

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

ABL ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND

Report of the Trustee Pursuant to Regulation 41(h) of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund, an open-end scheme established under a Trust Deed dated October 4th, 2017 executed between ABL Asset Management Company Limited, as the Management Company and Digital Custodian Company Limited, as the Trustee, The fund commenced its operation on May 31st 2018.

1. ABL Asset Management Company Limited the Management Company of ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund has in all material respects managed ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund during the year ended June 30, 2025 in accordance with the provisions of the following:
 - i. Investment limitations imposed on the Asset Management Company and the Trustee under the Trust Deed and other applicable laws;
 - ii. The valuation or pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement;
 - iii. The creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the deed;
 - iv. And any regulatory requirement.
2. Statement on the shortcoming(s) that may have impact on the decision of the existing or the potential unit holders remaining or investing in the Collective Investment Scheme; and

Statement

No short coming has been addressed during the year ended June 30, 2025.

3. Disclosure of the steps taken to address the shortcoming(s) or to prevent the recurrence of the short coming(s).

Disclosure of the steps

We have critically examine the fund in accordance with circular, directives, NBFC

DW

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Regulations 2008 and its constitutive documents. However, no shortcoming has been addressed.

- Trustee's opinion regarding the calculation of the management fee, CIS Monthly Fee Payable to the Commission and other expenses in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework.

Trustee Opinion

"The Management fee, CIS monthly fee payable to the Commission and other expenses has been accurately calculated in accordance with the NBFC Regulations, 2008 and its constitutive documents".

Dabeer Khan
Manager Compliance
Digital Custodian Company Limited

Karachi: September 12, 2025

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September 25, 2025

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على سيد الأنبياء والمرسلين، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، وبعد

The purpose of this report is to provide an opinion on the Shariah Compliance of the Fund's investment and operational activities with respect to Shariah guidelines provided.

It is the core responsibility of the Management Company to operate the Fund and invest the amount of money in such a manner which is in compliance with the Shariah principles as laid out in the Shariah guidelines. In the capacity of the Shariah Advisor, our responsibility lies in providing Shariah guidelines and ensuring compliance with the same by review of activities of the fund. We express our opinion based on the review of the information, provided by the management company, to an extent where compliance with the Shariah guidelines can be objectively verified.

Our review of Fund's activities is limited to enquiries of the personnel of Management Company and various documents prepared and provided by the management company.

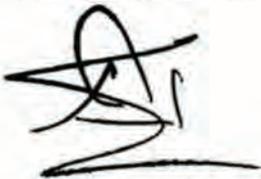
Keeping in view the above; we certify that:

We have reviewed all the investment and operational activities of the fund including all transactions and found them to comply with the Shariah guidelines. On the basis of information provided by the management company, all operations of the fund for the year ended June 30, 2025 comply with the provided Shariah guidelines. Therefore, it is resolved that investments in ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund managed by ABL Asset Management Limited are halal and in accordance with Shariah principles.

May Allah (SWT) bless us and forgive our mistakes and accept our sincere efforts in accomplishment of cherished tasks and keep us away from sinful acts.

والله أعلم بالصواب، وصلى الله على نبيينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وبارك وسلم

For and on behalf of Al-Hilal Shariah Advisors (Pvt.) Limited.



Mufti Irshad Ahmad Aijaz
Member Shariah Council



Faraz Younus Bandukda, CFA
Chief Executive

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE SHARIAH GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS, 2023

To The Board of Directors of ABL Asset Management Company Limited

1. Introduction

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement that the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (the SECP) has required in terms of its Shariah Governance Regulations, 2023 (the Regulations) – External Shariah Audit of **ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund (the Fund)** for assessing compliance of the Fund's financial arrangements, contracts, and transactions having Shariah implications with the Shariah principles for the year ended June 30, 2025. This engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners and independent Shariah scholar.

2. Applicable Criteria

The criteria for the assurance engagement, against which the underlying subject matter (financial arrangements, contracts, and transactions having Shariah implications for the year ended June 30, 2025) is assessed, comprise of the Shariah principles and rules, as defined in the Regulations and reproduced as under:

- a) legal and regulatory framework administered by the SECP;
- b) Shariah standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), as notified by the SECP;
- c) Islamic Financial Accounting Standards, developed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), as notified by the SECP;
- d) guidance and recommendations of the Shariah advisory committee, as notified by the SECP; and
- e) approvals, rulings or pronouncements of Shariah Supervisory board or the Shariah Advisor of the Islamic financial institution, in line with (a) to (d) above.

Our engagement was carried out as required under Regulation 29 of Chapter VII of the Regulations.

The above criteria were evaluated for their implications on the financial statements of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2025, which are annexed.

3. Management's Responsibility for Shariah Compliance

Management is responsible to ensure that the financial arrangements, contracts, and transactions, having Shariah implications, entered into by the Fund with its unit holders, other financial institutions and stakeholders and related policies and procedures are, in substance and legal form, in compliance with the requirements of Shariah rules and principles. The management is also responsible for design, implementation and maintenance of appropriate internal control procedures with respect to such compliance and maintenance of relevant accounting records.

4. Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Chartered Accountants issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.



ہذا رپورٹ کی تصدیق ستمبر 2025
میں کی گئی ہے۔
www.yousufadil.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Unit Holders of ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund (the Fund)**, which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2025, the income statement, the statement of movement in unit holders' fund and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, 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, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended 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 these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were 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 these matters.

Following is the key audit matter:

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Valuation of investments</p> <p>As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the investments held at fair value through profit or loss aggregated to Rs. 559 million as at June 30, 2025.</p> <p>The Fund's investments mainly include GOP Ijarah and Corporate sukuk certificates at year end therefore there is a risk that appropriate prices may not be used to determine fair value of the investments.</p> <p>The valuation of investments for the determination of NAV of the fund as at June 30, 2025 was considered a high risk area and therefore we considered this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>In order to address the matter, we performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of the Fund's process over acquisition, disposals and periodic valuation of the investment portfolio and evaluated / tested controls in those areas for the purpose of the audit; • Assessed the valuation process / methodologies being followed by the fund and checked whether the investments are carried as per the valuation 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



Chartered Accountant (Firm) (Member)

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	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 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.

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- 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.


Chartered Accountants

Lahore

Dated: September 29, 2025

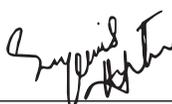
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**ABL ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 ----- Rupees in '000 -----
Assets			
Bank balances	4	128,305	553,754
Investments	5	482,569	1,308,495
Deposits and other receivable	6	15,861	15,861
Advance and profit receivable	7	70,382	90,744
Total assets		697,117	1,968,854
Liabilities			
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	8	202	373
Payable to the Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee	9	69	142
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	10	64	153
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	11	1,655	2,983
Total liabilities		1,990	3,651
NET ASSETS		695,127	1,965,203
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		695,127	1,965,203
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	12		
Number of units			
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE		69,807,051	197,358,444
-----Rupees-----			
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT		9.9578	9.9575

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 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 ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2024 ----- Rupees in '000 -----
Income			
Profit earned	13	149,672	422,783
Capital gain / (loss) on sale of investments - net		5,402	(786)
Unrealised appreciation / (diminution) on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	5.4	16,242	(972)
		<u>21,644</u>	<u>(1,758)</u>
Total income		<u>171,316</u>	<u>421,025</u>
Expenses			
Remuneration of ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	8.1	2,205	4,187
Punjab Sales Tax on remuneration of the Management Company	8.2	353	670
Remuneration of Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee		959	1,611
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee		143	209
Monthly fees to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan		1,047	1,989
Securities transaction costs		182	534
Auditors' remuneration	14	1,044	660
Legal and professional charges		325	435
Annual listing fee		31	31
Shariah advisory fee .		528	518
Printing charges		70	155
Settlement and bank charges		500	494
Provision for advance tax		3,101	-
Provision against non-performing debt securities	5.3	76,824	-
Total operating expenses		<u>87,312</u>	<u>11,493</u>
Net income for the year before taxation		<u>84,004</u>	<u>409,532</u>
Taxation	16	-	-
Net income for the year after taxation		<u>84,004</u>	<u>409,532</u>
Earnings per unit	17		
Allocation of net income for the year			
Net income for the year after taxation		84,004	409,532
Income already paid on units redeemed		(82,225)	(400,810)
		<u>1,779</u>	<u>8,722</u>
Accounting income available for distribution			
- Relating to capital gains		21,644	-
- Excluding capital gains		(19,865)	8,722
		<u>1,779</u>	<u>8,722</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

