



ABL Stock Fund

Annual Report

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

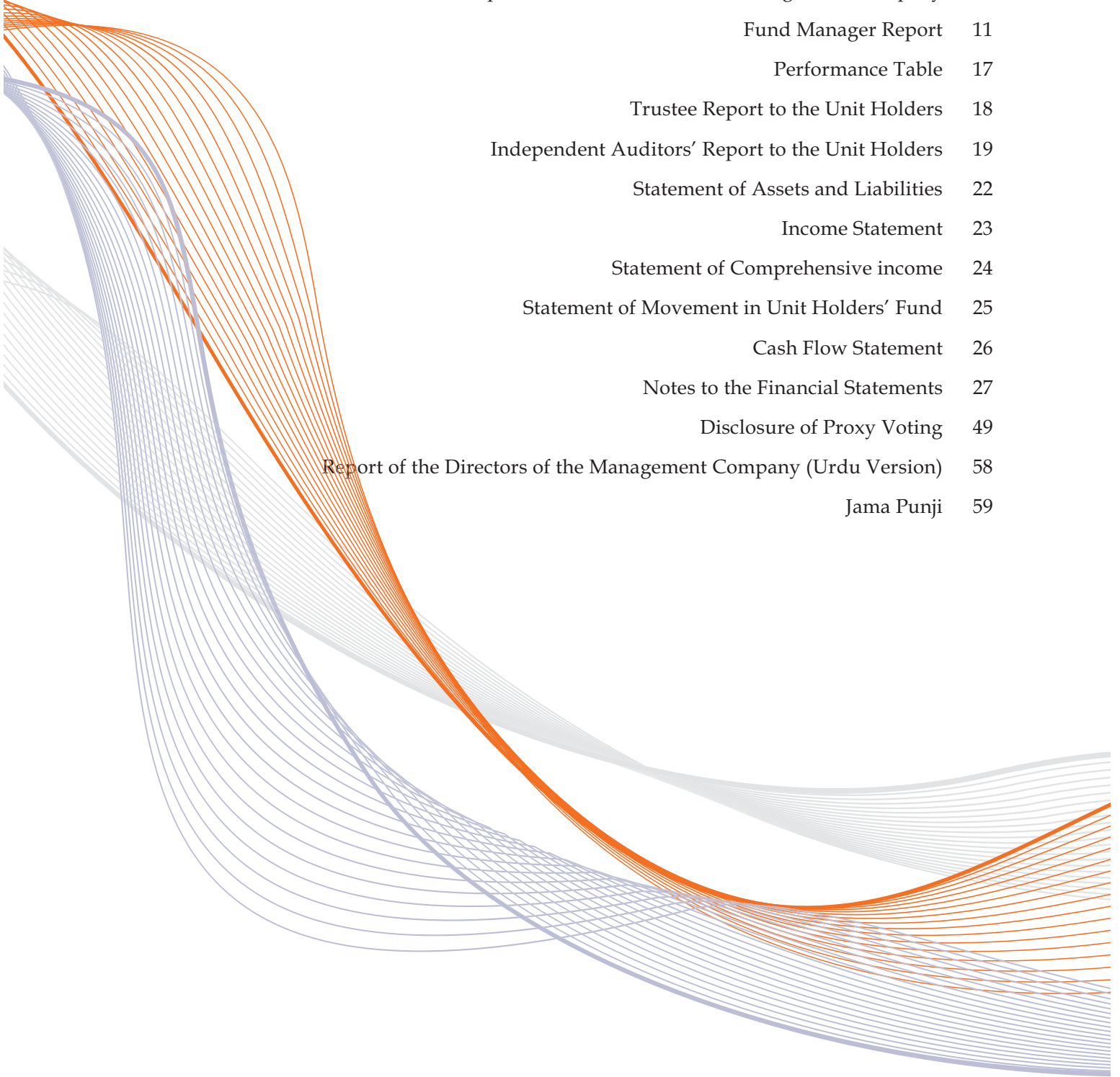


ABL Asset Management

Discover the potential

CONTENTS

Vision	01
Mission & Core Values	02
Fund's Information	03
Report of the Directors of the Management Company	04
Fund Manager Report	11
Performance Table	17
Trustee Report to the Unit Holders	18
Independent Auditors' Report to the Unit Holders	19
Statement of Assets and Liabilities	22
Income Statement	23
Statement of Comprehensive income	24
Statement of Movement in Unit Holders' Fund	25
Cash Flow Statement	26
Notes to the Financial Statements	27
Disclosure of Proxy Voting	49
Report of the Directors of the Management Company (Urdu Version)	58
Jama Punji	59



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.

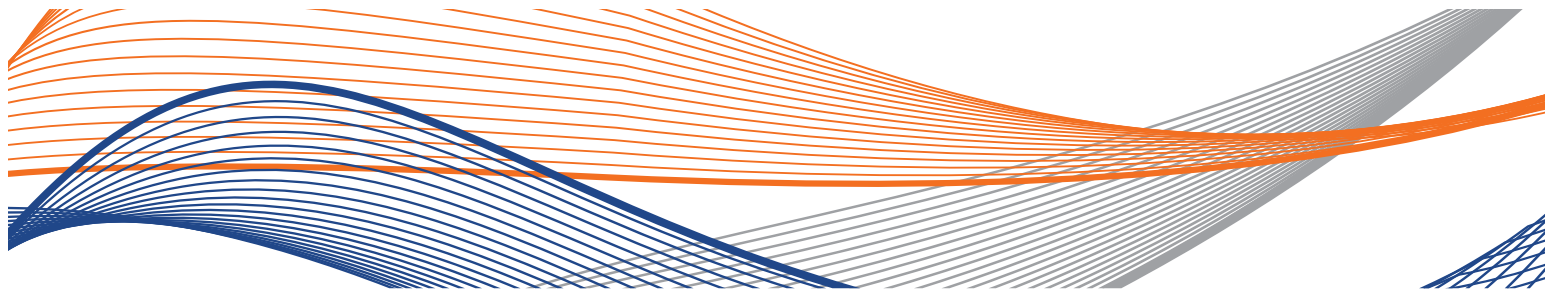
To set the highest industry standards in terms of product ranges and innovations, in order to offer products for clients of all demographics. To adhere to the highest industry standard for integrity and quality across all the spheres of the company.

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 Assel Management Company Limited Plot/Building # 14, Main Boulevard, DHA, Phase - VI, Lahore - 54810	
Board of Directors	Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed Mr. Mohammad Naem Mukhtar Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Tahir Hassan Qureshi Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Muhammad Kamran Shehzad Mr. Alee Khalid Ghaznavi	Chairman Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Independent Director Independent Director CEO/ Director
Audit Committee:	Mr. Muhammad Kamran Shehzad Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	Chairman Member Member
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal Butt Mr. Alee Khalid Ghaznavi Mr. Muhammad Kamran Shehzad	Chairman Member Member Member
Chief Executive Officer of The Management Company:	Mr. Alee Khalid Ghaznavi	
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary:	Mr. Saqib Matin	
Chief Internal Auditor:	Mr. Kamran Shehzad	
Trustee:	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited CDC-House, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi	
Bankers to the Fund:	Allied Bank Limited Bank Al-Falah Limited United Bank Limited Habib Bank Limited	
Auditor:	M/s. A.F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants State Life Building No. 1-C I.I. Chundrigar Road, 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, Defence Phase - VI, Lahore - 74500	

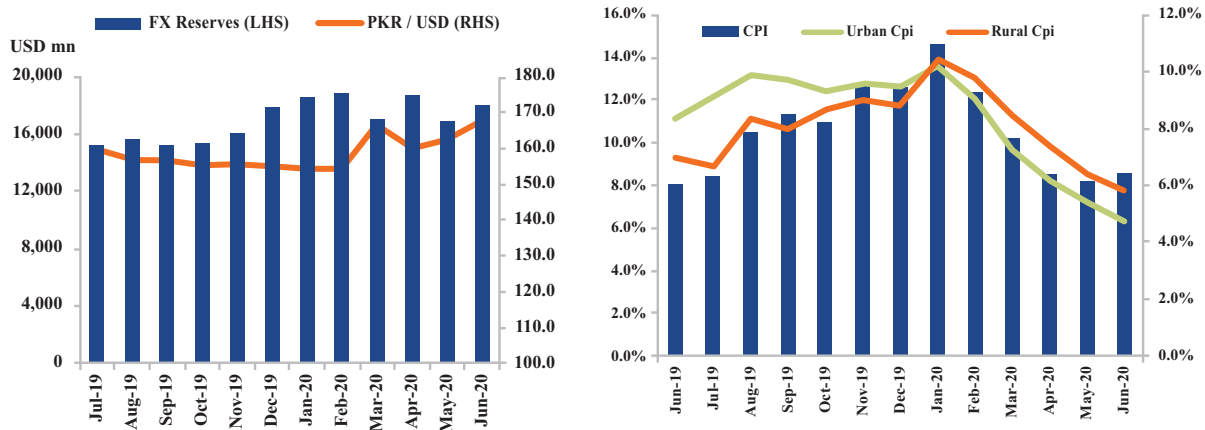


REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

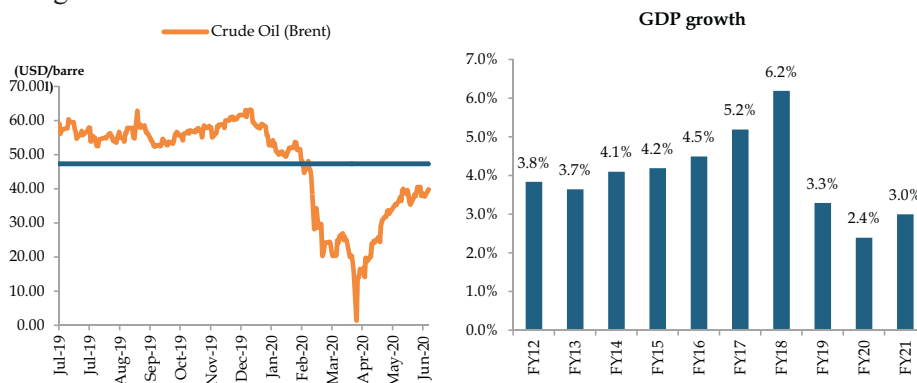
The Board of Directors of ABL Asset Management Company Limited, the management company of ABL Stock Fund (ABL-SF), is pleased to present the Audited Financial Statements of ABL Stock Fund for the year ended on June 30, 2020.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Lockdown coupled with supply side issues created inflationary pressure in the country as we witnessed a CPI of 8.59%YoY in Jun'20 after achieving 11-month low inflation of 8.22%YoY in May'20. On a monthly basis, inflation inched up by 0.81% compared to 0.32% increase in the preceding month. The food prices witnessed a sharp increase during the month. The average NCPI for FY20 clocked-in at 10.76%YoY against 6.80%YoY in the SPLY. That said, we estimate the average NCPI for FY21 to settle around 7.3%YoY.



The curtailment in current account deficit (CAD) paved the way to a stable BOP position; coming down by 74%YoY to USD 3.28bn during 11MFY20. The imports dropped by 20%YoY to USD 46.63bn while the budgeted by a mere 7%YoY, despite global lockdown, to USD 25.99bn during 11MFY20. However, worker remittances reported an increase of 6%YoY to reach at USD 23.12bn. Threat to worker remittances seems to be over in our view as economic activity is picking up around the globe. However, the CAD may increase in coming months primarily due to higher oil import bill owing to rising international oil prices and permission granted by the Govt. to import furnace oil to cater power demand in the country. Foreign exchange reserves of the country stand at USD 18.79bn as at July 03, 2020; providing an import cover of ~3.09 months. To fight the pandemic, various international institutions including IMF, ADP, WB and the Paris Club along with friendly countries have come forward to help Pakistan resulting in stabilize reserves. On the fiscal side, during FY20, provisional tax collection has reached to PKR 3.98tn, reflecting an increase of ~4%YoY. During the month of Jun'20, tax collection stood at PKR 420bn against its revised target of PKR 398bn.



Pakistan has reported a negative GDP growth -0.4%YoY in FY20 plunging from 3.3%YoY in FY19. The pandemic has severely affected the economic activities in the 2QCY20; thereby economy could not sustain the positive growth. During the period of Jul-Apr 2020, the large scale manufacturing (LSM) decimated significantly by 8.96%YoY compared to a 2.82% decline in the SPLY. The major contributors to decline were the Textile (-8.68%), Coke and Petroleum Products (21.15%), Iron and Steel Products (-15.68%), Automobile (-41.90%), Pharmaceuticals (-5.31%), and Electronics (-19.74%). Envisaging the condition of the industry and the economy, the government decided to pursue a smart lockdown where all major industries have been allowed to operate. We expect this to avoid GDP contraction in the next financial year; however, the growth rate is not expected to be impressive. Going forward, especially in the short run, the direction of the market will be set by the upcoming results and the situation of coronavirus pandemic in the country; and its impact on the economy. The incentives announced by the government to support the industry are expected to materialize in the rest of CY20. The prominent ones are the grace period on debt principal to help manage the cash flows while the construction package to boost economic activities; and to create jobs in the country. Apart from these, the policy rate has been reduced substantially to 7%, another big relief to leveraged industries and consumers.

EQUITY MARKET REVIEW

Pakistan equity market was hanging in the balance during FY20 as the market had moved up marginally by 1.5%YoY and closed at 34,422. In 1HFY20, KSE-100 showed a tremendous performance and bounced back as one of the best market in the world and surged by almost 36% but in 2HFY20, the market witnessed the worst drop after the announcement of lockdown in the country. Before the COVID-19 outbreak, the government was proactively taking measures to support the economy by curtailing CAD, raising tax collection, IMF bailout package, strengthening forex reserve, to name a few. Though, after the outbreak of COVID-19, economic activities were halted amid the lockdown in the country and KSE-100 had lost almost 23% (8,752points) in a single month (Mar'20) but afterward market had recovered by 18% on the back of construction package and other inducements by government in the 4QFY20. After almost two months of smart lockdown, economy started to reopen as the government and other institutions were proactively taking measure to revive the economy including i) 625bps reduction in the policy rate and other incentives by SBP ii) corona relief package of PKR 1.3tn by government iii) PKR 50bn package to support agriculture, and iv) no extra burden of taxes in federal budget FY21.

The average traded volume increased by 26.6%YoY and value declined by 3.5%YoY to 196.5 million and USD45.5 million, respectively. Foreigners remained net seller of USD284.8 million worth of shares. On the local front, Individual investors and Insurance companies remained at the forefront with net buying of worth USD213.2 million and USD127.6 million, respectively whereas, Banks/DFI sold USD54.5 million worth of shares. After the incredible first half, the market witnessed the bearish run due to COVID-19 pandemic where the major index dragged by commercial banks, oil & gas exploration companies, tobacco and Power Generation & Distribution, each contributed 1275, 481, 363 and 339 points respectively. Going forward, we believe the market will rebound with the ease down in economic activities and consumer spending. The government has taken significant measures to support the economy including construction package, amnesty scheme, tax exemptions, and Naya Pakistan housing scheme which would create a positive impact for different sectors especially the construction sector. Now, investors are hopeful about the reports of early progress in developing treatments for the COVID-19 and we expect a sharp recovery in the market during 2HFY21. KSE-100 index is trading at an attractive level of 2021E P/E of 7.8x and offering a healthy dividend yield of 6.1%.