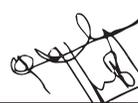
For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer



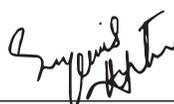
Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

**ABL ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	2025	2024
Note	Rupees in '000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year before taxation	84,004	409,532
Adjustments for:		
Profit earned	(16,988)	(90,596)
Income from GoP Ijara sukuk certificates	(132,684)	(332,187)
Loss on Sale of Investment-Net	-	786
Net unrealised (appreciation) / diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	(16,242)	972
	(165,914)	(421,025)
(Increase) / decrease in assets		
Deposits and other receivable	-	(25,191)
Advances	3,101	-
	3,101	(25,191)
Decrease in liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	(171)	(454)
Payable to the Digital Custodian Company Limited- Trustee	(73)	(38)
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	(89)	(390)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(1,328)	1,078
	(1,661)	196
	(80,470)	(36,488)
Profit received	166,933	478,087
Net amount received on sale and purchase of investments	842,168	802,323
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	928,631	1,243,922
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend paid	(38,231)	(10,786)
Net receipts from issuance of units	802,912	4,017,397
Net payments against redemption of units	(2,118,761)	(4,970,039)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,354,080)	(963,428)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(425,449)	280,494
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	553,754	273,260
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	128,305	553,754

The annexed notes from 1 to 30 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 ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1 ABL Islamic Asset Allocation Fund (the Fund) is an open ended mutual fund constituted under a Trust Deed entered into on October 04, 2017 between ABL Asset Management Company Limited as the Management Company and Digital Custodian Company Limited (DCCL) as the Trustee. The offering document of the Fund has been revised through the First, Second, Third and Forth Supplements dated May 5, 2020, June 25, 2021, December 7, 2021, and January 28, 2025 respectively with the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) authorized constitution of the Trust Deed vide letter no. SCD/AMCW/ABLIAAF/26/2017 dated July 25, 2017 in accordance with the requirements of the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008. Moreover, the Fund has been registered as a Trust under the Punjab Trust Act and has been issued a Trust Registration Certificate.
- 1.2 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).
- 1.3 The Fund has been categorized as a 'Shariah Compliant Asset Allocation Scheme' by the Board of Directors of the Management Company pursuant to the provisions contained in Circular 7 of 2009 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The units of the Fund are offered to the public for subscription on a continuous basis and are transferable and redeemable by surrendering them to the Fund.
- 1.4 The objective of the Fund is to earn a potentially high return through asset allocation between shariah compliant equity instruments, shariah compliant instruments, shariah compliant money market instruments and any other Shariah compliant instrument as permitted by the SECP and shariah advisor.
- 1.5 The title to the assets of the Fund are held in the name of Digital Custodian Company Limited as the Trustee of the Fund.
- 1.6 The Management Company has been assigned a quality rating of 'AM1' by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) dated October 25, 2024 ('AM1' dated October 26, 2023). The rating reflects the Company's experienced management team, structured investment process and sound quality of systems and processes.

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:

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

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

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

The following amendments are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025. 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 IFRS 16 'Leases' -Clarification on how seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current along with Non-current liabilities with Convenants

Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and 'IFRS 7 'Financial instruments disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements

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

The following standards 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.

	Effective from Accounting period
Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Clarification on how entity accounts when there is long term lack of Exchangeability	January 01, 2025
IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)	January 01, 2026
IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures	July 01, 2025
Amendments IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments disclosures' - 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 IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments disclosures' - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 01, 2026

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 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires the management to exercise judgment in the application of the Fund's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors, including expectation of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying value of assets and liabilities. These estimates and 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 the current and future years.

The estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on these financial statements of the Fund relate to classification and valuation of financial assets (notes 3.2 and 5).

2.5 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except that investments have been carried at 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 condensed interim financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee, which is the Fund's functional and presentation

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies, related judgements, estimates and related assumptions adopted for the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.2 Financial assets

3.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

3.2.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

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)"
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

based on the business model of the entity.

However, IFRS 9 also provides an option whereby securities managed as a portfolio or group of assets and whose performance is measured on a fair value basis, to be recognised at FVPL. The 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.

Equity instruments

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

All equity investments are required to be measured in the 'Statement of Assets and Liabilities' at fair value, with gains and losses recognised in the Income Statement, except where an irrevocable election has been made at the time of initial recognition to measure the investments at FVOCI. The management considers its investment in equity securities being managed as a group of assets hence has classified as FVPL. Accordingly, the irrevocable option has not been considered.

The dividend income for equity securities classified under FVOCI are to be recognised in the Income Statement. However, any surplus / (deficit) arising as a result of subsequent movement in the fair value of equity securities classified as FVOCI is to be recognised in other comprehensive income and is not recycled to the Income Statement on derecognition.

3.2.3 Impairment

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

3.2.4 Impairment loss on debt securities

Provision for non-performing debt securities is made on the basis of time-based criteria as prescribed by the SECP and based on 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

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. The provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors has also been placed on the Management Company's website as required under the SECP's Circular.

3.2.5 Regular way contracts

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases / sales of assets require delivery of securities within two days from the transaction date as per the stock exchange regulations.

3.2.6 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 the risks and rewards of ownership. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets is taken to the Income Statement.

3.3 Financial liabilities

3.3.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

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

3.3.2 Derecognition

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

3.4 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

3.5 Provisions

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

3.6 Net asset value per unit

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

3.7 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 / distributors.

Units redeemed are recorded at the redemption price applicable to units for which the Management Company / distributors receive 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.

3.8 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 year also includes portion of income already paid on units redeemed during the year.

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

3.9 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 asset 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 is refunded on units in the same proportion as dividend bears to accounting income available for distribution.

3.10 Revenue recognition

- 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.
- Income from investments in sukuks is recognised on an accrual basis using effective interest method.
- Profit on bank balances is recognised on an accrual basis.
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

3.11 Expenses

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

3.12 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.

3.13 Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for in Pakistan 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 year end exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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 per unit

Earnings per unit is calculated by dividing the net income of the year after taxation of the Fund by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year. The determination of earning per unit is not practicable as disclosed in note 17.

	Note	2025 Rupees in '000	2024 Rupees in '000
4 BANK BALANCES			
Balances with banks in savings accounts	4.1	128,305	553,754
4.1 This includes balance of Rs 127.483 million (2024: 3.699 million) maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party) that carries profit at 5.00% (2024: 15.00%) per annum. Other saving accounts of the Fund carry profit rates ranging from 0.10% to 8.27% (2024: 19.00% to 21.00%) per annum.			
5 INVESTMENTS			
At fair value through profit or loss			
GOP Ijarah sukuk certificates	5.1	164,428	378,739
Corporate sukuk certificates	5.2	394,965	929,756
		559,393	1,308,495
Provision against non-performing debt securities	5.3	(75,824)	-
		482,569	1,308,495

5.1 GoP Ijarah Sukuks

Name of the security	Profit payments	Maturity date	Profit rate	Number of certificates		Sales / maturity during the period	As at June 30, 2025	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	Market value as at June 30, 2025	Unrealised appreciation / (diminution)	Percentage in relation to	
				Purchases during the period	As at July 1, 2024						Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investment
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 18 - VRR	Semi-annually	April 30, 2025	Weighted average 6 months T-Bills	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 04 - FRR	Semi-annually	July 29, 2025	8.37%	250	250	-	21,608	24,920	3,312	3,312	3.58%	4.45%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 21 - VRR	Semi-annually	July 29, 2025	Weighted average 6 months T-Bills	250	250	-	24,990	25,003	13	13	3.60%	4.47%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 12 - FRR	Semi-annually	April 27, 2027	12.49%	80	80	-	7,086	8,201	1,114	1,114	1.18%	1.47%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 11 - FRR	Semi-annually	December 15, 2026	11.40%	625	625	-	54,738	63,269	8,531	8,531	9.10%	11.31%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 40 - VRR	Semi-annually	December 4, 2024	20.33%	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
GoP Ijarah Sukuk Certificates - 33 - FRR	Semi-annually	December 4, 2026	16.19%	2,400	2,400	2,000	40,044	43,036	2,992	2,992	6.19%	7.69%
Total as at June 30, 2025							148,465	164,428	15,962	15,962	23.65%	29.39%
Total as at June 30, 2024							380,267	378,739	(1,528)			

5.2 Sukuk certificates

Name of the security	Profit payments / principal redemptions	Maturity date	Profit rate	As at July 1, 2024	Purchases during the year	Sales / redemptions during the year	As at June 30, 2025	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	Market value as at June 30, 2025	Unrealised appreciation / (diminution)	Percentage in relation to	
											Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investment
(Rupees in '000)												
COMMERCIAL BANKS												
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited Tier - I (A, PACRA) (Face value of 5,000 per	Monthly	December 28, 2030	1 month KIBOR plus 2.50%	10,000	-	-	10,000	50,000	50,000	-	7.19%	8.94%
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited (A, VIS, traded) (Face value of 1,000,000 per	Semi-annually / At maturity	August 22, 2024	6 months KIBOR plus 0.75%	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited (A, VIS, traded) (Face value of 1,000,000 per	Semi-annually / At maturity	December 22, 2031	6 months KIBOR plus 1.50%	10	-	-	10	10,030	10,075	45	1.45%	1.80%
POWER GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION												
K-Electric Limited (AA+, VIS, non-traded) (Face value of 1,000,000 per certificate)	Quarterly / Quarterly commencing from February 23, 2025	November 23, 2029	3 months KIBOR plus 1.70%	600	-	200	400	36,316	36,810	494	5.30%	6.58%
K-Electric Limited Sukuk V (AA+, VIS, traded) (Face value of 2,750 per	Quarterly	August 3, 2027	3 months KIBOR plus 1.70%	13,873	-	-	13,873	32,003	31,668	(335)	4.56%	5.66%
Pakistan Energy Sukuk II (Face value of 5,000 per	Semi-annually	May 20, 2030	6 months KIBOR plus 0.60%	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
CHEMICAL												
Ghant Chemical Industries Ltd. (A, PACRA, traded) (Face value of 100,000 per certificate)	Quarterly	January 16, 2030	3 months KIBOR plus 1.25%	1,200	-	-	1,200	120,000	120,303	303	17.31%	21.51%
ENGINEERING												
Cresect Steel and Allied Products Limited (A, VIS, traded) (Face value of 33,333 per certificate)	Semi-annually	October 11, 2025	6 months KIBOR plus 2.00%	1,100	-	-	1,100	18,533	18,305	(228)	2.63%	3.27%
MISCELLANEOUS												
Pakistan Services Limited (Face value of 639,018 per certificate)	Semi-annually	June 30, 2027	6 months KIBOR plus 1.00%	200	-	-	200	127,804	127,804	-	18.39%	22.85%
Total as at June 30, 2025								394,686	394,965	279	56.82%	70.61%
Total as at June 30, 2024								929,200	929,756	556		

5.3 Non Performing Debt

The Fund holds investment in Corporate Sukuk of Pakistan Services Limited which was classified as non-performing on March 31, 2024, in line with the requirements of SECP Circular 33 of 2012, the Fund has recognized provision of Rs. 76 million being 60% against the outstanding exposure as at June 30, 2025, corresponding to 456 days past due classification. The remaining carrying value is disclosed net of such provision.

		2025	2024
		----- Rupees in '000 -----	
5.4	Unrealised diminution / appreciation on re-measurement of investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Note	
	Market value of investments	5.1 & 5.2	559,393
	Less: Carrying value of investments	5.1 & 5.2	1,308,495
			<u>543,151</u>
			<u>16,242</u>
			<u>(972)</u>

6	DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLE	Note	
	Security deposit with :		
	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100
	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		2,500
	Others	6.1	13,261
			<u>15,861</u>
			<u>15,861</u>

6.1 This represents margin deposits placed with the National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL) in respect of leveraged or risk-sensitive transactions executed through NCCPL. NCCPL retains 10% to 15% of the total investment amount until the position is squared off or the related financing is settled. These margins are maintained primarily for risk mitigation and default protection purposes.

7	ADVANCE AND PROFIT RECEIVABLE	Note	
	Profit receivable on:		
	Bank balances		528
	GoP and Corporate sukuk certificates		6,725
			<u>-</u>
			<u>528</u>
			<u>26,318</u>
	Advance tax	7.1	64,426
	Provision	7.2	(3,101)
			<u>61,325</u>
			<u>64,426</u>
			<u>61,853</u>
			<u>90,744</u>

7.1 As per clause 47(B) of part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, payments made to collective investment schemes (CISs) are exempt from withholding tax under section 151 and 150. However, during the period ended September 30, 2018, withholding tax on dividend and profit on bank deposits to the Fund was deducted by various withholding agents based on the interpretation issued by FBR vide letter C. no. 1(43) DG (WHT)/2008-VOL.II-66417-R dated May 12, 2015 which requires every withholding agent to withhold income tax at applicable rates in case a valid exemption certificate under section 159(1) issued by the concerned Commissioner of Inland Revenue (CIR) is not produced before him by the withholder. The tax withheld on profit on savings accounts, dividends and debt securities amounts to Rs. 64.426 million (2024: Rs. 64.426 million).

For this purpose, the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) on behalf of various mutual funds (including the Funds being managed by the Management Company) had filed a petition in the Honourable Sindh High Court (SHC) challenging the above mentioned interpretation of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) which was decided by the SHC in favour of FBR. On January 28, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Management Company passed a resolution by circulation, authorising all CISs to file an appeal in the Honourable Supreme Court through their Trustees, to direct all persons being withholding agents, including share registrars and banks to observe the provisions of clause 47B of Part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 without imposing any conditions at the time of making any payment to the CISs being managed by the Management Company. Accordingly, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan by the Funds together with other CISs (managed by the Management Company and other Asset Management Companies) whereby the Supreme Court granted the petitioners leave to appeal from the initial judgement of the SHC. Pending resolution of the matter, the amount of withholding tax deducted on profit received by the Fund on bank deposits and dividend income has been shown as other receivable as at June 30, 2018 as, in the opinion of the management, the amount of tax deducted at source will be refunded.

7.2 During the current year, the management, on a prudent basis, has recorded a provision amounting to Rs. 3.101 million against the aforesaid advance tax refundable.

8	PAYABLE TO ABL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED - MANAGEMENT COMPANY - RELATED PARTY	Note	
	Management fee payable	8.1	133
	Punjab Sales Tax payable on remuneration of the Management Company	8.2	322
	Other payable		21
			<u>48</u>
			<u>202</u>
			<u>373</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 total expense ratio limit. Keeping in view the maximum allowable threshold, the Management Company has charged its remuneration at the rate of 0.2% (2024: 0.2%) of the average annual net assets of the Fund during the period. The remuneration is payable to the Management Company monthly in arrears.

- 8.1.1 During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), through S.R.O. 600(I)/2025 dated April 10, 2025, introduced explicit caps on management fees chargeable to collective investment schemes, replacing the earlier TER-based framework. Under the revised regime, the applicable cap is determined based on the category of scheme, with hybrid schemes required to apply a weighted average approach considering the allocation of net assets in respective categories. Since this Fund qualifies as a hybrid scheme with investments in GOP Ijarah Sukuk, corporate sukuk, and profit on savings accounts, the relevant cap would primarily correspond to that of an Income Scheme (1.50% per annum of average daily net assets). These caps are effective from July 1, 2025; accordingly, as at June 30, 2025, the Fund was not subject to the prescribed management fee cap.
- 8.2 During the year, an amount of Rs. 0.353 million (June 30, 2024: Rs 0.670 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% (June 30, 2024: 16%).

9	PAYABLE TO DIGITAL CUSTODIAN COMPANY LIMITED - TRUSTEE - RELATED PARTY	Note	2025	2024
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
	Trustee fee payable	9.1	60	125
	Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee fee	9.2	9	17
			<u>69</u>	<u>142</u>

- 9.1 The Trustee is entitled to monthly remuneration for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the trust deed.

On net assets:	Fee
- up to Rs 1,000 million	0.09% per annum of net assets.
- exceeding Rs.1,000 million	Rs 0.9 million plus 0.065% per annum of net assets exceeding Rs 1,000 million.