SECTOR OVERVIEW

2020 was looking to be a stellar year for banking sector with earnings growth expected around the 32% mark. This was on the back of a contractionary monetary policy where the policy rate peaked at 13.25% in Jul'19. COVID-19 pandemic had yet hit the country. Towards the end of Mar'20, as the number of cases increased the lockdown was imposed in order to control the virus evidently forced the economic activities to a significant slowdown. The State Bank of Pakistan in Mar'20 started the easing by decreasing policy rate to 7% (-625bps) over the course of 3-months. Various other policies were implemented in order to i) provide relief to borrowers in the form of delayed principle payments and restructuring of loans in order to reduce the strain on business cash flows, ii) increasing the pool of loanable funds by reducing Capital Conservation Buffer from 2.5% to 1.5%, iii) enhancing the regulatory retail limit from PKR125 mn to PKR180 mn for SMEs, iv) raising the Debt Burden ratio from 50% to 60%, iiv)

waiving off charges on online transactions thereby hitting banks on the fee income front and iiiv) imposing ban on quarterly dividend payments in order to keep balance sheets healthy for banks. Traditionally, the easing cycle implemented at a slower pace in order to avoid shocks and banks have time to align themselves for the low interest rate cycle but this time around it was different due to COVID-19. Deposit growth for FY20 has been recorded at 12.2% with a massive growth of 7% only in 4QFY20, largely driven by increase in Net domestic assets of the banking sector. Govt borrowing for budgetary support was prime reason which was also reflective in M2. Advances remained sluggish this year as evident from the 4-year average growth of 15% which has been severely underachieved with a YoY increase of 1.3% for FY20. The first nine months of the fiscal year were through the high interest rate scenario forcing banks to shift their strategies towards investments given the high yields on offer. Investments saw a huge jump of 40% in FY20 where the sector as a whole focused on high yielding bonds to take advantage of the inflection point where the rates were expected to start declining. Some banks were extremely fortuitous in building PIB portfolio at high yields. The higher yields are expected to provide impetus to banks' earnings given the lag asset price lag while deposits are re-priced immediately. Banking spreads peaked in Sep'19 at 6.17% but as lending downturn continued the spread gradually declined to a low of 5.18% in Apr'20 as the easing started. May'19 numbers showed a spike but largely due to the pricing lag of the asset side following policy rate cuts. The banking sector for FY20 has depicted a negative return of 17%.

E&Ps and OMC's:

During the FY20 oil marketing companies suffered because of the slowdown in economy and coronavirus pandemic. Sale for high-speed diesel, kerosene, and furnace oil declined by 9.21%, 9.99%, and 36.22% respectively compared to SPLY. Jet fuel sale declined by 20% to 417,048 tons compared to last year's 521,585 tons. However, apart from Hascol, stock prices for the OMCs increased with PSO turning out to be the biggest winner with an 11.9% gain compared to KSE-100 return of 1.53%. Hascol lost 43.8% value during last year.

On the other hand, Oil and gas companies underperformed KSE-100 by 16ppts during FY20 due to fall in international oil prices in 2HFY20 on the back of COVID-19 led slowdown in global economy. During the outgoing year, Oil & gas production declined by 13% and 10%, respectively. In oil, POL, OGDC, PPL, and MARI are expected to post decline of 12%, 7%, 14%, and 4%, respectively. In gas, POL, OGDC, PPL, and MARI are expected to post decline of 9%, 11%, 11% and 2% respectively.

Cement Sector

Cement sector outperformed the market posting a return of 37%YoY compared to 2%YoY return provided by the benchmark KSE-100 index during FY20. The sector reported tremendous return on the back of i) improved cement price in the north region from a low of PKR 460/bag to PKR 512/bag. During the year, the north region went into a price war amid additional capacities coming online with lower overall demand in the country. The price war pushed the prices in the north region to touch a low of PKR 460/bag. The competition became severe when the north region started selling in the south region putting pressure on the prices there as well. However, the price war ended during the 2HFY20 and the prices recovered, ii) impressive growth in exports (14%YoY) during 11MFY20 predominantly due to clinker export, iii) lower coal prices (22%YoY), and iv) declining interest rates. The government has allocated PKR 701bn in the budget FY20 against the PKR 500bn spent in FY19 for infrastructure spending. Out of total, the government has disbursed ~PKR 612bn (87.2%) during the period but failed to create local demand as it went down by 3%YoY during 11MFY20.

Going forward, we expect the sector to remain under spotlight on the back of i) reduction in FED to PKR 75/bag from PKR 100/bag, ii) increased threshold of sales to unregistered persons without CNIC requirement to PKR 100,000 from PKR 50,000 is expected to increase local demand, iii) construction package to be materialized, iv) progress in the construction of low cost houses under Naya Pakistan Housing Program, v) ongoing construction of dams, vi) lower coal prices currently hovering around USD 55/ton, vii) lower interest rates providing relief to heavily leverage players, viii) principal deferment availability, and ix) upward trending exports of clinker.

Fertilizer Sector

Fertilizer sector with its weightage of 8.29% in KSE-100 index outperformed the benchmark by 34.32% during

FY20. The sector posted immense return of 35.85% compared to 1.53% return of KSE-100 index. Removal of gas infrastructure development cess (GIDC) on feed and fuel gas and in proportionate reduction in Fertilizer prices remained beneficial for the industry particularly for Fauji Fertilizer Company which posted massive return of 37.71% during said period. However, Urea sales reported decline of 9% to 4.8mn metric ton in 11MFY20 compared to 5.3mn metric ton in 11MFY19 whereas a reduction of 14% was seen in DAP sales. This decline in fertilizer offtakes can be attributed to disruption in market prices and lockdown in the country due to Covid 19. Going forward decision of court regarding GIDC will have substantial impact on fertilizer industry.

Power Sector

The power sector continued to carry its longstanding issue of circular debt and could not perform as a result. The issuance of second Pakistan energy sukuk assuaged the liquidity problems of the sector to some extent. Though, this injection will not be enough in our view. The government has failed to curtail the circular debt and is expected to rise in future. The government is aiming to reduce the circular debt to zero by the end of 2020 which seems impossible. Further, the government launched an inquiry on the power sector and the reports came into media during the 2HFY20 putting allegations such as providing higher project costs at the time COD, reporting lower efficiency rates than actual, etc; resulting in overpayments to IPPs. As a result, the sector came under pressure and posted a negative return of 23%YoY against a positive return of 1.53%YoY by the KSE-100 index. It is worth mentioning that the sector continued to report higher profits since it remained the main beneficiary of the devaluation, higher interest rates and inflation due to the natural hedge provided in the tariff structure but could not pay the dividends due to the liquidity issues. Going forward, the IPPs who have the capacity to pay dividends are expected to outperform.

Auto assemblers

During the FY20 auto, assemblers remained under pressure from the double whammy of rising interest rates and depreciation in the PKR/USD exchange rate. As the exchange rate deteriorated, assemblers were forced to raise prices which resulted in declining sales. On top of this due to the coronavirus lockdown industry was forced to shut down plants and sales showrooms, resulting in unprecedented no sales in April. During the 11MFY20 total industry sales were 98,945 units, down by 55.5% from the 222,157 units sold in SPLY. Although the companies tried to pass costs onto customers, declining sales resulted in lower margins throughout industry participants.

This was the first full year for Pakistan Suzuki Motor Company's Alto since launch and sales clocked in at 29,260 for 11MFY20, an impressive 29.57% of total industry sales. Toyota also phase-out its corolla XLI and GLI models and replaced it with much-hyped Yaris. Still, the industry lost 2.80% compared to a gain of 1.53% for KSE-100.

Chemicals

The chemical sector suffered from the general decline in large scale manufacturing in the country. Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited suffered as demand for PVC products declined in the construction sector. Lockdown in March also decimated the demand for its products. Volatile oil prices as a result of coronavirus translated into equally volatile margins for the company which relies on ethylene as feedstock. Lotte Chemical suffered as the paraxylene prices, which is the main raw material for its product; rose due to declining PX-MX margins forced the Chinese producers to go offline. Overall performance of the chemical sector remained muted in FY20.

Textile Sector

Textile composite recorded a negative return of 8% in FY20 mainly due to subdued performance of textile exports owing to COVID-19. Textile export declined by 6% YoY to USD 11.57bn during 11MFY20. The major contributor to decline was cotton yarn & cotton cloth which declined by 13% YoY & 12% YoY respectively. However, textile exports were up by 4.24% YoY in 9MFY20 after which COVID-19 negatively impacted the overall exports including textile. To highlight the impact of COVID-19, textile exports were down by 61% MoM in April however in month of May, they were up by 86% MoM but still down by 35% compared to monthly average exports in 9MFY20. Due to lower demand globally, many export orders were cancelled & some of the orders were not delivered due to supply chain disruptions. On domestic front, the imposed lockdown & short operational timings

also negatively affected the local retail stores like Idea, Nishat & Sapphire. Due to COVID-19, many major textile composites like NML & GATM have shifted their focus towards health care segment and are exporting PPE (personal protective equipment) due to its high demand globally, however these are low margin products as compared to products of other segment.

Going forward, we expect a sharp recovery in demand during 2HFY21 with a hope of early development of the COVID-19 vaccine. Domestic sales will also increase gradually with the ease of economic activities and consumer spending.

Engineering Sector

In flat steel segment, the overall production of CRC sheets as per LSM data declined by 14% YoY in 10MFY20. This decline was mainly due to the lower demand in automobiles (2-wheelers) & electric appliances owing to economic slowdown. The demand for rebar also remained depressed which resulted in billet production decline of 18% YoY in 10MFY20, however due to announced construction package, some recovery in volumes is expected going forward. The manufacturing operations of all major players like MUGHAL & ASTL remained closed from end of March till mid of May-20 due to lockdown across the country amid COVID-19. During the 9MFY20, interest rates remained at higher level and due to high leverage in steel sector, the higher finance cost depressed the bottom line of main players like ASTL, MUGHAL & ISL. However, post COVID-10 the monetary easing by SBP as policy rate is down to 7% from pre-COVID level of 13.25% bodes well for the overall profitability of the sector. The sector recovered during the period on the back of lower prices of raw material in the international market. The price of scrap reduced to an average of USD220/MT in FY20 as opposed to an average of USD278/MT in the corresponding period last year, a reduction of almost 26%YoY. The engineering sector overall recorded a positive return of 28% in FY20.

Going forward, we expect the demand for the steel sector to pick up gradually from 2HFY21 due to the construction package announced by the government, commencement of construction work on dams, and "Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme" would provide a momentum to the profitability of the sector.

Pharmaceutical

Pharmaceutical sector was one of the best performing sectors in FY20 as it generated a positive return of 56%. Pharmaceutical sector fared much better as compared to the other sectors during FY20 specifically in last quarter of the year on expectation of higher health spending amid COVID-19. Pharmaceutical sector was up by 35% QoQ in 4QFY20 outperforming the benchmark index by 13%. As per estimates, the total industry sales have recorded growth of 13% YoY to PKR 355bn. Due to the lockdown imposed amid COVID19, panic buying for pharmaceutical related products was also witnessed in last quarter of FY20. In FY20 the market share in terms of sales value of local pharma companies stands at 69% while 31% share is with multinational companies as local pharmaceutical companies continue to outperform the multinationals (MNCs).

Mutual Fund Industry Review

Total Assets under management (AUMs) of open end mutual fund posted a substantial growth of 38% during FY20 from PKR 572bn to PKR 788bn, mainly on account of massive inflow in money market fund and fixed income fund. Money market fund including conventional and Islamic, witnessed immense growth of 92% to close the period at PKR 318bn. AUMs of fixed income fund both conventional and Shariah compliant swelled by 66% during the said period. This growth can primarily be attributed to investor's appetite for earning high profits in contractionary monetary policy environment during 9MFY20. In contrast to fixed income, equity market AUMs have declined by 5% during this period. Lock down in country and incremental number of cases of coronavirus makes investor wary regarding investment in risky assets. Turbulence in equity market due to COVID-19 and uncertainty in international oil prices during FY20 contributed in decreasing AUMs of equity funds.

FUND PERFORMANCE

For the year ended FY20, ABL Stock Fund delivered a negative return of 1.44% against 1.53% increase in its



benchmark, reflecting an underperformance of 2.97%. During the year, ABL SF's AUM increased by 12.01% and stood at Rs. 4.4267 billion on 30th June'20, as compared to Rs. 3.9520 billion on 30th June'19.

Since its inception on June 28th, 2009, ABL-SF has been among the best performing funds in the equity markets of Pakistan. Since inception return of ABL SF is 469.93%, against its benchmark of 380.55%.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

1. The detail of Directors of the Management Company is disclosed in this Annual Report.
2. Financial Statements present fairly the state of affairs, the results of operations, cash flows and the changes in unit holder's fund;
3. Proper books of accounts of the Fund have been maintained.
4. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgments;
5. 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;
6. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
7. There have been no significant doubts upon the Funds' ability to continue as going concern;
8. Performance table of the Fund is given on page # 17 of the Annual Report;
9. There is no statutory payment on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges outstanding other than already disclosed in the financial statements;
10. The statement as to the value of investments of Provident Fund is not applicable in the case of the Fund as employees retirement benefits expenses are borne by the Management Company;
11. The pattern of unit holding as at June 30, 2020 is given in note No. 24 of the Financial Statements.

AUDITORS

The existing auditors, M/s A.F. Ferguson & Co. (Chartered Accountants), have completed their statutory period of five years. Therefore rotation is required.

M/s Deloitte Yousuf Adil (Chartered Accountants), have been appointed as auditors for the period ending June 30, 2021 for ABL Stock Fund (ABL-SF).

MANAGEMENT QUALITY RATING

On December 31, 2019, JCR-VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (JCR-VIS) has reaffirmed the Management Quality Rating of ABL Asset Management Company Limited (ABL AMC) to 'AM2++' (AM-Two-Double Plus). Outlook on the assigned rating is 'Stable'.

OUTLOOK

The KSE-100 index remained under pressure especially during second half of FY20 mainly owing to COVID-19 pandemic. However, the smart lockdown imposed by the sitting govt. all over the country eased off the build-

up of new cases recently. In order to provide the much-needed support to the deteriorating economy the incumbent govt. declared the massive rate cuts during past couple of monetary policy announcements. Specific focus on construction sector from the government and pace-up in civil/engineering works on mega dam projects are expected to boost the economic activity across the board. Low international commodities prices have provided the respite to the external account and are expected to keep the inflation in check - most probably in single digit - for next fiscal year. Going forward, the market is expected to improve gradually, however the full swing will remain dependent on the successful implementation of structural reforms by the PTI govt. and effective vaccine announcement to curtail the impact of prevalent pandemic all over the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

For & on behalf of the Board



Director
Lahore, August 18, 2020



Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer



FUND MANAGER REPORT

OBJECTIVE

To provide higher risk adjusted returns over the long term by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity instruments offering capital gain and dividends.