- 9.2 During the year, an amount of Rs 0.143 million (June 30, 2024: Rs 0.209 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% (2024: 13%).

10	PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN	Note	2025	2024
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
	Fee payable	10.1	64	153

- 10.1 In accordance with the SRO issued by the SECP 592(I)/2023 dated May 17, 2023, a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) is required to pay non-refundable fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) at the rate of 0.095% (2024: 0.095%) per annum of the daily net assets of the Fund. Furthermore, the Fund is required to pay SECP fee within fifteen days of the close of every calendar month.

11	ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	Note	2025	2024
			----- Rupees in '000 -----	
	Auditors' remuneration payable		813	457
	Printing charges payable		-	101
	Brokerage payable		60	104
	Shariah advisor fee payable		39	43
	Withholding tax payable		743	2,264
	Capital gain tax payable		-	14
			<u>1,655</u>	<u>2,983</u>

12 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no other contingencies and commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

13 PROFIT EARNED

Profit earned on savings account	16,988	90,596
Income from GoP and corporate sukuk certificates	132,684	332,187
	<u>149,672</u>	<u>422,783</u>

14 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Annual audit fee	380	345
Half yearly review of condensed interim financial statements	253	230
Shariah audit fee	50	-
Certification fee	225	-
Out of pocket expenses	91	57
	<u>998</u>	<u>632</u>
Sale tax	45	28
	<u>1,044</u>	<u>660</u>

15 TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The annualised total expense ratio (TER) of the Fund based on the current period is 0.95% (2024: 0.55%) which includes 0.14% (2024: 0.14%) representing Government Levy and the SECP Fee. The prescribed limit for the ratio is 4.5% (2024: 4.5%) (excluding government levies) under the NBFC Regulations for a collective investment scheme categorised as a "Shariah compliant Islamic Asset Allocation" scheme.

16 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 year derived from sources other than capital gains as reduced by such expenses as are chargeable thereon to the unit holders. Since the management intends to distribute the required minimum percentage of income earned by the Fund for the year ending June 30, 2025 to the unit holders in the manner as explained above, no provision for taxation has been made in these condensed interim 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.

17 EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER UNIT

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.

18 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES / CONNECTED PERSONS

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

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

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

18.4 Remuneration to the Trustee of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

18.5 Accounting and operational charges and selling and marketing charges are charged to the Fund by the Management Company subject to the maximum prescribed Total Expense Ratio.

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

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company*		
Remuneration charged	2,205	4,187
Punjab Sales Tax on remuneration of the Management Company	353	670
Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration of the Trustee	959	1,611
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee	143	209
Allied Bank Limited		
Profit on saving account	18	2,042
Bank charges	-	3
Profit receivable	-	-
Pak Qatar Investment Account		
Issue of 0,000 (2024: 98,920,584) units	-	1,089,912
Redemption of 0,000 (2024: 128,656,148) units	-	1,397,024
Pak Qatar Individual Family Participant Investment Fund		
Issue of 56,386,695 (2024: 300,176,948) units	594,000	3,255,177
Redemption of 150,348,071 (2024: 326,860,902) units	1,568,530	3,568,562

18.7 Detail of balances with related parties / connected persons as at period / year end:

	2025	2024
	(Rupees in '000)	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company*		
Remuneration payable	133	322
Punjab sales tax on remuneration	21	51
Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration payable	60	125
Sindh sales tax on remuneration	9	17
Allied Bank Limited		
Bank balances held	127,483	3,699
Profit receivable	435	-
Pak Qatar Investment Account		
Outstanding Nil (June 30, 2024: 41,102,685) units	-	409,280
Pak Qatar Individual Family Participant Investment Fund		
Outstanding 59,662,021 (June 30, 2024: 150,348,071) units	594,102	1,497,091

19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	2025		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	Rupees in '000		
Financial assets			
Bank balances	128,305	-	128,305
Investments	-	482,569	482,569
Deposits and other receivable	15,861	-	15,861
Profit receivable	9,057	-	9,057
	<u>153,223</u>	<u>482,569</u>	<u>635,792</u>

	2025	
	At amortised cost	Total
	Rupees in '000	
Financial liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	202	202
Payable to the Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee	69	69
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	912	912
	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,183</u>

	2024		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	Rupees in '000		
Financial assets			
Bank balances	553,754	-	553,754
Investments	-	1,308,495	1,308,495
Deposits and other receivable	15,861	-	15,861
Profit receivable	26,318	-	26,318
	<u>595,933</u>	<u>1,308,495</u>	<u>1,904,428</u>

	2024	
	At amortised cost	Total
	Rupees in '000	
Financial liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	373	373
Payable to the Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee	142	142
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	705	705
	<u>1,220</u>	<u>1,220</u>

20 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

20.1 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: yield / interest rate risk, currency risk, and price risk.

(i) Yield / interest rate risk

Yield / interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As of June 30, 2025, the Fund is exposed to such risk on accrued markup on bank deposits and sukuk certificates and its accrued markup. 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

Presently, the Fund holds balances with banks which expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. In case of 100 basis points increase / decrease in applicable rates on the last repricing date with all other variables held constant, the net income / loss for the year and net assets of the Fund would have been higher / lower by Rs. 1.394 million (2024: Rs. 3.237 million).

b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at June 30, 2025, the Fund holds GOP Ijarah sukuk certificates which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' exposing the Fund to fair value interest rate risk. In case of 100 basis points increase / decrease in rates announced by the Financial Markets Association of Pakistan with all other variables held constant, the net income / loss for the year and net assets of the Fund would have been lower / higher by Rs 5.483 million (2024: Rs 20.214 million).

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

The Funds's interest rate sensitivity related to financial assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2025 can be determined as follows:

	2025					
	Effective profit rate (%)	Exposed to yield / profit rate risk			Not exposed to yield / interest 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	0.1%-8.27%	128,305	-	-	-	128,305
Investments	3.66% - 17.82%	49,923	18,305	491,165	-	559,393
Security deposits		-	-	-	15,861	15,861
profit receivable		-	-	-	9,057	9,057
		178,228	18,305	491,165	24,918	712,616
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	202	202
Payable to Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee		-	-	-	69	69
Payable against redemption of units		-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	912	912
		-	-	-	1,183	1,183
On-balance sheet gap		178,228	18,305	491,165	23,735	711,433
Total interest rate sensitivity gap		178,228	18,305	491,165		
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		178,228	196,532	687,698		

2024					
Effective profit rate (%)	Exposed to yield / profit rate risk			Not exposed to yield / interest 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	9.25% - 19.00%	553,754	-	-	553,754
Investments	7.53% - 23.91%	84,977	132,771	-	1,308,493
Deposits and other receivable		-	-	15,861	15,861
Profit receivable		-	-	26,318	26,318
		638,731	132,771	42,179	1,904,426
Financial liabilities					
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		-	-	373	373
Payable to Digital Custodian Company - Trustee		-	-	142	142
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	705	705
		-	-	1,220	1,220
On-balance sheet gap		638,731	132,771	40,959	1,903,206
Total profit rate sensitivity gap		638,731	132,771	1,090,745	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap		638,731	771,502	1,862,247	

(ii) Currency risk

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

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity instruments decreases as a result of changes in the level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The Fund does not have any investment in equity securities as of June 30, 2024.

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 settlement of equity securities and 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 fifteen percent 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 year.