EQUITY MARKET REVIEW

Pakistan equity market was hanging in the balance during FY20 as the market had moved up marginally by 1.5%YoY and closed at 34,422. In 1HFY20, KSE-100 showed a tremendous performance and bounced back as one of the best market in the world and surged by almost 36% but in 2HFY20, the market witnessed the worst drop after the announcement of lockdown in the country. Before the COVID-19 outbreak, the government was proactively taking measures to support the economy by curtailing CAD, raising tax collection, IMF bailout package, strengthening forex reserve, to name a few. Though, after the outbreak of COVID-19, economic activities were halted amid the lockdown in the country and KSE-100 had lost almost 23% (8,752points) in a single month (Mar'20) but afterward market had recovered by 18% on the back of construction package and other inducements by government in the 4QFY20. After almost two months of smart lockdown, economy started to reopen as the government and other institutions were proactively taking measure to revive the economy including i) 625bps reduction in the policy rate and other incentives by SBP ii) corona relief package of PKR 1.3tn by government iii) PKR 50bn package to support agriculture, and iv) no extra burden of taxes in federal budget FY21.

The average traded volume increased by 26.6%YoY and value declined by 3.5%YoY to 196.5 million and USD45.5 million, respectively. Foreigners remained net seller of USD284.8 million worth of shares. On the local front, Individual investors and Insurance companies remained at the forefront with net buying of worth USD213.2 million and USD127.6 million, respectively whereas, Banks/DFI sold USD54.5 million worth of shares. After the incredible first half, the market witnessed the bearish run due to COVID-19 pandemic where the major index dragged by commercial banks, oil & gas exploration companies, tobacco and Power Generation & Distribution, each contributed 1275, 481, 363 and 339 points respectively. Going forward, we believe the market will rebound with the ease down in economic activities and consumer spending. The government has taken significant measures to support the economy including construction package, amnesty scheme, tax exemptions, and Naya Pakistan housing scheme which would create a positive impact for different sectors especially the construction sector. Now, investors are hopeful about the reports of early progress in developing treatments for the COVID-19 and we expect a sharp recovery in the market during 2HFY21. KSE-100 index is trading at an attractive level of 2021E P/E of 7.8x and offering a healthy dividend yield of 6.1%.

SECTOR OVERVIEW

2020 was looking to be a stellar year for banking sector with earnings growth expected around the 32% mark. This was on the back of a contractionary monetary policy where the policy rate peaked at 13.25% in Jul'19. COVID-19 pandemic had yet hit the country. Towards the end of Mar'20, as the number of cases increased the lockdown was imposed in order to control the virus evidently forced the economic activities to a significant slowdown. The State Bank of Pakistan in Mar'20 started the easing by decreasing policy rate to 7% (-625bps) over the course of 3-months. Various other policies were implemented in order to i) provide relief to borrowers in the form of delayed principle payments and restructuring of loans in order to reduce the strain on business cash flows, ii) increasing the pool of loanable funds by reducing Capital Conservation Buffer from 2.5% to 1.5%, iii) enhancing the regulatory retail limit from PKR125 mn to PKR180 mn for SMEs, iv) raising the Debt Burden ratio from 50% to 60%, iv) waiving off charges on online transactions thereby hitting banks on the fee income front and iiiv) imposing ban

on quarterly dividend payments in order to keep balance sheets healthy for banks. Traditionally, the easing cycle implemented at a slower pace in order to avoid shocks and banks have time to align themselves for the low interest rate cycle but this time around it was different due to COVID-19. Deposit growth for FY20 has been recorded at 12.2% with a massive growth of 7% only in 4QFY20, largely driven by increase in Net domestic assets of the banking sector. Govt borrowing for budgetary support was prime reason which was also reflective in M2. Advances remained sluggish this year as evident from the 4-year average growth of 15% which has been severely underachieved with a YoY increase of 1.3% for FY20. The first nine months of the fiscal year were through the high interest rate scenario forcing banks to shift their strategies towards investments given the high yields on offer. Investments saw a huge jump of 40% in FY20 where the sector as a whole focused on high yielding bonds to take advantage of the inflection point where the rates were expected to start declining. Some banks were extremely fortuitous in building PIB portfolio at high yields. The higher yields are expected to provide impetus to banks' earnings given the lag asset price lag while deposits are re-priced immediately. Banking spreads peaked in Sep'19 at 6.17% but as lending downturn continued the spread gradually declined to a low of 5.18% in Apr'20 as the easing started. May'19 numbers showed a spike but largely due to the pricing lag of the asset side following policy rate cuts. The banking sector for FY20 has depicted a negative return of 17%.

E&Ps and OMC's:

During the FY20 oil marketing companies suffered because of the slowdown in economy and coronavirus pandemic. Sale for high-speed diesel, kerosene, and furnace oil declined by 9.21%, 9.99%, and 36.22% respectively compared to SPLY. Jet fuel sale declined by 20% to 417,048 tons compared to last year's 521,585 tons. However, apart from Hascol, stock prices for the OMCs increased with PSO turning out to be the biggest winner with an 11.9% gain compared to KSE-100 return of 1.53%. Hascol lost 43.8% value during last year.

On the other hand, Oil and gas companies underperformed KSE-100 by 16ppts during FY20 due to fall in international oil prices in 2HFY20 on the back of COVID-19 led slowdown in global economy. During the outgoing year, Oil & gas production declined by 13% and 10%, respectively. In oil, POL, OGDC, PPL, and MARI are expected to post decline of 12%, 7%, 14%, and 4%, respectively. In gas, POL, OGDC, PPL, and MARI are expected to post decline of 9%, 11%, 11% and 2% respectively.

Cement Sector

Cement sector outperformed the market posting a return of 37%YoY compared to 2%YoY return provided by the benchmark KSE-100 index during FY20. The sector reported tremendous return on the back of i) improved cement price in the north region from a low of PKR 460/bag to PKR 512/bag. During the year, the north region went into a price war amid additional capacities coming online with lower overall demand in the country. The price war pushed the prices in the north region to touch a low of PKR 460/bag. The competition became severe when the north region started selling in the south region putting pressure on the prices there as well. However, the price war ended during the 2HFY20 and the prices recovered, ii) impressive growth in exports (14%YoY) during 11MFY20 predominantly due to clinker export, iii) lower coal prices (22%YoY), and iv) declining interest rates. The government has allocated PKR 701bn in the budget FY20 against the PKR 500bn spent in FY19 for infrastructure spending. Out of total, the government has disbursed ~PKR 612bn (87.2%) during the period but failed to create local demand as it went down by 3%YoY during 11MFY20.

Going forward, we expect the sector to remain under spotlight on the back of i) reduction in FED to PKR 75/bag from PKR 100/bag, ii) increased threshold of sales to unregistered persons without CNIC requirement to PKR 100,000 from PKR 50,000 is expected to increase local demand, iii) construction package to be materialized, iv) progress in the construction of low cost houses under Naya Pakistan Housing Program, v) ongoing construction of dams, vi) lower coal prices currently hovering around USD 55/ton, vii) lower interest rates providing relief to heavily leverage players, viii) principal deferment availability, and ix) upward trending exports of clinker.

Fertilizer Sector

Fertilizer sector with its weightage of 8.29% in KSE-100 index outperformed the benchmark by 34.32% during

FY20. The sector posted immense return of 35.85% compared to 1.53% return of KSE-100 index. Removal of gas infrastructure development cess (GIDC) on feed and fuel gas and in proportionate reduction in Fertilizer prices remained beneficial for the industry particularly for Fauji Fertilizer Company which posted massive return of 37.71% during said period. However, Urea sales reported decline of 9% to 4.8mn metric ton in 11MFY20 compared to 5.3mn metric ton in 11MFY19 whereas a reduction of 14% was seen in DAP sales. This decline in fertilizer offtakes can be attributed to disruption in market prices and lockdown in the country due to Covid 19. Going forward decision of court regarding GIDC will have substantial impact on fertilizer industry.

Power Sector

The power sector continued to carry its longstanding issue of circular debt and could not perform as a result. The issuance of second Pakistan energy sukuk assuaged the liquidity problems of the sector to some extent. Though, this injection will not be enough in our view. The government has failed to curtail the circular debt and is expected to rise in future. The government is aiming to reduce the circular debt to zero by the end of 2020 which seems impossible. Further, the government launched an inquiry on the power sector and the reports came into media during the 2HFY20 putting allegations such as providing higher project costs at the time COD, reporting lower efficiency rates than actual, etc; resulting in overpayments to IPPs. As a result, the sector came under pressure and posted a negative return of 23%YoY against a positive return of 1.53%YoY by the KSE-100 index. It is worth mentioning that the sector continued to report higher profits since it remained the main beneficiary of the devaluation, higher interest rates and inflation due to the natural hedge provided in the tariff structure but could not pay the dividends due to the liquidity issues. Going forward, the IPPs who have the capacity to pay dividends are expected to outperform.

Auto assemblers

During the FY20 auto, assemblers remained under pressure from the double whammy of rising interest rates and depreciation in the PKR/USD exchange rate. As the exchange rate deteriorated, assemblers were forced to raise prices which resulted in declining sales. On top of this due to the coronavirus lockdown industry was forced to shut down plants and sales showrooms, resulting in unprecedented no sales in April. During the 11MFY20 total industry sales were 98,945 units, down by 55.5% from the 222,157 units sold in SPLY. Although the companies tried to pass costs onto customers, declining sales resulted in lower margins throughout industry participants. This was the first full year for Pakistan Suzuki Motor Company's Alto since launch and sales clocked in at 29,260 for 11MFY20, an impressive 29.57% of total industry sales. Toyota also phase-out its corolla XLI and GLI models and replaced it with much-hyped Yaris. Still, the industry lost 2.80% compared to a gain of 1.53% for KSE-100.

Chemicals

The chemical sector suffered from the general decline in large scale manufacturing in the country. Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited suffered as demand for PVC products declined in the construction sector. Lockdown in March also decimated the demand for its products. Volatile oil prices as a result of coronavirus translated into equally volatile margins for the company which relies on ethylene as feedstock. Lotte Chemical suffered as the paraxylene prices, which is the main raw material for its product; rose due to declining PX-MX margins forced the Chinese producers to go offline. Overall performance of the chemical sector remained muted in FY20.

Textile Sector

Textile composite recorded a negative return of 8% in FY20 mainly due to subdued performance of textile exports owing to COVID-19. Textile export declined by 6% YoY to USD 11.57bn during 11MFY20. The major contributor to decline was cotton yarn & cotton cloth which declined by 13% YoY & 12% YoY respectively. However, textile exports were up by 4.24% YoY in 9MFY20 after which COVID-19 negatively impacted the overall exports including textile. To highlight the impact of COVID-19, textile exports were down by 61% MoM in April however in month of May, they were up by 86% MoM but still down by 35% compared to monthly average exports in 9MFY20. Due to lower demand globally, many export orders were cancelled & some of the orders were not delivered due to supply chain disruptions. On domestic front, the imposed lockdown & short operational timings

also negatively affected the local retail stores like Idea, Nishat & Sapphire. Due to COVID-19, many major textile composites like NML & GATM have shifted their focus towards health care segment and are exporting PPE (personal protective equipment) due to its high demand globally, however these are low margin products as compared to products of other segment.

Going forward, we expect a sharp recovery in demand during 2HFY21 with a hope of early development of the COVID-19 vaccine. Domestic sales will also increase gradually with the ease of economic activities and consumer spending.

Engineering Sector

In flat steel segment, the overall production of CRC sheets as per LSM data declined by 14% YoY in 10MFY20. This decline was mainly due to the lower demand in automobiles (2-wheelers) & electric appliances owing to economic slowdown. The demand for rebar also remained depressed which resulted in billet production decline of 18% YoY in 10MFY20, however due to announced construction package, some recovery in volumes is expected going forward. The manufacturing operations of all major players like MUGHAL & ASTL remained closed from end of March till mid of May-20 due to lockdown across the country amid COVID-19. During the 9MFY20, interest rates remained at higher level and due to high leverage in steel sector, the higher finance cost depressed the bottom line of main players like ASTL, MUGHAL & ISL. However, post COVID-10 the monetary easing by SBP as policy rate is down to 7% from pre-COVID level of 13.25% bodes well for the overall profitability of the sector. The sector recovered during the period on the back of lower prices of raw material in the international market. The price of scrap reduced to an average of USD220/MT in FY20 as opposed to an average of USD278/MT in the corresponding period last year, a reduction of almost 26%YoY. The engineering sector overall recorded a positive return of 28% in FY20.

Going forward, we expect the demand for the steel sector to pick up gradually from 2HFY21 due to the construction package announced by the government, commencement of construction work on dams, and "Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme" would provide a momentum to the profitability of the sector.

Pharmaceutical

Pharmaceutical sector was one of the best performing sectors in FY20 as it generated a positive return of 56%. Pharmaceutical sector fared much better as compared to the other sectors during FY20 specifically in last quarter of the year on expectation of higher health spending amid COVID-19. Pharmaceutical sector was up by 35% QoQ in 4QFY20 outperforming the benchmark index by 13%. As per estimates, the total industry sales have recorded growth of 13% YoY to PKR 355bn. Due to the lockdown imposed amid COVID19, panic buying for pharmaceutical related products was also witnessed in last quarter of FY20. In FY20 the market share in terms of sales value of local pharma companies stands at 69% while 31% share is with multinational companies as local pharmaceutical companies continue to outperform the multinationals (MNCs).

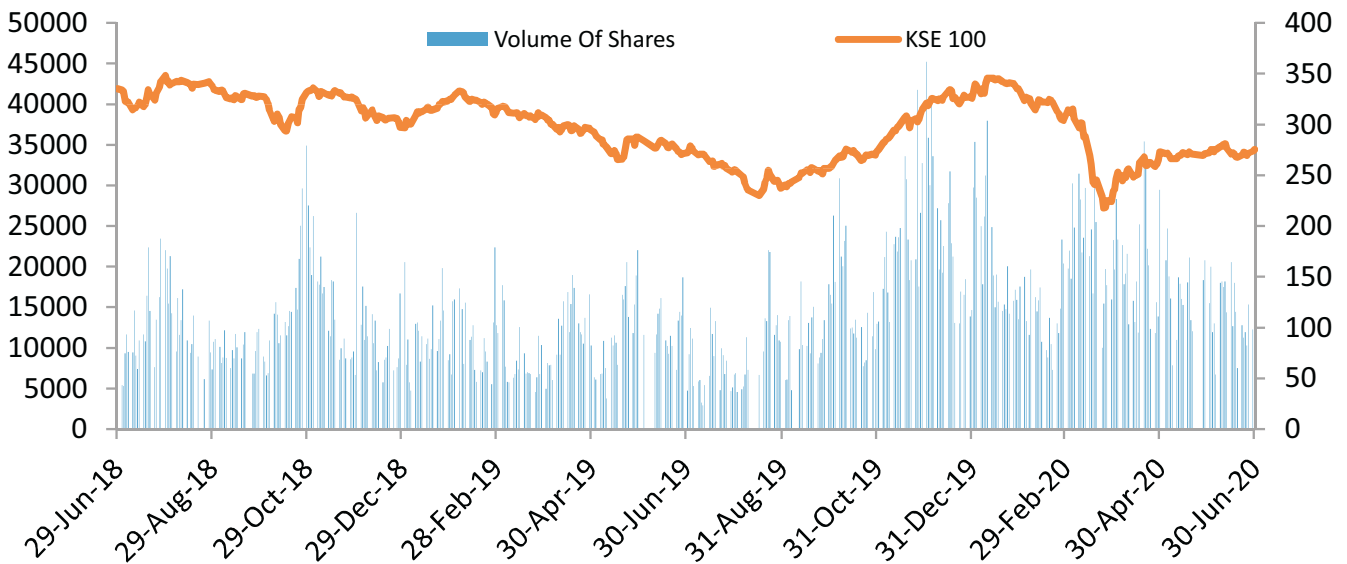
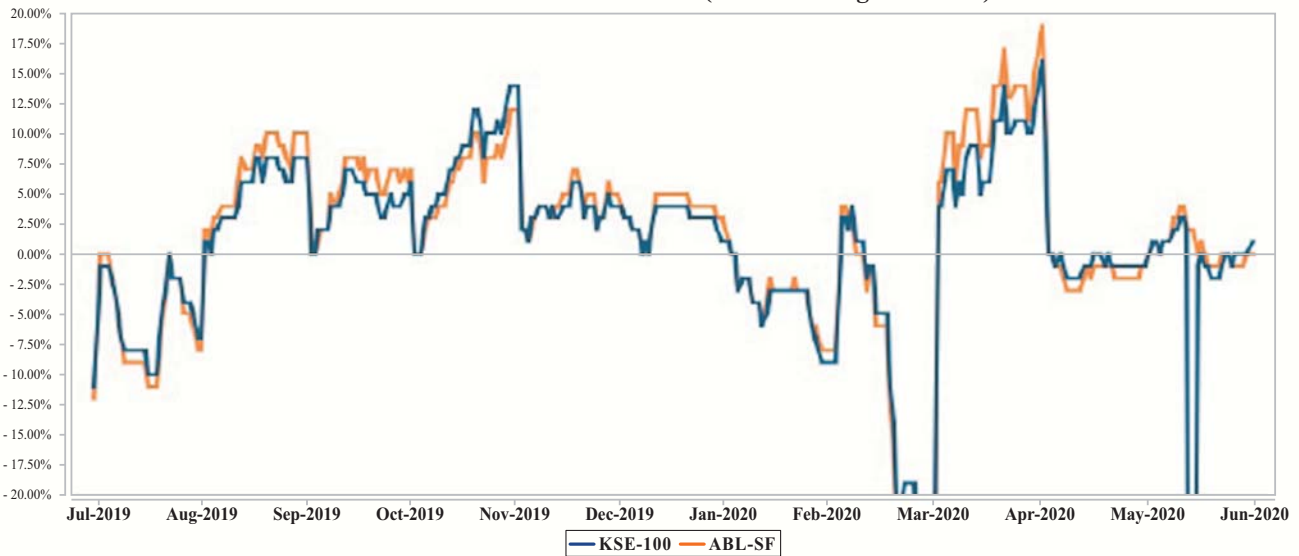
Mutual Fund Industry Review

Total Assets under management (AUMs) of open end mutual fund posted a substantial growth of 38% during FY20 from PKR 572bn to PKR 788bn, mainly on account of massive inflow in money market fund and fixed income fund. Money market fund including conventional and Islamic, witnessed immense growth of 92% to close the period at PKR 318bn. AUMs of fixed income fund both conventional and Shariah compliant swelled by 66% during the said period. This growth can primarily be attributed to investor's appetite for earning high profits in contractionary monetary policy environment during 9MFY20. In contrast to fixed income, equity market AUMs have declined by 5% during this period. Lock down in country and incremental number of cases of coronavirus makes investor wary regarding investment in risky assets. Turbulence in equity market due to COVID-19 and uncertainty in international oil prices during FY20 contributed in decreasing AUMs of equity funds.

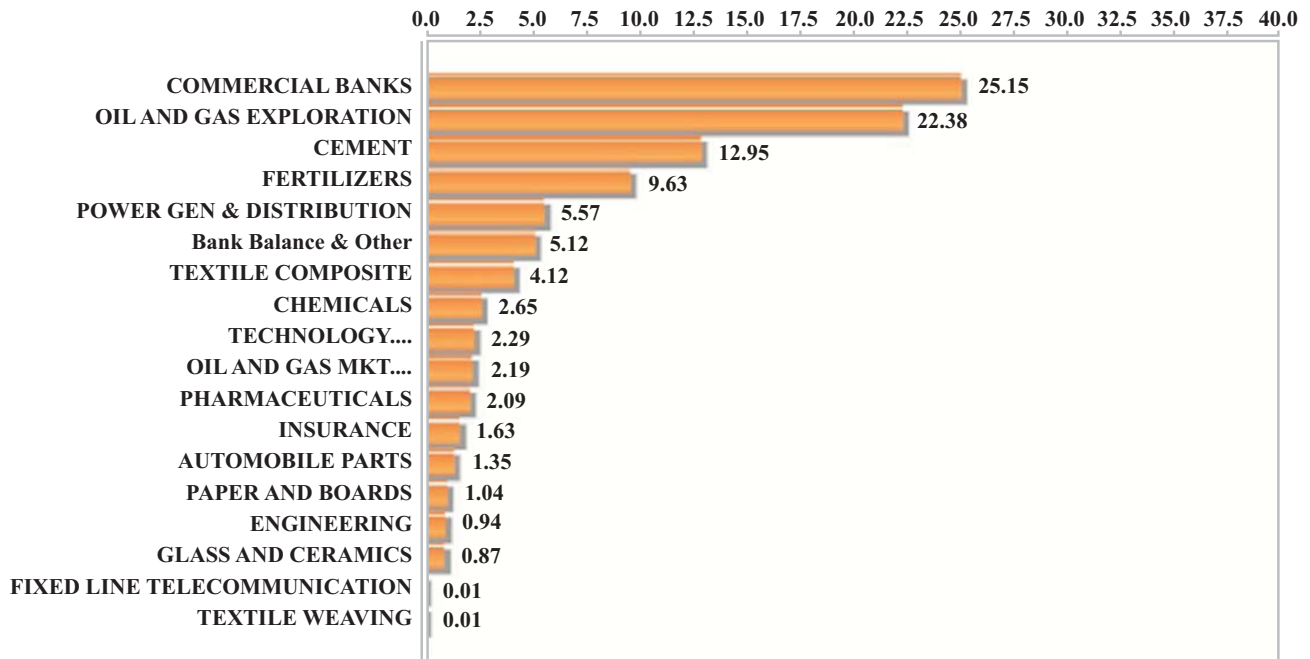
FUND PERFORMANCE

For the year ended FY20, ABL Stock Fund delivered a negative return of 1.44% against 1.53% increase in its benchmark, reflecting an underperformance of 2.97%. During the year, ABL SF's AUM increased by 12.01% and stood at Rs. 4.4267 billion on 30th June'20, as compared to Rs. 3.9520 billion on 30th June'19. Since its inception on June 28th, 2009, ABL-SF has been among the best performing funds in the equity markets of Pakistan. Since inception return of ABL SF is 469.93%, against its benchmark of 380.55%.

AFF-SF vs BENCHMARK (12m Rolling Returns)



SECTOR ALLOCATION (% OF TOTAL ASSETS)



OUTLOOK

The KSE-100 index remained under pressure especially during second half of FY20 mainly owing to COVID-19 pandemic. However, the smart lockdown imposed by the sitting govt. all over the country eased off the build-up of new cases recently. In order to provide the much-needed support to the deteriorating economy the incumbent govt. declared the massive rate cuts during past couple of monetary policy announcements. Specific focus on construction sector from the government and pace-up in civil/engineering works on mega dam projects are expected to boost the economic activity across the board. Low international commodities prices have provided the respite to the external account and are expected to keep the inflation in check - most probably in single digit - for next fiscal year. Going forward, the market is expected to improve gradually, however the full swing will remain dependent on the successful implementation of structural reforms by the PTI govt. and effective vaccine announcement to curtail the impact of prevalent pandemic all over the world.

PERFORMANCE TABLE

	June 2020	June 2019	June 2018	June 2017	June 2016	June 2015	June 2014	June 2013	June 2012	June 2011	June 2010
Net Assets	4,426,786	3,952,000	6,249,390	8,899,148	3,193,816	2,256,487	1,114,205	783,388	255,749	642,032	376,158
Net Income/Loss	(151,326)	(912,866)	(1,437,731)	2,148,603	287,026	497,466	248,721	280,795	54,303	139,931	112,454
					(Rupees per '000)						
Net Assets value	11,5559	11,7253	14,0492	17,0470	14,3985	13,5337	11,4246	15,9750	10,2491	10,0408	10,0134
Interim distribution *	-	-	-	2,0000	0,2633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final distribution	-	-	0,1357	0,0472	0,2000	1,0000	3,5271	5,3270	2,4077	2,9280	3,2813
Distribution date final	-	-	August 23,2017	June 22,2017	July 24,2015	June 15,2015	June 23,2014	August 06,2013	June 25,2012	June 29,2011	June 28,2010
Closing offer price	11,8240	11,9598	14,3302	17,3879	14,6865	13,8044	11,6531	16,4543	10,5566	10,3420	10,3138
Closing repurchase price	11,5559	11,7253	14,0492	17,0470	14,3985	13,5337	11,4246	15,9750	10,2491	10,0408	10,0134
Highest offer price	15,2999	14,9319	17,4782	22,0412	15,4037	15,0153	18,8211	17,4915	13,8094	13,6462	15,3833
Lowest offer price	9,2371	11,1300	13,3294	14,8092	12,4684	10,9242	11,2241	10,7908	9,6120	10,2011	10,5082
Highest repurchase price per unit	14,9530	14,6391	17,1355	21,6090	15,1017	14,7209	18,7729	16,9820	13,4072	13,2487	14,9352
Lowest repurchase price per unit	9,0277	10,9118	13,0680	14,5188	12,2239	10,7100	11,0040	10,4765	9,3320	9,9040	10,0080

-----Percentage-----

Total return of the fund	-1,44%	-1,654%	-1,8,19%	12,74%	5,28%	17,11%	-2,37%	2,60%	2,27%	-0,12%	-0,09%
- capital growth	0,00%	0,00%	1,36%	20,47%	4,63%	10,00%	3,527%	5,327%	24,08%	29,28%	32,81%
- Income distribution											
Average Annual return of the fund	-1,44%	-1,654%	-1,6,84%	33,21%	9,91%	27,11%	32,90%	55,87%	26,34%	29,16%	32,66%
One Year	-17,75%	-30,59%	10,78%	46,41%	39,71%	68,93%	107,15%	96,93%	63,19%	71,35%	-
Two Year	-31,60%	-7,54%	21,76%	86,11%	85,67%	163,32%	161,72%	154,36%	116,49%	-	-
Three Year	-8,88%	1,62%	54,77%	147,34%	189,40%	232,68%	238,05%	237,43%	-	-	-
Four Year	0,15%	29,17%	105,69%	285,51%	265,64%	329,70%	348,45%	-	-	-	-
Five Year	27,30%	71,67%	220,60%	387,07%	372,26%	470,04%	-	-	-	-	-
Six Year	69,19%	167,57%	305,06%	477,08%	526,50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven Year	163,71%	238,06%	423,19%	734,58%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight Year	233,18%	336,65%	594,06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine Year	330,34%	479,26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ten Year	470,89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleventh Year	469,93%	478,28%	592,90%	733,18%	525,45%	469,08%	347,50%	236,71%	116,12%	71,06%	32,72%

* Interim Distribution date

Distribution History

	2017		2016	
	Date	Rate	Date	Rate
	June 22, 2017	Re 2,0000	June 29, 2016	Re 0,2633

Disclaimer

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

**CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY
OF PAKISTAN LIMITED**

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TRUSTEE REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

ABL STOCK FUND

**Report of the Trustee pursuant to Regulation 41(h) and clause 9 of Schedule V of
the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008**

We Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited, being the Trustee of ABL Stock Fund (the Fund) are of the opinion that ABL Asset Management Company Limited being the Management Company of the Fund has in all material respects managed the Fund during the year ended June 30, 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the following:

- (i) Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the Management Company under the constitutive documents of the Fund;
- (ii) The pricing, issuance and redemption of units are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the constitutive documents of the Fund; and
- (iii) The Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules, 2003, the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 and the constitutive documents of the Fund.

Badiuddin Akber
Chief Executive Officer
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited

Karachi: September 24, 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unit holders of ABL Stock Fund

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABL Stock Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2020, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of movement in unit holders' fund and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at June 30, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the 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 in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit 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. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Following is the key audit matter:

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p>Net Asset Value (Refer notes 4 and 5 to the annexed financial statements)</p> <p>The bank balances and investments constitute the most significant component of the net asset value (NAV). The bank balances and investments of the Fund as at June 30, 2020 amounted to Rs. 227,588 million and Rs. 4,345,546 million respectively.</p> <p>The existence of bank balances and the existence and proper valuation of investments for the determination of NAV of the Fund as at June 30, 2020 was considered a high risk area and therefore we considered this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls for valuation of investments. obtained independent confirmations for verifying the existence of the investment portfolio and bank balances as at June 30, 2020 and traced balances in these confirmations with the books and records of the Fund. Where such confirmations were not available, alternate audit procedures were performed.

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■ KARACHI ■ LAHORE ■ ISLAMABAD



S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ re-performed valuation to assess that investments are carried as per the valuation methodology specified in the accounting policies. ▪ obtained bank reconciliation statements and tested reconciling items on a sample basis.

Other Information

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 auditor's 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 Management and Board of Directors of the Management Company 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 management 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, management 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 management 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 is 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.

AHCO



A.F. FERGUSON & CO.

- 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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 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 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 board of directors of the management company, we determine those matters that were 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

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion the financial statements have been prepared in all material respects 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 **Noman Abbas Sheikh**.

A.F. Ferguson & Co.