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

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Fund's financial instruments. The analysis into relevant maturity groupings is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity dates. However, liabilities that are payable on demand have been included in the maturity grouping of one month:

-2025-						
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						
Bank balances	128,305	-	-	-	-	128,305
Investments	-	49,923	18,305	491,165	-	559,393
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	15,861	15,861
Dividend and profit receivable	9,057	-	-	-	-	9,057
	137,362	49,923	18,305	491,165	15,861	712,616
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Limited - Management Company	202	-	-	-	-	202
Payable to Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee	69	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	912	-	-	-	-	912
	1,183	-	-	-	-	1,114
Net financial assets	136,179	49,923	18,305	491,165	15,861	711,502

-2024-						
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						
Bank balances	553,754	-	-	-	-	553,754
Investments	-	59,892	30,053	577,565	640,983	1,308,493
Deposits and other receivable	-	-	-	-	15,861	15,861
Advance and profit receivable	26,318	-	-	-	-	26,318
	580,072	59,892	30,053	577,565	640,983	1,904,426
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Limited - Management Company	373	-	-	-	-	373
Payable to Digital Custodian Company Limited - Trustee	142	-	-	-	-	142
Payable against redemption of units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	248	457	-	-	-	705
	763	457	-	-	-	1,220
Net financial assets	579,309	59,435	30,053	577,565	640,983	1,903,206

20.3 Credit risk

20.3.1 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:

	2025		2024	
	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure to credit risk
Rupees in '000				
Bank balances	128,305	128,305	553,754	553,754
Investments	482,569	394,965	1,308,495	929,756
Security deposits	15,861	15,861	15,861	15,861
Profit receivable	9,057	9,057	26,318	26,318
	635,792	548,188	1,904,428	1,525,689

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement as at June 30, 2025 is the carrying amount of the financial assets. Investment in government securities and profit accrued thereon, however, is not exposed to credit risk and have been excluded from the above analysis as investment in government securities are guaranteed by the Government of Pakistan.

20.3.2 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 its placements in banks its mark-up accrued and sukuk certificates thereon. The credit rating profile of balances with banks is as follows:

Banks	Rating Agency	Rating (Short term)/(Long term)	2025	2024
			% of financial assets exposed to credit risk	
Rating				
Bank balances				
Allied Bank Limited	AAA	PACRA	99.36%	0.67%
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	AA-	PACRA	0.05%	1.38%
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	AA	VIS	0.01%	0.02%
Bank Al Habib Limited	AAA	PACRA	0.01%	0.00%
MCB Bank Limited	AAA	PACRA	0.06%	0.01%
Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited	AAA	VIS	0.02%	0.12%
Bank of Khyber Limited	A+	PACRA	0.49%	97.80%
Sukuk certificates				
AAA			0%	5.58%
AA+			9.85%	21.03%
AA			0.00%	0.00%
AA-			0.00%	16.68%
A			37.14%	5.52%
A-			9.83%	0.00%
			156.82%	148.81%

20.3.3 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.

21 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.

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 June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Fund held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

As at June 30, 2025			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(Rupees in '000)			

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'

GOP Ijarah sukuk certificates	-	164,428	-	164,428
Corporate sukuk certificates	-	394,965	-	394,965
	-	559,393	-	559,393

As at June 30, 2024			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(Rupees in '000)			

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'

GOP Ijarah sukuk certificates	-	378,739	-	378,739
Corporate sukuk certificates	-	929,756	-	929,756
	-	1,308,495	-	1,308,495

21.1 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 year.

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

Item	Valuation technique
GoP Ijarah sukuk	The fair value of GoP Ijarah sukuk listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange has been determined through closing rates quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange. Whereas, the fair value of other GoP Ijarah sukuk are derived using PKISRV rates as at the reporting date. The PKISRV rates are announced daily by MUFAP through Reuters. The rates announced are simple average of quotes received from eight different pre-defined / approved dealers / brokers.
Corporate sukuk certificates	The valuation of Corporate sukuk certificates has been determined from MUFAP debt valuation sheet as at the reporting date. The closing rates are announced by MUFAP daily on its website.

22 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 on 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.

23 UNIT HOLDING PATTERN OF THE FUND

Category	2025			2024		
	Number of unit holders	Investment amount (Rupees in '000)	Percentage of total	Number of unit holders	Investment amount (Rupees in '000)	Percentage of total
Individuals	75	31,534	4.54%	69	56,378	2.87%
Associated companies / Directors	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Insurance companies	1	65,011	9.35%	1	409,280	20.83%
Retirement Funds	3	598,575	86.11%	3	1,499,538	76.30%
Public limited companies	1	5	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Others	-	-	0.00%	2	5	0.00%
	81	695,125	100%	76	1,965,201	100.00%

24 LIST OF TOP TEN BROKERS BY PERCENTAGE OF COMMISSION PAID

2025		2024	
Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid	Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid
Next Capital Ltd.	95.11%	Next Capital Limited	96.42%
Continental Exchange (Pvt) Ltd.	4.89%	Continental Exchange (Pvt) Ltd.	3.16%
		C & M Management (Pvt) Ltd.	0.42%

25 DETAILS OF MEMBERS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Details of the members of the investment committee of the Fund are as follows:

Name	Designation	Qualification	Overall experience
Naveed Nasim	CEO	MBA & CFA Level II Passed	26
Saqib Matin, FCA	CFO & CS	F.C.A, FPA	26
Fahad Aziz	Chief Investment Officer	BCS (Hons)	19
Muhammad Wamiq Sakrani	Head of Fixed Income	MBA	15
Muhammad Abdul Hayee, CI	Head of Equity	MBA Executive & CFA Charterholder	17
Wajeeh Haider	Acting Head of Risk	Master (Finance) & CFA Level III Candidate	13
Muhammad Sajid Ali, CFA	Fund Manager	BBA (Hons) & CFA Level - III	5

26 NAME AND QUALIFICATION OF THE FUND MANAGER

Name	Designation	Qualification	Other Funds managed by the Fund Manager
Muhammad Wamiq Sakrani	Head of Fixed Income	MBA	ABL Cash Fund, ABL Government Securities Fund, ABL Income Fund, ABL Money Market Fund and ABL Islamic Income Fund

27 MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The 80th, 81st, 82nd and 83rd Board of Directors meetings were held on August 29, 2024, October 15, 2024, February 20, 2025 and April 29, 2025, 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	
Directors					
1	Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed	4	3	1	83rd
2	Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	4	4		
3	Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	4	4		
4	Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	4	4		
5	Kamran Nishat	4	4		
6	Mr. Aziz Razaq Gill	4	4		
7	Ms. Saira Shahid Hussain	4	4		
8	Naveed Nasim	4	4		
Other persons					
8	Saqib Matin*	4	4	-	-

* Mr. Saqib Matin attended the meetings as Company Secretary.

28 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been re-classified and re-arranged in these financial statements, wherever necessary to facilitate comparison and to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. No significant rearrangements or reclassifications have been made in these financial statements during the current year.

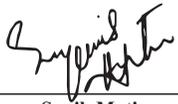
29 GENERAL

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

30 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

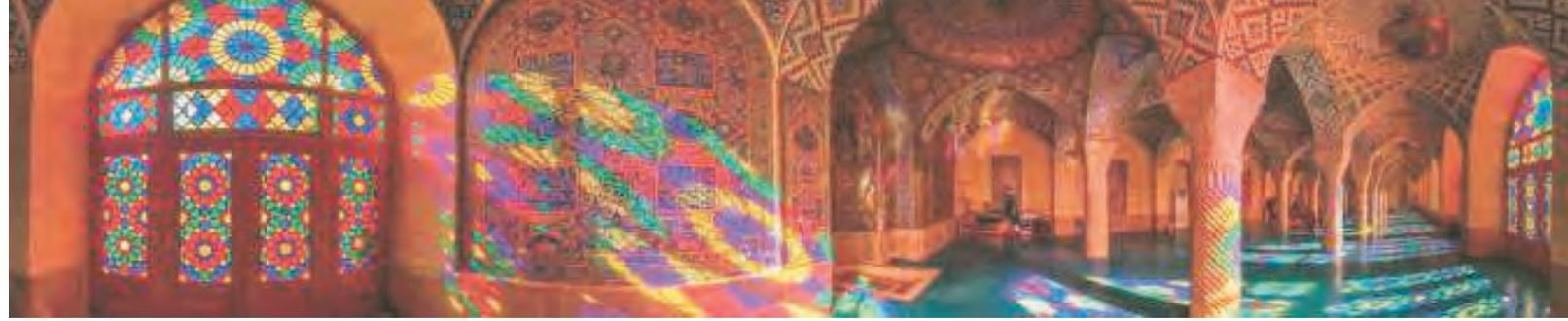
These financial statements were authorised for issue on August 27, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)


Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer


Naveed Nasim
Chief Executive Officer


Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director



DISCLOSURE OF PROXY VOTING

The Board of Directors of ABL Asset Management Company Limited (the Management Company of the fund) have overall responsibility for the implementation of Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures which is available on Management Company's website (www.ablamc.com). During the financial year, the Management Company on behalf of the Fund did not participate in 0 shareholders' meeting. Moreover, details of summarized proxies voted are as follows:

	Resolutions	For	Against	Abstain	Reason for Abstaining
Number	-	-	-	-	-
(%ages)	-	-	-	-	-

گر چکی ہے۔ کنزرویٹو پرائس انڈیکس (سی پی آئی) نے مئی 2024 میں 30 ماہ کی کم ترین سطح 11.8% YoY پر گراؤٹ کا مشاہدہ کیا۔ CPI میں اس نمایاں کمی کے ساتھ، حقیقی سود کی شرحیں پہلے ہی مثبت ہو چکی ہیں اور مارکیٹ کے شرکاء مستقبل قریب میں شرح میں مزید کمی کی توقع رکھتے ہیں۔

ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ نئی حکومت آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ ایک طویل المدتی انتظامات پر بات چیت کرنے میں کامیاب ہو جائے گی جس سے روپے کو مزید استحکام ملے گا اور یورو بانڈ مارکیٹ کھلے گی اور دیگر کثیر جہتی اینجنسیوں جیسے ورلڈ بینک، اے ڈی بی، آئی ایس ڈی بی وغیرہ سے فنڈنگ حاصل ہوگی۔

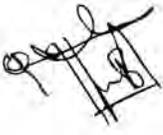
اسلامی فنڈز کے لیے ہم حکومتی اجارہ سکوک میں ایکسپوزر بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ تاہم، اتار چڑھاؤ کو کم کرنے کے لیے پورٹ فولیوز میں کارپوریٹ شارٹ ٹرم اور میڈیم ٹرم سکوک کو کم کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ایک محتاط طرز عمل کے بعد، کارپوریٹ سکوک میں ہمارے قرضے زیادہ تر مختصر مدت کے اور اچھے کریڈٹ ریٹ والے آلات میں ہوتے ہیں۔

اعتراف

منجمنٹ کمپنی کا بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کا ان کی گرفتار حمایت، مدد اور رہنمائی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ منجمنٹ کمپنی کے ملازم اور ٹرسٹی کا ان کی لگن اور محنت کے لیے اور یونٹ ہولڈرز کا، منجمنٹ 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، 27 اگست، 2025

• 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
i. جناب ایزد رزاق گل	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	2
ii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	2
iii. جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او	2

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

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت
i. جناب محمد وسیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	3
ii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	3
iii. جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	3
iv. محترمہ سائرہ شاہد حسین	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	3
v. جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او	3

آڈیٹر

موجودہ آڈیٹر میسرز یوسف عادل (چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس)، ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں اور اہل ہیں، 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے خود کو پیش کر رہے ہیں۔

مینجمنٹ کمیٹی کی کوالٹی کی درجہ بندی

26 اکتوبر 2023 کو: پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ (PACRA) نے ABL ایسیٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی (ABL AMC) کی مینجمنٹ کوالٹی ریٹنگ (MQR) کو 'AM-One' (AM1) پر تفویض کر دیا ہے۔ تفویض کردہ درجہ بندی پر آؤٹ لک 'مستحکم' ہے۔

آؤٹ لک اور اسٹیٹس

جون 2024 میں، SBP کی مانیٹری پالیسی کمیٹی (MPC) نے تقریباً ایک سال تک جمود کو برقرار رکھنے کے بعد پالیسی کی شرح کو 150 بیس پوائنٹس سے 20.5 فیصد تک کم کرنے کا انتخاب کیا۔ مختصر مدت اور طویل مدتی آلات دونوں کی پیداوار پچھلے سال سے پہلے ہی نمایاں طور پر

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:

الف۔ مرد: چھ (6)

ب۔ خاتون: ایک (1)

بورڈ کی موجودہ تشکیل حسب ذیل ہے:

نام	زمرہ
شیخ مختار احمد	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز
جناب محمد نعیم مختار	
جناب محمد وسیم مختار	
جناب ایزد رزاق گل	
محترمہ سائرہ شاہد حسین	خاتون / نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹرز
جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	
جناب نوید نسیم	سی ای او

مالی سال 2024-25 کے دوران بورڈ کے چار اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور اس میں شرکت کی۔ میٹنگ کی تاریخوں کی تفصیلات اور NBFC ریگولیشنز، 2008 کے تحت ضرورت کے مطابق شرکت کرنے والے ڈائریکٹرز کو مالیاتی گوشواروں میں نوٹس میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ بورڈ کی کمیٹی آڈٹ کمیٹی، ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی، رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی اور اسٹریٹجک پلاننگ اینڈ مانیٹرنگ کمیٹی پر مشتمل ہے۔ مندرجہ ذیل تفصیلات کے مطابق ان میٹنگ میں ڈائریکٹرز نے شرکت کی۔

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

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حیثیت	اجلاس میں شرکت
i. جناب کامران نشاط	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	6
ii. جناب محمد وسیم مختار	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	6
iii. جناب پرویز اقبال بٹ	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	6

کارپوریٹ گورننس

کمپنی کارپوریٹ گورننس، اخلاقیات، اور اچھے کاروباری طریقوں کے اعلیٰ ترین معیار کی پیروی پر پختہ یقین رکھتی ہے۔ کمپنی کا ضابطہ اخلاق تمام بورڈ ممبران، ملازمین اور کمپنی کی مختلف اسٹیک ہولڈرز، ایک دوسرے اور مجموعی طور پر معاشرے کے لیے ذمہ داریوں اور ذمہ داریوں کی وضاحت کرتا ہے۔ ضابطہ اخلاق کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب 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 سیکورٹیز 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، 2025 کو یونٹ ہولڈنگز کا پیٹرن مالیاتی گوشوارے کے نوٹ نمبر _____ میں دیا گیا ہے۔

خطرات اور تحفظات

مثبت نقطہ نظر کے باوجود، کئی خطرات توجہ کی ضمانت دیتے ہیں:

• بیرونی دباؤ:

جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگی، بشمول امریکہ-چین تجارتی تنازعات اور بھارت کے ساتھ علاقائی تنازعات، بیرونی قرضوں کی فراہمی کے ساتھ، غیر ملکی ذخائر کو دبا سکتے ہیں۔

گھریلو چیلنجز:

آمدنی کی کمزوری، گردشی قرضہ، اور صنعتی پیداوار کی رکاوٹیں ساختی رکاوٹیں ہیں۔ مالیاتی اصلاحات کے نفاذ میں وفاقی بجٹ FY26 کی کامیابی اہم ہوگی۔

پالیسی کی غیر یقینی صورتحال:

روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں طبقوں کے لیے مالیاتی مارکیٹ کا مالیاتی نقطہ نظر محتاط رجحانیت پر مبنی ہے، جو گرتی ہوئی افراط زر، ایک لچکدار بیرونی کھاتہ، اور مانیٹری پالیسی میں نرمی کے ذریعے کارفرما ہے۔ ہماری حکمت عملی لچک پر زور دیتی ہے، جس میں مختصر مدت کے آلات اور سلیکیٹیو سکوک مختص کرنے پر توجہ دی گئی ہے تاکہ لیکویڈیٹی کو برقرار رکھتے ہوئے پیداوار کو بہتر بنایا جاسکے۔ مدت کا فعال طور پر انتظام کر کے، ڈیپازٹ کے سازگار سودوں پر گفت و شنید کر کے، اور میکرو اکنامک اور جیو پالیٹیکل پیش رفت کی نگرانی کر کے، ہمارا مقصد ایک ابھرتے ہوئے معاشی منظر نامے میں خطرات کو کم کرتے ہوئے مستحکم منافع فراہم کرنا ہے۔ جیسا کہ ہم مالی سال 26 میں آگے بڑھ رہے ہیں، مستقل بیرونی مدد کے ساتھ ساتھ نظم و ضبط کی مالی اور مالیاتی پالیسیاں، پاکستان کے معاشی استحکام کو برقرار رکھنے اور سرمایہ کاری کے مزید مواقع کو کھولنے میں اہم ثابت ہوں گی۔