A.F. Ferguson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

Date: September 24, 2020

**ABL STOCK FUND
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

	Note	2020	2019
-----Rupees in '000-----			
Assets			
Bank balances	4	227,588	300,852
Investments	5	4,345,546	3,815,157
Receivable against sale of units		300	-
Security deposits	6	2,600	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable	7	2,854	4,531
Advances and other receivable	8	731	700
Total assets		4,579,619	4,123,840
Liabilities			
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	9	62,749	40,519
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	10	506	485
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	11	849	5,335
Payable against redemption of units		1,535	3,437
Payable against purchase of investment		25,520	62,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	61,674	59,474
Total liabilities		152,833	171,840
NET ASSETS		4,426,786	3,952,000
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		4,426,786	3,952,000
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		
----- Number of units -----			
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE		383,076,441	337,049,273
----- Rupees -----			
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT		11.5559	11.7253

The annexed notes from 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer




Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

**ABL STOCK FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	2020	2019
Note	----- Rupees ' 000 -----	
Income		
Interest / profit earned	14 37,383	45,832
Dividend income	198,053	268,457
Gain / (loss) on sale of investments - net	91,237	(297,238)
Net unrealised diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	5.2 (294,424)	(746,656)
	(203,187)	(1,043,894)
Total income / (loss)	32,249	(729,605)
Expenses		
Remuneration of ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	9.1 84,936	112,312
Punjab Sales Tax on remuneration of the Management Company	9.2 13,590	17,970
Accounting and operational charges	9.4 4,247	5,618
Selling and marketing expenses	9.5 54,303	22,473
Remuneration of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	10.1 5,247	6,615
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee	10.2 682	860
Annual fees to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	11.1 849	5,335
Securities transaction cost	17,113	9,314
Auditors' remuneration	15 739	479
Annual listing fee	28	28
Printing charges	122	81
Legal and professional charges	121	162
Settlement and bank charges	1,598	2,014
Total operating expenses	183,575	183,261
Net loss for the year before taxation	(151,326)	(912,866)
Taxation	17 -	-
Net loss for the year after taxation	(151,326)	(912,866)
(Loss) / earnings per unit	18 -	-
Allocation of net income for the year		
Net income for the year after taxation	-	-
Income already paid on units redeemed	-	-
Accounting income available for distribution:		
- Relating to capital gains	-	-
- Excluding capital gains	-	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)


Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer


Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer

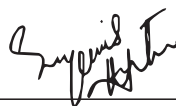

Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

**ABL STOCK FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	2020	2019
	----- Rupees ' 000 -----	
Net loss for the year after taxation	(151,326)	(912,866)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(151,326)</u>	<u>(912,866)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer



Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL STOCK FUND
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNIT HOLDERS' FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020			2019		
	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total
------(Rupees in '000)-----						
Net assets at beginning of the year	2,684,397	1,267,603	3,952,000	4,068,921	2,180,469	6,249,390
Issue of 266,420,070 units (2019: 228,958,073 units)						
- Capital value (at ex - net asset value per unit)	3,123,855	-	3,123,855	3,216,678	-	3,216,678
- Element of income / (loss)	144,995	-	144,995	(156,647)	-	(156,647)
Total proceeds on issuance of units	3,268,850	-	3,268,850	3,060,031	-	3,060,031
Redemption of 220,392,902 units (2019: 336,731,709 units)						
- Capital value (at ex - net asset value per unit)	2,584,173	-	2,584,173	4,730,811	-	4,730,811
- Element of loss / (income)	58,565	-	58,565	(286,256)	-	(286,256)
Total payments on redemption of units	2,642,738	-	2,642,738	4,444,555	-	4,444,555
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(151,326)	(151,326)	-	(912,866)	(912,866)
Distribution during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets at end of the year	3,310,509	1,116,277	4,426,786	2,684,397	1,267,603	3,952,000
Undistributed income brought forward						
- Realised		2,014,259			2,596,739	
- Unrealised loss		(746,656)			(416,270)	
		1,267,603			2,180,469	
Accounting income available for distribution						
- Relating to capital gains		-			-	
- Excluding capital gains		-			-	
Net loss for the year after taxation		(151,326)			(912,866)	
Distribution during the year		-			-	
Undistributed income carried forward		1,116,277			1,267,603	
Undistributed income carried forward						
- Realised		1,410,701			2,014,259	
- Unrealised loss		(294,424)			(746,656)	
		1,116,277			1,267,603	
			(Rupees)			(Rupees)
Net assets value per unit at beginning of the year			11.7253			14.0492
Net assets value per unit at end of the year			11.5559			11.7253

The annexed notes from 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)


Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer


Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer

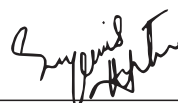

Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

**ABL STOCK FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

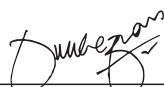
	Note	2020	2019
-----Rupees in '000-----			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the year before taxation		(151,326)	(912,866)
Adjustments for:			
Interest / profit earned	14	(37,383)	(45,830)
Dividend income		(198,053)	(268,451)
Net unrealised diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	5.2	294,424	746,656
		58,988	432,367
(Increase) / decrease in assets			
Advances and other receivable		(31)	8,674
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities			
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		22,230	(2,032)
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee		21	(239)
Payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan		(4,486)	(1,119)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		2,200	(1,342)
		19,965	(4,732)
		(72,404)	(476,557)
Dividend received		197,333	273,722
Interest / profit received		39,780	44,803
Net amount (paid) / received on purchase and sale of investments		(861,883)	1,407,203
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(697,174)	1,249,171
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net receipts from issuance of units		3,268,550	3,061,996
Net payments against redemption of units		(2,644,640)	(4,441,904)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		623,910	(1,379,908)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(73,264)	(130,737)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		300,852	431,589
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	227,588	300,852

The annexed notes from 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
Chief Executive Officer



Pervaiz Iqbal Butt
Director

ABL STOCK FUND

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 ABL Stock Fund is an open ended mutual fund constituted under a Trust Deed entered into on April 23, 2009 between ABL Asset Management Limited (ABL AMCL) as the Management Company and the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC) as the Trustee. The Trust Deed has been revised through the Deed of Change of Trustee and the First and Second Supplemental Trust Deeds dated June 23, 2010 and July 29, 2011 respectively with the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). Furthermore, the Offering Document of the Fund has been revised through the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Supplements dated April 28, 2010, May 19, 2010, September 05, 2011, September 20, 2011, May 31, 2012, July 30, 2013, October 06, 2016 and July 01, 2017 respectively with the approval of the SECP. The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) authorised constitution of the Trust Deed vide letter no. NBFC-II/DD/ABLAMC/422/09 on April 10, 2009 in accordance with the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

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

1.2 The Fund has been categorised as an open ended equity 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 were initially offered for public subscription at a par value of Rs 10 per unit. Thereafter, the units are being offered for public subscription on a continuous basis from June 28, 2009 and are transferable and redeemable by surrendering them to the Fund.

1.3 The objective of the Fund is to provide higher risk adjusted returns which the Fund aims to deliver mainly by investing in equity securities that may be allowed by the SECP. The investment objectives and policies are explained in the Fund's offering document.

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

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

There are certain amendments to the published accounting and reporting standards that are mandatory for the Fund's annual accounting period beginning on July 1, 2019. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Fund's operations and, therefore, have not been detailed in these financial statements.

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

The following amendments to published accounting and reporting standards would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective amendments:

Standards, interpretations and amendments	Effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' (amendment)	January 1, 2020
IAS 8 - 'Accounting policies, change in accounting estimates and errors' (amendment)	January 1, 2020

The Management is currently in the process of assessing the full impact of these amendments on the financial statements of the Fund.

- 2.3.1 There are certain other standards, amendments and interpretations that are mandatory for the Fund's accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2020 but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Fund's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

The estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Fund relate to classification and valuation of financial assets (notes 3.3 and 5), provision for SWWF (note 12.1), provision for Federal Excise Duty (note 9.3) and provision for taxation (notes 3.13 and 17).

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 3.1 The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

These comprise balances with banks in savings and current accounts.

3.3 Financial assets

3.3.1 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

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".

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.

3.3.1.2 Impairment

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

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

3.3.1.3 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 SECP. Impairment losses recognised on debt securities can be reversed through the Income Statement.

3.3.1.4 Regular way contracts

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

3.3.1.5 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.

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

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 Issue and redemption of units

Units issued are recorded at the offer price, determined by the Management Company for the application 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 application 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.

3.7 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.

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

Element of income represents the difference between net assets value per unit on the issuance or redemption date, as the case may be, of units and the net assets value per unit at the beginning of the relevant accounting period. Further, the element of income is a transaction of capital nature and the receipt and payment of element of income is taken to unit holders' fund. However, to maintain the same ex-dividend net asset value of all units outstanding on the accounting date, net element of income contributed on issue of units lying in unit holders fund will be refunded on units in the same proportion as dividend bears to accounting income available for distribution.

3.11 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 year in which these arise.
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- Profit on bank deposits is recognised on an accrual basis

3.12 Expenses

All expenses including management fee and trustee fee are recognised in the Income Statement on an accrual basis.

3.13 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.

3.14 Earnings / (loss) per unit

Earnings / (loss) per unit is calculated by dividing the net income of the year before 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 18.

3.15 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 Income Statement.

4	BANK BALANCES	Note	2020	2019
		-----Rupees in '000-----		
Balances with banks in:				
	Saving accounts	4.1	227,574	300,852
	Current accounts	4.2	14	-
			227,588	300,852

4.1 This includes balances of Rs 70.051 million (2019: Rs 31.039 million) maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party) that carry profit at 6.00% per annum (2019: 13.40% per annum). Other saving account of the Fund carry profit rates ranging from 5.00 % to 6.00% per annum (2019: 8.00% to 13.75% per annum).

4.2 This includes balance amounting to Rs. 0.008 million maintained with Allied Bank Limited (a related party).

5	INVESTMENTS	Note	2020	2019
		-----Rupees in '000-----		
At fair value through profit or loss				
	- Quoted equity securities	5.1	4,345,546	3,815,157
	- Government securities - Market Treasury Bills	5.3	-	-
			4,345,546	3,815,157

5.1 Investments in equity securities - quoted

Shares of listed companies - fully paid up ordinary shares with a face value of Rs. 10 each unless stated other wise.

Name of the Investee Company	Note	Number of shares					Balance as at June 30, 2020			Market value as a percentage of		Holding as a percentage of paid-up capital of investee company
		As at July 1, 2019	Purchased during the year	Bonus / right shares received during the year	Sold during the year	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying value	Market value	Appreciation/ (diminution)	Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investments	
----- Number of shares held -----						----- Rupees in '000 -----			----- percentage -----			

OIL AND GAS MARKETING COMPANIES

Hascol Petroleum Limited	5.1.2	32,521	-	19,023	-	51,544	2,422	701	(1,721)	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%
Attock Petroleum Limited		-	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shell Pakistan Limited		-	535,200	-	344,800	190,400	33,505	34,763	1,258	0.79%	0.80%	1.78%
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		690,000	1,625,000	-	2,108,000	207,000	11,281	11,302	21	0.26%	0.26%	0.33%
Hi-Tech Lubricants Limited		-	940,500	-	940,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	5.1.2	417,780	889,800	80,676	812,900	575,356	53,845	53,507	(338)	1.21%	1.23%	0.72%
							101,053	100,273	(780)	2.28%	2.31%	

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION COMPANIES

Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	5.1.1	2,803,800	2,352,256	-	1,271,000	3,885,056	469,090	423,471	(45,619)	9.57%	9.74%	0.90%
Pakistan Oil fields Limited		208,070	395,000	-	444,788	158,282	54,652	55,498	846	1.25%	1.28%	0.56%
Mari petroleum Company Limited		310,910	65,040	26,481	116,240	286,191	277,820	353,918	76,098	7.99%	8.14%	2.15%
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	5.1.1	1,174,490	1,718,400	242,778	922,802	2,212,866	264,084	192,033	(72,051)	4.34%	4.42%	0.81%
							1,065,646	1,024,920	(40,726)	23.15%	23.58%	

FERTILIZERS

Engro Fertilizer Limited	5.1.1	2,127,500	3,411,500	-	3,309,000	2,230,000	135,357	134,424	(933)	3.04%	3.09%	1.67%
Engro Corporation Limited	5.1.1	892,150	525,500	-	485,500	932,150	264,671	273,045	8,374	6.17%	6.28%	1.62%
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited		1,437,000	1,844,581	-	3,098,000	183,581	19,268	20,192	924	0.46%	0.46%	0.09%
Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited		1,135,000	908,000	-	1,900,000	143,000	2,857	2,282	(575)	0.05%	0.05%	0.15%
Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited		-	421,500	-	-	421,500	10,357	11,267	910	0.25%	0.26%	0.20%
Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited***		100	21,000	-	21,000	100	14	13	(1)	-	-	-
							432,524	441,223	8,699	9.97%	10.14%	

Name of the Investee Company	Note	Number of shares					Balance as at June 30, 2020			Market value as a percentage of		Holding as a percentage of paid-up capital of investee company
		As at July 1, 2019	Purchased during the year	Bonus / right shares received during the year	Sold during the year	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying value	Market value	Appreciation/ (diminution)	Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investments	
Number of shares held						Rupees in '000			percentage			

ENGINEERING

Amreli Steel Limited		-	1,190,500	-	1,190,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crescent Steel & Allied Products Limited		-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dost Steels Limited		-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Steel Limited*		1,900	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mughal Iron & Steel Industries Limited	5.1.2	2,721	1,905,500	-	834,500	1,073,721	50,302	42,820	(7,482)	0.97%	0.99%	4.27%
							50,302	42,820	(7,482)	0.97%	0.99%	

CEMENT

D.G. Khan Cement Company Limited ***		400	635,000	-	635,000	400	33	34	1	-	-	-
Pioneer Cement Limited		-	3,554,000	-	2,121,000	1,433,000	74,273	90,336	16,063	2.04%	2.08%	6.31%
Cherat Cement Company Limited ***		-	1,159,500	-	1,159,000	500	44	44	-	-	-	-
Maple Leaf Cement Factory Limited		831,000	6,381,000	68,849	6,782,000	498,849	11,824	12,960	1,136	0.29%	0.30%	0.45%
Kohat Cement Company Limited		66,990	2,027,000	-	426,500	1,667,490	174,934	229,197	54,263	5.18%	5.27%	8.30%
Fauji Cement Company Limited		300,000	3,775,500	-	4,028,000	47,500	805	802	(3)	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
Lucky Cement Limited	5.1.1	273,250	825,000	-	535,350	562,900	259,203	259,823	620	5.87%	5.99%	1.74%
							521,116	593,196	72,080	13.40%	13.66%	

PAPER & BOARD

Packages Limited ***		800	130,600	-	131,300	100	42	35	(7)	-	-	-
Century Paper & Board Mills Limited		905,500	-	-	239,500	666,000	20,746	47,666	26,920	1.08%	1.10%	4.53%
							20,788	47,701	26,913	1.08%	1.10%	

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLER

Sazgar Engineering Works Limited		-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millat Tractors Limited ***		70	-	8	-	78	60	55	(5)	-	-	-
							60	55	(5)	-	-	

AUTOMOBILE PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Thal Limited *		79,550	269,300	-	156,900	191,950	66,233	62,372	(3,861)	1.41%	1.44%	2.37%
							66,233	62,372	(3,861)	1.41%	1.44%	

FOOD AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS

At-Tahur Limited ***		489	-	48	-	537	10	9	(1)	-	-	-
							10	9	(1)	-	-	

TEXTILE COMPOSITE

Nishat Mills Limited	5.1.1	1,116,600	1,985,300	-	2,096,900	1,005,000	82,616	78,400	(4,216)	1.77%	1.80%	2.86%
Kohinoor Textile Mills Limited		40,000	1,930,500	-	-	1,970,500	70,170	69,972	(198)	1.58%	1.61%	6.58%
Gul Ahmed Textile Mills Limited		1,136,000	2,120,000	18,000	1,911,000	1,363,000	51,883	39,023	(12,860)	0.88%	0.90%	3.19%
Feroze 1888 Mills Limited		1,500	2,200	-	-	3,700	365	303	(62)	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Interloop Limited ***		162,500	159,500	-	320,000	2,000	97	88	(9)	-	-	-
Nishat Chunian Limited		1,464,000	300,000	-	1,720,500	43,500	1,584	1,412	(172)	0.03%	0.03%	0.18%
							206,715	189,198	(17,517)	4.27%	4.35%	

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Systems Limited		744,650	504,000	-	679,500	569,150	64,055	104,541	40,486	2.36%	2.41%	4.61%
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited		-	2,500,000	-	2,429,000	71,000	660	630	(30)	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
Avanceon Limited ***		-	105,000	500	100,000	5,500	234	194	(40)	-	-	0.03%
Netsol Technologies Limited		360,200	500,000	-	855,500	4,700	337	234	(103)	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%
							65,286	105,599	40,313	2.38%	2.43%	

PHARMACEUTICALS

AGP Limited	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	23,319	21,948	(1,371)	0.50%	0.51%	0.71%	
Abbott Laboratories (Pakistan) Limited	-	65,000	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glaxo Smith Kline Pakistan Limited	-	352,500	-	41,000	311,500	54,005	54,226	221	1.22%	1.25%	0.98%	
The Searle Company Limited	5.1.2	13,190	307,100	-	235,000	85,290	16,809	16,992	183	0.38%	0.39%	0.40%
Ferozsons Laboratories Limited ***	-	325,000	-	324,600	400	132	120	(12)	-	-	0.01%	
Highnoon Laboratories Limited	5.1.2	4,204	-	420	-	4,624	1,064	2,318	1,254	0.05%	0.05%	0.13%
						95,329	95,604	275	2.15%	2.20%		

POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Hub Power Company Limited	5.1.1	3,112,326	1,595,000	-	1,480,500	3,226,826	262,733	233,945	(28,788)	5.28%	5.39%	2.49%
Nishat Power Limited	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakgen Power Limited	-	1,748,000	-	-	1,748,000	-	26,253	20,993	(5,260)	0.47%	0.48%	4.70%
K - Electric Limited**	4,500,000	3,500,000	-	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						288,986	254,938	(34,048)	5.75%	5.87%		

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Allied Bank Limited (related party)	5.1.1	884,400	450,500	-	361,500	973,400	99,804	74,543	(25,261)	1.68%	1.72%	0.85%
Bank Al Habib Limited	5.1.1	2,972,500	1,389,000	-	532,500	3,829,000	294,160	200,257	(93,903)	4.52%	4.61%	3.45%
Bank Alfalah Limited	5.1.1	6,883,900	1,220,000	-	4,440,478	3,663,422	153,860	122,981	(30,879)	2.78%	2.83%	2.06%
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	-	650,000	-	650,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MCB Bank Limited	400	401,432	-	25,000	376,832	-	58,937	61,073	2,136	1.38%	1.41%	0.32%
Habib Bank Limited	5.1.1	1,642,300	2,519,800	-	767,800	3,394,300	403,035	328,806	(74,229)	7.43%	7.58%	2.31%
Meezan Bank Limited	5.1.1	1,483,900	785,000	-	1,139,000	1,129,900	94,502	77,794	(16,708)	1.76%	1.79%	0.88%
Bank of Punjab Limited	7,453,000	3,225,000	-	2,375,000	8,303,000	-	81,468	69,745	(11,723)	1.58%	1.60%	3.14%
Faysal Bank Limited ***	5.1.2	5,150	-	-	-	5,150	111	72	(39)	-	-	-
United Bank Limited	1,494,900	1,248,200	-	647,500	2,095,600	-	283,514	216,601	(66,913)	4.89%	4.98%	1.71%
						1,469,391	1,151,872	(317,519)	26.02%	26.52%		

SUGAR & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Faran Sugar Mills Limited ***	500	-	-	-	500	20	20	-	-	-	0.02%
						20	20	-	-	-	

INSURANCE

IGI Holding s Limited	-	285,700	-	161,900	123,800	24,471	22,403	(2,068)	0.51%	0.52%	0.87%	
Adamjee Insurance Company Limited	5.1.1	2,708,000	555,000	-	1,689,500	1,573,500	55,734	52,099	(3,635)	1.18%	1.20%	4.50%
						80,205	74,502	(5,703)	1.69%	1.72%		

GLASS & CERAMICS

Ghani Value Glass Limited	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghani Glass Limited	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tariq Glass Industries Limited	1,000	495,500	218,250	100,000	614,750	46,234	39,664	(6,570)	0.90%	0.91%	5.58%
						46,234	39,664	(6,570)	0.90%	0.91%	

CABLE AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

Waves Singer Pakistan Limited ***	-	511,500	-	507,500	4,000	102	85	(17)	-	-	0.02%
Pak Elektron Limited	-	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						102	85	(17)	-	-	

INV.BANKS / INV. COS. / SECURITIES COS.

Arif Habib Limited ***	-	60,000	-	59,500	500	29	16	(13)	-	-	0.01%
						29	16	(13)	-	-	

MISCELLANEOUS

Shifa International Hospitals Limited	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tri-Pack Films Limited	-	110,000	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic Products Enterprises Limited ***	-	500	20	-	520	10	22	12	-	-	0.01%
						10	22	12	-	-	

CHEMICAL

ICI Pakistan Limited	45,250	69,000	-	61,650	52,600	31,672	36,542	4,870	0.83%	0.84%	0.57%
Nimir Resins Limited	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akzo Nobel Pakistan Limited	-	337,000	-	337,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lotte Chemical Pakistan Limited	-	1,750,000	-	1,700,000	50,000	500	498	(2)	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%
Ittehad Chemicals Limited	-	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Descon Oxychem Limited ***	49,500	987,000	-	1,030,000	6,500	163	194	31	-	-	0.04%
Ghani Global Holdings ***	-	1,655,000	-	1,649,000	6,000	93	94	1	-	-	0.04%
Engro Polymer & Chemicals Limited	3,403,870	2,634,000	-	2,670,000	3,367,870	97,503	84,129	(13,374)	1.90%	1.95%	3.71%
						129,931	121,457	(8,474)	2.74%	2.80%	

Total - June 30, 2020

4,639,970 4,345,546 (294,424) 98.15% 100.00%

Total - June 30, 2019

4,561,813 3,815,157 (746,656) 96.54% 100.00%

* Ordinary shares have a face value of Rs. 5 each

** Ordinary shares have a face value of Rs. 3.5 each

*** Nil figures due to rounding off

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

Particulars	2020	2019	2020	2019
	---(Numbers of shares)---		---(Rupees in '000)---	
Allied Bank Limited (related party)	200,000	-	15,316	-
Bank Alfalah Limited	500,000	-	16,785	-
Bank Al Habib Limited	1,000,000	-	52,300	-
Engro Corporation Limited	50,000	50,000	14,646	13,280
Habib Bank Limited	500,000	500,000	48,435	56,630
Dame Insurance Company Limited	1,000,000	1,000,000	33,110	35,050
Hub Power Company Limited	2,170,000	2,170,000	157,325	170,888
Engro Fertilizers Limited	-	500,000	-	31,985
Nishat Mills Limited	300,000	300,000	23,403	28,002
Meezan Bank Limited	500,000	-	34,425	-
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	1,235,000	1,035,000	107,173	149,485
Lucky Cement Limited	-	150,000	-	57,071
Oil & Gas Development Company Limited	1,600,000	1,500,000	174,400	197,235
	<u>9,055,000</u>	<u>7,205,000</u>	<u>677,318</u>	<u>739,626</u>

5.1.2 The Finance Act, 2014 introduced amendments to the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 as a result of which companies were liable to withhold five percent of the bonus shares to be issued. The shares so withheld were only to be released if the Fund deposits tax equivalent to five percent of the value of the bonus shares issued to the Fund including bonus shares withheld, determined on the basis of day-end price on the first day of closure of books of the issuing company.

In this regard, a constitutional petition had been filed by Collective Investment Schemes (CISs) through their Trustees in the High Court of Sindh, challenging the applicability of withholding tax provisions on bonus shares received by CISs. The petition was based on the fact that because CISs are exempt from deduction of income tax under Clause 99 Part I to the Second Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, the withholding tax provision should also not be applicable on bonus shares received by CISs. A stay order had been granted by the High Court of Sindh (HCS) in favour of CISs.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Supreme Court of Pakistan passed a judgement on June 27, 2018 whereby the suits which are already pending or shall be filed in future must only be continued / entertained on the condition that a minimum of 50 percent of the tax calculated by the tax authorities is deposited with the authorities. Accordingly, the CISs were required to pay minimum 50% of the tax calculated by the tax authorities for the case to remain continued. The CISs failed to deposit the minimum 50% of the tax liability and accordingly the stay got vacated automatically during the year ended June 30, 2019. During the current year, the CISs have filed a fresh constitutional petition via CP 4653 dated July 11, 2019 in Honourable High Court of Sindh. In this regard, on July 15, 2019, the Honourable High Court of Sindh has issued notices to the relevant parties and has ordered that no third party interest on bonus shares issued to the Funds in lieu of their investments be created in the meantime. The matter is still pending adjudication and the Funds have included these shares in their portfolio, as the management is confident that the decision of the constitutional petition will be in favour of the CISs.

Further, the Finance Act, 2018 effective from July 1, 2018 has omitted Section 236M of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 requiring every company quoted on stock exchange issuing bonus shares to the shareholders of the company, to withhold five percent of the bonus shares to be issued. Therefore, bonus shares issued to the Fund since July 1, 2018 were not withheld by the investee companies.

As at June 30, 2020, the following bonus shares of the Fund have been withheld by certain companies at the time of declaration of bonus shares.

Name of the Company	2020		2019	
	Bonus Shares			
	Number of shares withheld	Market value as at June 30, 2020	Number of shares withheld	Market value as at June 30, 2019
	Rupees in '000'		Rupees in '000'	
Hascol Petroleum Company Limited	27,785	378	27,785	1,907
The Searle Company Limited	12,953	2,581	12,953	1,898
Mughal Iron and Steel Industries Limited	1,429	57	1,429	36
Highnoon Laboratories Limited	278	139	253	64
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	10,180	1,610	8,483	1,439
Faysal Bank Limited	4,958	69	4,958	107
		<u>4,834</u>		<u>5,451</u>

5.2 Unrealised diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'

	Note	2020	2019
		-----Rupees in '000-----	
Market value of investments	5.1	4,345,546	3,815,157
Carrying value of investments	5.1	<u>(4,639,970)</u>	<u>(4,561,813)</u>
		<u>(294,424)</u>	<u>(746,656)</u>

5.3 Government Securities - Market Treasury Bills

Tenure	Face value				Balance as at June 30, 2020			Market value as a percentage of	
	As at July 1, 2019	Purchased during the year	Disposed of / matured during the year	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying amount	Market value	Appreciation / (diminution)	Net assets of the Fund	Total market value of investments
	Rupees in '000							%	
3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - June 30, 2019	-	1,350,000	1,350,000	-					

6	SECURITY DEPOSITS	Note	2020	2019
			-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Security deposit with :			
	- National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		2,500	2,500
	- Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100	100
			<u>2,600</u>	<u>2,600</u>
7	DIVIDEND AND PROFIT RECEIVABLE			
	Dividend receivable		1,671	951
	Profit receivable		1,183	3,580
			<u>2,854</u>	<u>4,531</u>
8	ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLE			
	Balance in IPS Account *		79	79
	Advance tax	8.1	652	621
			<u>731</u>	<u>700</u>

* a related party balance

- 8.1 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, withholding tax on dividend and profit on bank deposits paid 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 12 May 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 dividends and profit on bank deposits amounts to Rs 0.476 million and Rs 0.176 million respectively.

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. 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 judgment of the SHC. Pending resolution of the matter, the amount of withholding tax deducted on dividends and profit on bank deposits has been shown as other receivables as at June 30, 2020 as, in the opinion of the management, the amount of tax deducted at source will be refunded.

9	PAYABLE TO ABL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED - MANAGEMENT COMPANY - RELATED PARTY	Note	2020	2019
			-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Management fee payable	9.1	7,313	6,943
	Punjab Sales Tax payable on remuneration of the Management Company	9.2	3,755	3,696
	Federal Excise Duty payable on remuneration of the Management Company	9.3	17,569	17,569
	Accounting and operational charges payable	9.4	2,271	2,445
	Selling and marketing expenses payable	9.5	31,797	9,778
	Sales and transfer load		44	88
			<u>62,749</u>	<u>40,519</u>

- 9.1 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 2% (2019: 2%) per annum of the average net assets of the Fund during the year ended June 30, 2020. The remuneration is payable to the Management Company monthly in arrears.

- 9.2 During the year, an amount of Rs. 13.590 million (2019: Rs 17.970 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% (2019: 16%).

- 9.3 The Finance Act, 2013 enlarged the scope of Federal Excise Duty (FED) on financial services to include Asset Management Companies (AMCs) as a result of which FED at the rate of 16 percent on the remuneration of the Management Company and sales load was applicable with effect from June 13, 2013. The Management Company was of the view that since the remuneration was already subject to provincial sales tax, further levy of FED would result in double taxation which did not appear to be the spirit of the law. Hence, on September 4, 2013 a constitutional petition was filed with the Sindh High Court (SHC) by the Management Company together with various other asset management companies challenging the levy of FED.

With effect from July 1, 2016, FED on services provided or rendered by non-banking financial institutions dealing in services which are subject to provincial sales tax has been withdrawn by the Finance Act, 2016.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the SHC passed an order whereby all notices, proceedings taken or pending, orders made, duty recovered or actions taken under the Federal Excise Act, 2005 in respect of the rendering or providing of services (to the extent as challenged in any relevant petition) were set aside. In response to this, the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue has filed a Civil Petition for leave to appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan which is pending adjudication.

In view of the above, the Fund has discontinued making further provision in respect of FED on remuneration of the Management Company with effect from July 1, 2016. However, as a matter of abundant caution the provision for FED made for the period from June 13, 2013 till June 30, 2016 amounting to Rs 17.569 million is being retained in the financial statements of the Fund as the matter is pending before the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Had the provision not been made, the NAV per unit of the Fund as at June 30, 2020 would have been higher by Re 0.046 (2019: Re 0.052) per unit.

- 9.4 In accordance with Regulation 60 of the NBFC Regulations, the Management Company is entitled to charge fees and expenses related to registrar services, accounting, operation and valuation services, related to a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS).

Until June 19, 2019 there was a maximum cap of 0.1% of the average annual net assets of the scheme or actual whichever is less, for allocation of such expense to the Fund. However, the SECP vide its SRO 639 dated June 20, 2019 removed the maximum cap of 0.1%.

The Management Company has currently fixed a maximum capping of 0.1% of the average annual net assets of the scheme for allocation of such expenses to the Fund.

- 9.5 The SECP has allowed the Asset Management Companies to charge selling and marketing expenses to all categories of open-end mutual funds (except fund of funds) initially for a period of three years (i.e. from January 1, 2017 till December 31, 2019). The maximum cap of selling and marketing expense was 0.4% per annum of the net assets of the Fund or actual expenses whichever is lower.

During the current year, the SECP through its circular 11 dated July 5, 2019 has revised the conditions for charging of selling and marketing expenses to a Fund. As per the revised guidelines, the maximum cap of 0.4% per annum has been lifted and now the asset management company is required to set a maximum limit for charging of such expense to the Fund and the same should be approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company as part of annual plan. Furthermore, the time limit of three years has also been removed in the revised conditions.

Accordingly, the Management Company has currently determined a capping of 0.4% from July 1, 2019 till August 21, 2019 and 1.40% from August 22, 2019 till year end which is applied to average annual net assets of the Fund. This has also been approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

10 PAYABLE TO CENTRAL DEPOSITORY COMPANY OF PAKISTAN LIMITED - TRUSTEE - RELATED PARTY	Note	2020	2019
		-----Rupees in '000-----	
Trustee fee payable	10.1	448	429
Sindh Sales Tax payable on trustee fee	10.2	58	56
		<u>506</u>	<u>485</u>

- 10.1 The Trustee is entitled to monthly remuneration for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the Trust Deed. During the year, Trustee has revised its tariff as follows:

Existing Tariff		Revised Tariff
Net assets (Rs.)	Fee	
- up to Rs. 1,000 million	Rupees 0.7 million or 0.20% per annum of NAV, whichever is higher	0.20% per annum of NAV
- exceeding Rs 1,000 million	Rupees 2.0 million plus 0.10% per annum of NAV, exceeding Rs.1,000 million	Rupees 2.0 million plus 0.10% per annum of NAV, exceeding Rs.1,000 million

Accordingly the Fund has charged trustee fee at the above rates during the year.