فنڈ کی کارکردگی

مالی سال 25 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے، ABL اسلامک ایسٹ ایلوکیشن فنڈ نے 10.92 فیصد کے بیٹج مارک ریٹرن کے مقابلے میں 5.82 فیصد کار ریٹرن پوسٹ کیا، جس نے بیٹج مارک سے 510 bps کم کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ سال کے آخر میں، فنڈ کے پاس سکوک میں 50.83 فیصد، حکومت کی طرف سے گارنٹی شدہ سیکیورٹیز میں 21.16 فیصد، اور اس کے اثاثوں کا 16.51 فیصد نقد تھا۔ 30 جون 2025 تک خالص اثاثے 695.13 ملین روپے تھے جبکہ 30 جون 2024 تک 1,965.2 ملین روپے تھے۔

بیرونی اکاؤنٹ نے چمک دکھائی ہے، مالی سال 25 میں کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ نے 2.1 بلین امریکی ڈالر کا مجموعی سرپلس پوسٹ کیا، جو کہ پچھلے سال کے 2.0 بلین امریکی ڈالر خسارے سے نمایاں بہتری ہے۔ مزدوروں کی ترسیلات زر جون 2025 تک بڑھ کر 38.3 بلین امریکی ڈالر (+26.4%) تک پہنچ گئیں، مستحکم شرح مبادلہ اور بڑھے ہوئے رسمی چینلز سے تقویت ملی۔ عالمی طلب کی رکاوٹوں کے باوجود برآمدات سالانہ 8.1 فیصد بڑھ کر 30.9 بلین امریکی ڈالر ہو گئیں، جب کہ ایس بی پی کے زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر جون 2025 تک بڑھ کر 14.51 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے، آئی ایم ایف کی ادائیگیوں کی تقسیم، موسمیاتی فنانسنگ، اور کثیر الجہتی رقوم بشمول متحدہ عرب امارات کی جانب سے 2 بلین امریکی ڈالر ڈپازٹ اور ورلڈ بینک فریم ورک سے 2 بلین امریکی ڈالر پارٹنر ڈپازٹ کے ذریعے تعاون کیا گیا۔

SBP کا ڈیٹا پر مبنی مانیٹری پالیسی کا موقف، وفاقی بجٹ FY26 (10 جون 2025 کو اعلان کیا گیا) میں بیان کردہ مالیاتی استحکام کے اقدامات کے ساتھ ٹیکس کی بنیاد کی توسیع اور ریاستی ملکیتی انٹرپرائز اصلاحات پر زور دیتا ہے۔ تاہم، چیلنجز جیسے کہ ریونیو موبلائزیشن، گردش قرضہ، اور بیرونی قرضوں کی سروسنگ برقرار ہے، جو عالمی جغرافیائی سیاسی تناؤ اور تجارتی رکاوٹوں کے باعث بنتے ہیں، جس سے چوکس خطرے کے انتظام کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

سرمایہ کاری کی حکمت عملی

• اسلامی آمدنی کا طبقہ

ہم طویل مدتی مقررہ شرح سکوک سے فلوٹنگ ریٹ سکوک میں منتقل ہو رہے ہیں۔ حکومتی اجارہ سکوک میں زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار پر فعال ٹریڈنگ منافع میں مزید اضافہ کرے گی۔

• اسلامک منی مارکیٹ سیگمنٹ

ریٹرن کو بڑھانے کے لیے حکومتی اجارہ سکوک میں زیادہ مختص کے ساتھ ایک جارحانہ انداز اپنایا جائے گا۔ تاہم، اسلامک کیش فنڈز کے لیے، ہم ایک قدامت پسندانہ موقف اپناتے ہیں، جس سے جی او پی اجارہ سکوک کی نمائش کو کم کرتے ہوئے لیکویڈیٹی اور استحکام کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

• خطرے کی تخفیف

ہم مارکیٹ کی حرکیات کو قریب سے مانیٹر کریں گے اور سرمایہ کاروں کے مینڈیٹ کے ساتھ صف بندی کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے شریعت کے مطابق لیکویڈیٹی کی ضروریات کے ساتھ پیداوار کی اصلاح کو متوازن کرنے کے لیے مختص کو ایڈجسٹ کریں گے۔

اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان (SBP) نے زیادہ تر مالی سال کے لیے سخت مانیٹری موقوفہ برقرار رکھا، 2024 کے آخر تک پالیسی ریٹ 22 فیصد پر برقرار رکھا۔ جیسے ہی افراط زر میں کمی آئی اور حقیقی شرح سود مثبت ہو گئی، SBP نے اپنا نرمی کا دور شروع کیا اور پالیسی ریٹ جو کہ سال کے آغاز میں 20.5 فیصد پر تھا، کو سال کے آغاز میں نیچے لایا گیا۔ جولائی تک 19.5 فیصد، ستمبر تک 17.5 فیصد، اور دسمبر تک 13.0 فیصد، جنوری تک 12.0 فیصد اور آخر کار مئی 2025 تک 11.0 فیصد ہو گیا اور سال کے آخر تک پالیسی کی شرح کو 11.00 فیصد تک لایا گیا۔ جون 2025 تک، SBP کے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 14.51 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھے، جو بیرونی کھاتوں کے استحکام کو خطرے میں ڈالے بغیر مزید نرمی میں مدد دینے کے لیے کافی بفر فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

مالی سال 25 کے دوران، اجارہ سکوک کی متغیر شرح میں قابل ذکر مارکیٹ کی شرکت دیکھی گئی کیونکہ کل شرکت 771 بلین روپے کے ہدف کے مقابلے میں 3,902 بلین روپے تھی۔ تاہم وزارت نے اجارہ سکوک کی متغیر شرح میں کل 1,275 بلین روپے کا قرضہ حاصل کیا۔ فکسڈ ریٹ اجارا سکوک میں شرکت 1,266 بلین روپے رہی جبکہ Y1، Y3 اور Y5 مدت میں 760 بلین روپے کے ہدف کے مقابلے میں وزارت نے Y3، Y5 اور Y10 مدتوں میں 296 بلین روپے کا قرض لیا۔

میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2025 میں، اوپن اینڈ میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری نے مضبوط نمو ریکارڈ کی، زیر انتظام اثاثہ جات (AUM) میں سال بہ سال 44.02 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، 2,677 بلین روپے سے 3,859 بلین روپے ہو گیا۔ کرنسی مارکیٹ فنڈز میں نمایاں آمد دیکھی گئی، روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں، جس میں سال بہ سال 578 بلین روپے (43.67 فیصد) اضافہ ہوا، جو 1,904 بلین روپے کے توازن تک پہنچ گیا۔ ایکویٹی مارکیٹ فنڈز، جو روایتی اور اسلامی دونوں زمروں پر مشتمل ہیں، نے بھی سال بہ سال 408 بلین روپے (98.98 فیصد) کی خاطر خواہ ترقی کا تجربہ کیا۔ یہ توسیع میکرو اکنامک حالات میں بہتری، سرمایہ کاروں کے مثبت جذبات اور کیپیٹل مارکیٹ کے سازگار نقطہ نظر کی وجہ سے ہوئی۔ تاہم، کیپیٹل پروٹیکٹڈ فنڈز اور شریعہ کمپلائنٹ فنڈ آف فنڈز میں بالترتیب 6,365 بلین روپے (10.28 فیصد) اور 716 بلین روپے (19.28 فیصد) سال بہ سال کمی دیکھی گئی۔

میکرو اکنامک بیک ڈراپ

FY25 کی مدت مہنگائی میں غیر معمولی کمی کے ساتھ نشان زد ہوئی ہے، جس میں اپریل 2025 میں کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس (CPI) 0.28 فیصد YoY کی تاریخی کم ترین سطح پر گر گیا، اس سے پہلے کہ جون 2025 تک یہ 3.24 فیصد YoY پر معمولی اضافہ ہو، اس کے مقابلے میں جون میں 12.57 فیصد، سپلائی میں بہتری آئی۔ مستحکم بنیادی زمرے، اور سازگار بنیادی اثرات، بہتر میکرو اکنامک استحکام کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔ بنیادی افراط زر، جب کہ قدرے بلند ہوا، جون 2025 تک 6.9 فیصد (شہری) اور 8.6 فیصد (دیہی) تک ہر سال کم ہو گئی، جو قابل انتظام افراط زر کے دباؤ کا اشارہ ہے۔

حد تک مستحکم رہا، بہتر ریزرو بفرز اور قیاس آرائیوں میں کمی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر پورے مالی سال 25 کے دوران اوپر کی طرف بڑھتے رہے۔ کل ذخائر جون 2024 میں 13.99 بلین امریکی ڈالر سے جون 2025 تک بڑھ کر 19.27 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے، جبکہ اسٹیٹ بینک کے اپنے ذخائر 9.39 بلین امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر 14.51 بلین امریکی ڈالر ہو گئے۔ اس بہتری کی بنیاد کثیر الجہتی آمد کے ذریعے ہوئی۔ بشمول 29 اپریل 2025 کو منظور شدہ IMF SBA کی حتمی قسط۔ دو طرفہ تعاون اور مارکیٹ کے بہتر جذبات کے ساتھ۔ ریزرو کی تعمیر سے اعتماد اور بیرونی شعبے کی چلک کو مزید تقویت ملی۔

مالیاتی طرف، فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (ایف بی آر) نے 11.72 ٹریلین روپے کی عارضی وصولیوں کی اطلاع دی، جو ٹیکس انتظامیہ میں اصلاحات اور معاشی رسمیت کی مسلسل رفتار کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ حکومت نے جون 2025 میں مالی سال 26 کا وفاقی بجٹ بھی پیش کیا، جس میں ریونیو میں توسیع، اخراجات کے نظم و ضبط، اور IMF کے معیارات کے ساتھ صف بندی پر زور دیا گیا تھا۔ جو اگلے توسیعی فنڈ سہولت (EFF) پروگرام کی بنیاد رکھتا ہے۔

وقفے وقفے سے عالمی اتار چڑھاؤ کے باوجود۔ خاص طور پر ایران۔ اسرائیل تنازعہ اور امریکی سیاسی پیش رفت کے تحت نئے ٹیرف کی غیر یقینی صورتحال سے پیدا ہونے والے۔ عالمی اجناس اور تیل کی قیمتیں غیر مستحکم رہیں لیکن عام طور پر نیچے کی طرف چلی گئیں۔ اس بیرونی نرمی نے پاکستان کی افراط زر پر قابو پانے اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کو کم کرنے میں معاون کردار ادا کیا۔ سیاسی تسلسل اور بہتر طرز حکمرانی کے ساتھ مل کر، ان رجحانات نے ایک زیادہ مستحکم معاشی ماحول میں حصہ ڈالا، جس سے ایکویٹی اور فکسڈ انکم مارکیٹس میں مارکیٹ کے جذبات کو مضبوط بنانے میں مدد ملی اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ زیادہ سازگار کاروباری ماحول کو بھی سپورٹ کیا۔

خلاصہ طور پر، مالی سال 25 ایک اہم موڑ تھا، جس کی خصوصیت میکرو اکنامک استحکام، کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ سرپلس میں واپسی، افراط زر میں نرمی، اور مالیاتی نرمی کا آغاز تھا۔ اس سال رکھی گئی بنیاد درمیانی مدت کی نمو کے لیے ایک معاون پلیٹ فارم فراہم کرتی ہے، مستقل اصلاحات کے نفاذ اور مسلسل عالمی مالیاتی معاونت پر مشتمل ہے۔

اسلامی منی مارکیٹ کا جائزہ

FY2025 پاکستان کے مالیاتی ماحول کے لیے ایک اہم موڑ کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے، جو کہ تیزی سے کمی، مالیاتی نرمی، اور بہتر میکرو اکنامک انڈیکسز کے ذریعے کار فرما ہے۔ کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس (CPI) کی اوسطاً 4.61 فیصد YoY، جو کہ FY2024 میں 23.9 فیصد سے نمایاں طور پر کم ہے، بنیادی طور پر سازگار بنیادی اثرات، کموڈٹی کی عالمی قیمتوں میں کمی، اور گھریلو خوراک اور توانائی کی سپلائی میں بہتری کی وجہ سے۔ سال کے ابتدائی حصے کے دوران افراط زر میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے والے خوراک، ٹرانسپورٹ اور رہائش کے شعبے تھے۔ تاہم، دوسرے ہاف میں دباؤ میں تیزی سے کمی آئی۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے بی ایل اسلامی اثاثہ مختص فنڈ (اے بی ایل - آئی اے اے ایف) کی انتظامیہ کمپنی، اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون، 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے اے بی ایل اسلامی اثاثہ مختص فنڈ کے آڈٹ شدہ فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

اقتصادی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2025 نے پاکستان کی میکرو اکنامک رفتار میں ایک فیصلہ کن موڑ کا نشان لگایا، جس کی بنیاد پالیسی میں استحکام، آئی ایم ایف کے اسٹیٹڈ بائی انتظامات کی کامیاب تکمیل، اور ساختی اصلاحات پر مسلسل توجہ دی گئی۔ یہ سال گرتی ہوئی افراط زر، مالیاتی نرمی کی طرف تبدیلی، اور بیرونی کھاتوں کے استحکام میں قابل ذکر بہتری کے ساتھ نمایاں تھا۔ یہ سب کچھ سیاسی جذبات کو بہتر بنانے کے پس منظر میں تھا اور اس میں اشیاء کی عالمی قیمتیں شامل تھیں۔

مالی سال 25 میں پاکستان کی حقیقی جی ڈی پی میں 2.68 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، مالی سال 24 میں ریکارڈ کی گئی (عارضی) 2.51 فیصد نمو سے قدرے زیادہ، ایک معمولی لیکن وسیع البنیاد اقتصادی بحالی کا اشارہ ہے۔ سیکٹر کے لحاظ سے کارکردگی نے ملے جلے رجحانات دکھائے: زرعی شعبہ، مالی سال 24 میں 6.4 فیصد کی غیر معمولی نمو کے بعد، بنیادی اثرات اور موسمی چیلنجوں کی وجہ سے مالی سال 25 میں 0.56 فیصد تک اعتماد پر آ گیا۔ صنعتی شعبے نے مضبوطی سے ترقی کی، مالی سال 25 میں 4.77 فیصد نمو ریکارڈ کی جو پچھلے سال میں 1.37 فیصد کی کمی تھی، جو توانائی کی بہتر دستیابی اور پالیسی سپورٹ کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ خدمات کے شعبے نے بھی رفتار حاصل کی، مالیاتی خدمات، تجارت اور عوامی انتظامیہ کے تعاون سے مالی سال 24 میں 2.19 فیصد کے مقابلے میں مالی سال 25 میں 2.91 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔

مہنگائی کا دباؤ، جبکہ سال کے آغاز میں بلند ہوا، وقت کے ساتھ تیزی سے کم ہوا اور اس سال نیچے کی طرف رہا، کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس (سی پی آئی) مالی سال 25 میں اوسطاً 4.61 فیصد رہا جبکہ مالی سال 24 میں یہ 23.9 فیصد تھا۔ پالیسی ریٹ جو کہ مالی سال کے آغاز میں 20.5 فیصد پر تھا، آہستہ آہستہ جولائی تک 19.5 فیصد، اکتوبر تک 17.5 فیصد اور دسمبر تک 13.0 فیصد تک لایا گیا۔ مسلسل کمی اور بہتر بیرونی استحکام کے ساتھ، مرکزی بینک نے مارچ تک شرح کو مزید کم کر کے 12.0 فیصد کر دیا اور آخر کار مئی 2025 تک 11.0 فیصد کر دیا، مالی سال کے آخر تک اسے اسی سطح پر برقرار رکھا۔ یہ مجموعی 950bps نرمی میکرو اکنامک استحکام میں بڑھتے ہوئے اعتماد کی عکاسی کرتی ہے اور گزشتہ سخت پالیسی کے موقف سے فیصلہ کن تبدیلی کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔

بیرونی کھاتوں کی کارکردگی خاصی مضبوط رہی، کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ نے مالی سال 25 میں 2.1 بلین امریکی ڈالر کا مجموعی سرپلس پوسٹ کیا جو پچھلے سال کی اسی مدت میں 2.07 بلین امریکی ڈالر کا خسارہ تھا۔ اس بہتری کو زبردست ترسیلات زر کی وجہ سے مدد ملی، جو مالی سال 25 میں بڑھ کر 38.3 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئی، جو کہ مالی سال 24 میں 30.25 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھی۔ PKR انٹرنیشنل اور اوپن مارکیٹ دونوں میں کافی



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