- 10.2 During the year, an amount of Rs 0.682 million (2019: Rs. 0.860 million) was charged on account of sales tax @ 13% (2019: 13%) on remuneration of the Trustee levied through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011.

11 PAYABLE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN	Note	2020	2019
		-----Rupees in '000-----	
Annual fee payable	11.1	<u>849</u>	<u>5,335</u>

- 11.1 In accordance with the NBFC Regulations 2008, a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) is required to pay annual fee to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

Effective from July 1, 2019, the SECP vide SRO No. 685(I)/2019 dated June 28, 2019, revised the rate of annual fee to 0.02% of net assets, applicable on all categories of CISs. Previously, the rate of annual fee applicable to equity funds was 0.095%. Accordingly, the Fund has charged SECP Fee at the rate of 0.02% of net assets during the current year.

	Note	2020	2019
-----Rupees in '000-----			
12 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Auditors' remuneration payable		507	290
Printing charges payable		100	80
Brokerage payable		4,352	2,453
Capital gain tax payable		115	51
Provision for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund	12.1	56,600	56,600
		<u>61,674</u>	<u>59,474</u>

12.1 As a consequence of the 18th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, in May 2015 the Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 2014 (SWWF Act) had been passed by the Government of Sindh as a result of which every industrial establishment located in the Province of Sindh, the total income of which in any accounting year is not less than Rs 0.50 million, was required to pay Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF) in respect of that year a sum equal to two percent of such income. The matter was taken up by the MUFAP with the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) collectively on behalf of various asset management companies and their CISs whereby it was contested that mutual funds should be excluded from the ambit of the SWWF Act as these were not industrial establishments but were pass through investment vehicles and did not employ workers. The SRB held that mutual funds were included in the definition of financial institutions as per the Financial Institution (Recovery of Finances) Ordinance, 2001 and were, hence, required to register and pay SWWF under the SWWF Act. Thereafter, MUFAP had taken up the matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry to have CISs / mutual funds excluded from the applicability of SWWF. In view of the above developments regarding the applicability of SWWF on CISs / mutual funds, MUFAP recommended that, as a matter of abundant caution, provision in respect of SWWF should be made on a prudent basis with effect from the date of enactment of the SWWF Act, 2014 (i.e. starting from May 21, 2015).

The Fund has made provision for SWWF from May 21, 2015 till June 30, 2017 amounting to Rs 56.600 million as the decision in this respect is pending to date. The Fund has not made any provision for SWWF after July 01, 2017 as the registered office of the Management Company of the Fund has been relocated from the Province of Sindh to the Province of Punjab.

Had the provision for SWWF not been recorded in the financial statements of the Fund for the period from May 21, 2015 to June 30, 2017, the net asset value of the Fund as at June 30, 2020 would have been higher by Re. 0.148 (2019: Re 0.168) per unit.

13 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

	2020	2019
-----Rupees in '000-----		
14 INTEREST / PROFIT EARNED		
Interest / profit on:		
Savings accounts	37,383	41,704
Government Securities - Market Treasury Bills	-	4,128
	<u>37,383</u>	<u>45,832</u>

15 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Annual audit fee	370	290
Half yearly review of condensed interim financial statements	200	150
Other certifications	100	-
Out of pocket expenses	69	39
	<u>739</u>	<u>479</u>

16 TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The Total Expense Ratio (TER) of the Fund as at June 30, 2020 is 4.32% (2019: 3.32%) which includes 0.41% (2019: 0.47%) representing government levies on the Fund such as sales taxes, annual fee to the SECP, etc. This ratio is within the maximum limit of 4.5% prescribed under the NBFC Regulations for a collective investment scheme categorised as an equity scheme.

17 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 as cash dividend. Furthermore, regulation 63 of the NBFC Regulations, requires the Fund to distribute 90% of the net accounting income other than capital gains to the unit holders. 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. Since the Fund has incurred net loss for the year, accordingly, no provision for taxation has been made in these financial statements.

18 LOSS / EARNINGS PER UNIT

Loss / earnings per unit has not been disclosed as, in the opinion of the management, the determination of cumulative weighted average number of outstanding units for calculating is not practicable.

19 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES / CONNECTED PERSONS

- 19.1** Connected persons include ABL Asset Management Company being the Management Company, the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited being the Trustee, other collective investment schemes managed by the Management Company, any entity in which the Management Company, its CISs or their connected persons have material interest, any person or company beneficially owning directly or indirectly ten percent or more of the capital of the Management Company or the net assets of the Fund, directors and their close family members and key management personnel of the Management Company.
- 19.2** Transactions with connected persons are executed on an arm's length basis and essentially comprise sale and redemption of units, fee on account of managing the affairs of the Fund, sales load, other charges and distribution payments to connected persons. The transactions with connected persons are in the normal course of business, at contracted rates and at terms determined in accordance with market rates.
- 19.3** Remuneration to the Management Company of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, 2008.
- 19.4** Remuneration to the Trustee of the Fund is determined in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, 2008 and the Trust Deed.
- 19.5** Accounting and operational charges and selling and marketing expenses are charged to the Fund by the Management Company subject to the maximum prescribed Total Expense Ratio.
- 19.6** The details of transactions carried out by the Fund with connected persons during the year and balances with them as at year end are as follows:

	2020	2019
	-----Rupees in '000-----	
ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		
Remuneration charged	84,936	112,312
Punjab Sales Tax on remuneration of the Management Company	13,590	17,970
Accounting and operational charges	4,247	5,618
Selling and marketing charges	54,303	22,473
Issue of 48,639,502 (2019: 19,583,133) units	598,362	254,879
Redemption of 31,809,125 (2019: 47,202,558) units	388,829	630,000
Outstanding 19,093,413 (2019: 2,263,036) units	220,642	26,535
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration of the Trustee	5,247	6,615
Sindh Sales Tax on remuneration of the Trustee	682	860
Settlement charges incurred	250	575
Security deposit	100	100
Balance in IPS account	79	79
Allied Bank Limited		
Profit on bank deposits	23,689	11,356
Bank charges	177	160
Ibrahim Agencies (Private) Limited		
Issue of Nil (2019: 614,792) units	-	9,000
Outstanding 40,639,038 (2019: 40,639,039) units	469,621	476,505
ABL Financial Planning Fund - Conservative Allocation Plan		
Issue of 370,535 (2019: 352,247) units	5,000	5,000
Redemption of 807,613 (2019: 1,148,786) units	9,780	14,950
Outstanding 2,129,421 (2019: 2,566,499) units	24,607	30,093
ABL Financial Planning Fund - Active Allocation Plan		
Issue of 9,233,720 (2019: 473,436) units	126,006	6,000
Redemption of 10,232,144 (2019: 9,808,408) units	116,423	212,756
Outstanding 12,623,576 (2019: 13,622,000) units	145,877	159,722

	2020	2019
	-----Rupees in '000-----	
ABL Financial Planning Fund - Strategic Allocation Plan		
Issue of 15,183,365 (2019: 15,664,845) units	190,548	209,565
Redemption of 16,404,360 (2019: 20,132,594) units	193,290	263,842
Outstanding 15,245,996 (2019: 16,466,991) units	176,181	193,080
Sindh Province Pension Fund		
Issue of 15,664,501 (2019: Nil) units	202,000	-
Outstanding 50,994,753 (2019: 35,330,252) units	589,290	414,258
Directors of the Management Company		
Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmad		
Outstanding 3,669,015 (2019: 3,669,015) units	42,399	43,020
Mohammad Waseem Mukhtar		
Redemption of Nil (2019: 471,359) units	-	6,049
Key Management Personnel		
Chief Executive Officer		
Issue of 4,182,462 (2019: 594,455) units	46,910	7,202
Redemption of 3,387,462 (2019: 592,076) units	37,547	7,400
Outstanding 1,302,128 (2019: 507,128) units	15,047	5,946

19.7 Other balances due to / from related parties / connected persons are included in the respective notes to the financial statements.

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets

	2020		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----		
Bank balances	227,588	-	227,588
Investments	-	4,345,546	4,345,546
Receivable against sale of units	300	-	300
Security deposits	2,600	-	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable	2,854	-	2,854
Advances and other receivable	79	-	79
	<u>233,421</u>	<u>4,345,546</u>	<u>4,578,967</u>

Financial liabilities

	2020	
	At amortised cost	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----	
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	62,749	62,749
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	506	506
Payable against redemption of units	1,535	1,535
Payable against purchase of investment	25,520	25,520
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,959	4,959
	<u>95,269</u>	<u>95,269</u>

	2019		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----		
Financial assets			
Bank balances	300,852	-	300,852
Investments	-	3,815,157	3,815,157
Receivable against sale of units	-	-	-
Security deposits	2,600	-	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable	4,531	-	4,531
Advances and other receivable	79	-	79
	308,062	3,815,157	4,123,219

	2019	
	At amortised cost	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----	
Financial liabilities		
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	40,519	40,519
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited - Trustee	485	485
Payable against redemption of units	3,437	3,437
Payable against purchase of investment	62,590	62,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,823	2,823
	109,854	109,854

21 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.

21.1 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, 2020, the Fund is exposed to such risk on its balances held with banks. The Investment Committee of the Fund reviews the portfolio of the Fund on a regular basis to ensure that the risk is managed within the acceptable limits.

a) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Presently, the Fund holds bank balances 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 loss for the year and net assets of the Fund would have been higher / lower by Rs. 2.276 million (2019: Rs. 3.009 million).

b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at June 30 2020, the Fund does not hold any fixed rate instrument that may expose the Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

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

The Fund's interest rate sensitivity related to financial assets and financial liabilities as at June 30, 2020 can be determined as follows:

2020					
Effective interest rate (%)	Exposed to yield / interest 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	5.00%-6.00%	227,574	-	-	14	227,588
Investments		-	-	-	4,345,546	4,345,546
Receivable against sale of units		-	-	-	300	300
Security deposits		-	-	-	2,600	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable		-	-	-	2,854	2,854
Advances and other receivable		-	-	-	79	79
		227,574	-	-	4,351,393	4,578,967

Financial liabilities

Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	62,749	62,749
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee		-	-	-	506	506
Payable against redemption of units		-	-	-	1,535	1,535
Payable against purchase of investment		-	-	-	25,520	25,520
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	4,959	4,959
		-	-	-	95,269	95,269

On-balance sheet gap

	227,574	-	-	4,256,124	4,483,698
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Total interest rate sensitivity gap

	227,574	-	-		
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Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap

	227,574	227,574	227,574		
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2019					
Effective interest rate (%)	Exposed to yield / interest 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	8.00%-13.75%	300,852	-	-	-	300,852
Investments		-	-	-	3,815,157	3,815,157
Security deposits		-	-	-	2,600	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable		-	-	-	4,531	4,531
Advances and other receivable		-	-	-	79	79
		300,852	-	-	3,822,367	4,123,219

Financial liabilities

Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	40,519	40,519
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee		-	-	-	485	485
Payable against redemption of units		-	-	-	3,437	3,437
Payable against purchase of investment		-	-	-	62,590	62,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	2,823	2,823
		-	-	-	109,854	109,854

On-balance sheet gap

	300,852	-	-	3,712,513	4,013,365
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Total interest rate sensitivity gap

	300,852	-	-		
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Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap

	300,852	300,852	300,852		
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(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.

The Fund is exposed to equity price risk on investments held by the Fund and classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss'. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Fund diversifies its portfolio within the eligible stocks prescribed in the Trust Deed. The NBFC Regulations also limit individual equity securities to no more than 15% of net assets and issued capital of the investee company and sector exposure limit to 40% of the net assets.

In case of 5% increase / decrease in KSE 100 index on June 30, 2020, with all other variables held constant, the total comprehensive loss of the Fund for the year would decrease / increase by Rs. 217.277 million (2019: Rs. 190.758 million) and the net assets of the Fund would increase / decrease by the same amount as a result of gains / losses on equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The analysis is based on the assumption that equity index had increased / decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the Fund's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index. This represents management's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in the KSE 100 Index, having regard to the historical volatility of the index. The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio and the correlation thereof to the KSE 100 Index, is expected to change over time. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis prepared as of June 30, 2020 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in the level of the KSE100 Index.

21.2 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.

2020						
Within 1 month	More than one month and upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year and upto five years	More than 5 years	Financial instruments with no fixed maturity	Total
Rupees in '000						
Financial assets						
Bank balances	227,588	-	-	-	-	227,588
Investments	-	-	-	-	4,345,546	4,345,546
Receivable against sale of units	300	-	-	-	-	300
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	2,600	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable	2,854	-	-	-	-	2,854
Advances and other receivable	79	-	-	-	-	79
	230,821	-	-	-	4,348,146	4,578,967
Financial liabilities						
Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	62,749	-	-	-	-	62,749
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee	506	-	-	-	-	506
Payable against redemption of units	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,535
Payable against purchase of investment	25,520	-	-	-	-	25,520
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,452	507	-	-	-	4,959
	94,762	507	-	-	-	95,269
Net financial assets	136,059	(507)	-	-	4,348,146	4,483,698

2019						
Within 1 month	More than one month and upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year and upto five years	More than 5 years	Financial instruments with no fixed maturity	Total

Rupees in '000

Financial assets

Bank balances	300,852	-	-	-	-	300,852
Investments	-	-	-	-	3,815,157	3,815,157
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	2,600	2,600
Dividend and profit receivable	4,531	-	-	-	-	4,531
Advances and other receivable	79	-	-	-	-	79
	305,462	-	-	-	3,817,757	4,123,219

Financial liabilities

Payable to ABL Asset Management Company Limited - Management Company	40,519	-	-	-	-	40,519
Payable to Central Depository Company of Pakistan - Trustee	485	-	-	-	-	485
Payable against redemption of units	3,437	-	-	-	-	3,437
Payable against purchase of investment	62,590	-	-	-	-	62,590
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,533	290	-	-	-	2,823
	109,564	290	-	-	-	109,854

Net financial assets

	195,898	(290)	-	-	3,817,757	4,013,365
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21.3 Credit risk

21.3.1 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:

	2020		2019	
	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	227,588	227,588	300,852	300,852
Investments in quoted equity securities	4,345,546	-	3,815,157	-
Receivable against sale of units	300	300	-	-
Dividend and profit receivable	2,854	2,854	4,531	4,531
Security deposits	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Advances and other receivable	79	79	79	79
	4,578,967	233,421	4,123,219	308,062

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement as at June 30, 2020 is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

There is a possibility of default by participants or failure of the financial market / stock exchanges, the depositories, the settlements or clearing systems, etc. Settlement risk on equity securities is considered minimal because of inherent controls established in the settlement process. The Fund's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with internal risk management policies and instruments guidelines approved by the Investment Committee.

21.3.2 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 and mark-up accrued thereon, dividend receivable and receivable against sale of units. The credit rating profile of balances with banks is as follows:

Rating	% of financial assets exposed to credit risk	
	2020	2019
Bank balances		
AA+	0.02%	-
AA-	0.03%	6.31%
AA	3.16%	-
AAA	1.79%	0.99%
	<u>5.00%</u>	<u>7.30%</u>

22 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

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

As at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, the Fund held the following financial instruments measured at fair values:

	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----			
Financial assets				
Quoted equity securities	4,345,546	-	-	4,345,546

	2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----			
Financial assets				
Quoted equity securities	3,815,157	-	-	3,815,157

23 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.

24 UNIT HOLDING PATTERN OF THE FUND

Category	2020			2019		
	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	1,719	1,439,401	32.52%	2,045	1,640,851	41.52%
Associated companies & Directors	6	1,079,325	24.38%	6	928,955	23.51%
Insurance companies	3	62,581	1.41%	3	16,371	0.41%
Retirement Funds	26	1,513,409	34.19%	25	974,772	24.67%
Public limited companies	6	192,261	4.34%	3	30,942	0.78%
Others	7	139,809	3.16%	17	360,109	9.11%
	<u>1,767</u>	<u>4,426,786</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>3,952,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

25 LIST OF TOP TEN BROKERS BY PERCENTAGE OF COMMISSION PAID

2020		2019	
Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid	Name of broker	Percentage of commission paid
Insight Securities (Private) Limited	10.95%	Alfalah Securities (Private) Limited	7.95%
Ismail Iqbal Securities (Private) Limited	7.47%	Next Capital Limited	7.90%
Alfalah CLSA Securities (Private) Limited	7.42%	Ismail Iqbal Securities (Private) Limited	6.82%
BMA Capital Management Limited	6.90%	Insight Securities (Private) Limited	6.69%
Topline Securities Limited	5.62%	Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited	6.54%
AKD Securities Limited	5.40%	Arif Habib Limited	6.53%
Al Habib Capital Markets (Private) Limited	5.39%	BMA Capital Management Limited	6.16%
Optimus Capital Management (Private) Limited	5.29%	EFG Herems Pakistan Limited	5.87%
Intermarket Securities Limited	4.82%	Al Habib Capital Markets (Private) Limited	5.78%
Taurus Securities Limited	4.74%	Topline Securities Limited	5.58%

26 DETAILS OF MEMBERS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

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

Name	Designation	Qualification	Overall experience (in years)
Mr. Alee Khalid Ghaznavi	Chief Executive Officer	MBA	19
Mr. Saqib Matin	CFO & Company Secretary	FCA & FPFA	21
Mr. Tanweer Haral	Head of Risk Management	MBA	25
Mr. Fahad Aziz	Head of Fixed Income	MBA	14
Mr. Ali Ahmed Tiwana	Head of Equity	CIMA	10
Mr. M. Tahir Saeed	Head of Research	CFA	8
Mr. M. Abdul Hayee	Fund Manager - Equity	MBA & CFA	12
Mr. Abdul Rehman Tahir	Fund Manager - Fixed Income	MBA	9

27 NAME AND QUALIFICATION OF THE FUND MANAGER

Name	Designation	Qualification	Other Funds managed by the Fund Manager
Mr. Ali Ahmed Tiwana	Head of Equity	CIMA	ABL Financial Planning Fund, ABL Islamic Financial Planning Fund, Allied Finergy Fund and ABL Pension Fund.

28 MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The 60th, 61st, 62nd and 63rd Board of Directors meetings were held on August 08, 2019, October 30, 2019, February 04, 2020 and April 29, 2020, 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	
1	Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed	4	4	-	-
2	Mohammad Naeem Mukhtar	4	4	-	-
3	Muhammad Waseem Mukhtar	4	4	-	-
4	Tahir Hasan Qureshi	4	4	-	-
6	Muhammad Kamran Shehzad	4	3	1	62nd
7	Pervaiz Iqbal Butt	4	4	-	-
8	Alee Khalid Ghaznavi	4	4	-	-
	Other persons				
9	Saqib Matin*	4	4	-	-

* Saqib Matin attended the meetings as Company Secretary.

29 RATING OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The VIS Credit Rating Company Limited has determined the asset manager rating of the Management Company of AM2++ (2019: AM2++ on December 31, 2018) on December 31, 2019. The rating reflects the Company's experienced management team, structured investment process and sound quality of systems and processes.

30 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.

31 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Management Company on August 18, 2020.

32 GENERAL

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

32.2 Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a toll on all economies and emerged as a contagion risk around the globe, including Pakistan. To reduce the impact on businesses and economies in general, regulators / governments across the globe have introduced a host of measures on both the fiscal and economic fronts.

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) has provided the following relaxations to the asset management companies operating in Pakistan for a specific period:

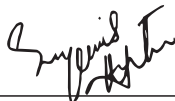
- The time period to regularise the exposure limits breach under Regulation 55(13) of the NBFC Regulations has been extended from four months to six months;
- Time period to ensure compliance with minimum fund size for Open End Schemes under Regulation 54(3b) of the NBFC regulations has been increased to 180 days for Open End Schemes;
- Time for announcement of daily NAV as per the regulatory requirement is extended from 18:30 pm to the start of the next working day.

32.3 Operational risk management

The Management Company is closely monitoring the situation and has invoked required actions to ensure safety and security of the staff and an uninterrupted service to the customers. Business Continuity Plans (BCP) for respective areas are in place and tested. The Management Company has significantly enhanced monitoring for all cyber security risk during these times from its information security protocols. The remote work capabilities were enabled for critical staff and related risk and control measures were assessed to make sure they are fully protected using virtual private network (“VPN”) connections. Further, the Management Company has also ensured that its remote access systems are sufficiently resilient to any unwanted cyber-attacks.

The Management Company has made an assessment of COVID-19 on the credit risk and liquidity risk and believes that there is no significant impact on the Fund.

For ABL Asset Management Company Limited
(Management Company)



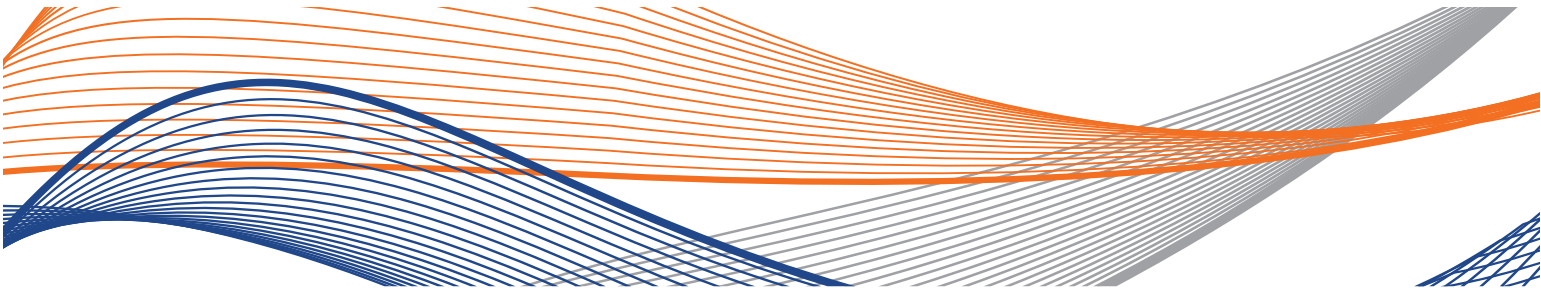
Saqib Matin
Chief Financial Officer



Alee Khalid Ghaznavi
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 38 shareholders' meeting. Moreover, details of summarized proxies voted are as follows:

	Resolutions	For	Against	Abstain	Reason for Abstaining
Number	2	2	-	-	-
(%ages)	100	100	-	-	-

اعتراف

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

بورڈ کی طرف سے اور بورڈ کے لئے



ڈائریکٹر

لاہور، 18 اگست، 2020



علی خالد غزنوی
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

ٹرسٹ ڈیڈ کی شرائط اور جاری کردہ ہدایات مالیاتی بیانات کی تیاری میں سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی پیروی کی گئی ہے۔

6. اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں مستحکم ہے اور اس کو موثر انداز میں لاگو اور نگرانی کیا گیا ہے۔

7. فنڈز کی تشویش کی حیثیت سے جاری رکھنے کی اہلیت پر کوئی خاص شبہات نہیں ہیں۔

8. فنڈ کی کارکردگی کا جزو سالانہ رپورٹ کے صفحہ # 17 پر دیا گیا ہے۔

9. ٹیکسوں ، ڈیوٹیوں ، محصولات اور محصولات اور مالی معاوضوں میں پہلے ہی انکشاف کے علاوہ دیگر معاوضوں کی وجہ سے کوئی قانونی ادائیگی نہیں ہے۔

10. 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۔

11. 30 جون ، 2020 کو یونٹ ہولڈنگز کا پیٹرن مالیاتی گوشوارے کے نوٹ نمبر 24 میں دیا گیا ہے۔

آڈیٹر

موجودہ آڈیٹرز ، میسرز اے ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی (چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس) نے اپنی قانونی مدت پانچ سال پوری کر دی ہے۔ لہذا تبدیلی کی ضرورت ہے۔

میسرز ڈیلونٹ یوسف عادل (چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس) ، کو اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ (اے بی ایل ایس ایف) کے لئے 30 جون 2021 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے آڈیٹر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی کوالیٹی کی درجہ بندی

31 دسمبر ، 2019 کو ، JCR-VIS کریڈٹ ریٹنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (JCR-VIS) نے اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (ABL AMC) کی (AM2 ++ (AM-two-Double Plus) کی مینجمنٹ کوالٹی ریٹنگ کی تصدیق کر دی ہے۔ (اے ایم ٹو پلس) تفویض کردہ درجہ بندی پر آؤٹ لک 'مستحکم' ہے۔

آؤٹ لک

خاص طور پر COVID-19 وبائی امراض کی وجہ سے مالی سال 20 کے دوسرے نصف حصے کے دوران خاص طور پر KSE-100 انڈیکس دباؤ میں رہا۔ تاہم ، حکومت کی طرف سے مسلط سمارٹ لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے حال ہی میں پورے ملک میں نئے کیسوں کی تشکیل میں کمی پیدا ہو گئی ہے۔ حکومت کی جانب سے پالیسی کے اعلانات میں بڑے پیمانے پر شرح میں کمی کا اعلان کیا تاکہ بگڑتی ہوئی معیشت کو مطلوبہ امداد فراہم کی جا سکے۔ حکومت کی جانب سے تعمیراتی شعبے پر خصوصی توجہ اور میگا ڈیم منصوبوں پر سول / انجینئرنگ کے کاموں میں تیزی لانے کی توقع سے معاشی سرگرمی کو فروغ ملے گا۔ کم بین الاقوامی اجناس کی قیمتوں نے بیرونی اکاؤنٹ کو مہلت مہیا کر دی ہے اور توقع ہے کہ اگلے مالی سال کے لئے مہنگائی کو روکنے کا امکان ہے۔ توقع ہے کہ مارکیٹ میں بتدریج بہتری آئے گی ، تاہم تحریک انصاف کی حکومت کی طرف سے پوری قوت ساختی اصلاحات کے کامیاب نفاذ پر منحصر رہے گی۔ اور پوری دنیا میں وبائی امراض کے اثرات کو کم کرنے کے موثر ویکسین کی بھرپور شہرت کی خبروں کے بارے میں پر امید ہیں ۔

میں 35 فیصد QoQ کا اضافہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا جس سے بینچ مارک انڈیکس میں 13 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ تخمینے کے مطابق ، کل انڈسٹری کی فروخت میں 13% YOY سے 355bn PKR تک اضافہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا ہے۔ COVID19 کے درمیان نافذ لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے ، مالی سال 20 کی آخری سہ ماہی میں دوسازی سے متعلقہ مصنوعات کے لئے خوف و براس کی خریداری بھی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ مالی سال 20 میں مقامی فارما کمپنیوں کی فروخت کی قیمت کے لحاظ سے مارکیٹ شیئر 69 فیصد ہے جبکہ 31 فیصد شیئر ملٹی نیشنل کمپنیوں کے پاس ہے کیونکہ مقامی دواساز کمپنیوں نے ملٹی نیشنل (ایم این سی) کو پیچھے چھوڑ دیا ہے۔

میوچل فنڈ انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

اوپن اینڈ میوچل فنڈ کے زیر انتظام کل اثاثوں میں مالی سال 20 کے دوران bn572 PKR سے bn788 PKR تک 38% کی نمایاں نمو رہی ، خاص طور پر منی مارکیٹ فنڈ اور فیکسڈ انکم فنڈ میں بڑے پیمانے پر آمدنی کی وجہ سے روایتی اور اسلامی سمیت منی مارکیٹ فنڈ میں پی کے آر bn318 سال کے اختتام پر 92% رہی اور اس میں تحاشا اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ روایتی اور شرعی دونوں کے مطابق فیکسڈ انکم فنڈ کی AUMs نے اس مدت کے دوران 66% تک اضافہ کیا۔ اس نمو کو بنیادی طور پر 9MFY20 کے دوران معاہدہ مندانہ مالیاتی پالیسی ماحول میں اعلیٰ منافع حاصل کرنے کے لئے سرمایہ کاروں کی بھوک کی وجہ قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ مقررہ آمدنی کے برعکس ، اس مدت کے دوران ایکویٹی مارکیٹ AUMs میں 5% کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ ملک میں لاک ڈاؤن اور کورونا وائرس کے بڑھتے ہوئے معاملات سے سرمایہ کار پر خطر اٹاؤں میں ہونے والی سرمایہ کاری سے محتاط رہتا ہے۔ کوویڈ-19 کی وجہ سے ایکویٹی مارکیٹ میں ہنگامہ خیزی اور مالی سال 20 کے دوران تیل کی بین الاقوامی قیمتوں میں غیر یقینی صورتحال نے ایکویٹی فنڈز کی گھٹتی آئی ایم میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

فنڈ کی کارکردگی

مالی سال 20 کے اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے ، اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ نے اپنے معیار میں 1.53 فیصد اضافے کے مقابلے میں 1.44 فیصد کی منفی واپسی پیش کی ، جو 2.97% کی کارکردگی کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ سال کے دوران ، اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ کے MUA میں 12.01% کا اضافہ ہوا اور وہ 30 جون 2020 کو 4.4267 بلین روپے ، جبکہ اس کے مقابلے میں 30 جون 19 کو 3.9520 بلین۔

28 جون ، 2009 کو اپنے آغاز کے بعد سے ، اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ پاکستان کی ایکویٹی منڈیوں میں بہترین کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرنے والے فنڈز میں شامل رہا ہے۔ چونکہ اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ کی ابتدا واپسی 469.93% ہے ، اس کا معیار 380.55% ہے۔

اضافی معاملات

1. انتظامیہ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی تفصیل اس سالانہ رپورٹ میں ظاہر کی گئی ہے۔
2. مالی بیانات معاملات کی منصفانہ حالت ، پیش کردہ کارروائیوں ، نقد بہاؤ اور یونٹ ہولڈر کے فنڈ میں بدلاؤ پیش کرتے ہیں۔
3. فنڈ کے اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئیں۔
4. مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں مستقل طور پر لاگو ہوتی ہیں اور محاسبہ کا تخمینہ معقول اور محتاط فیصلوں پر مبنی ہوتا ہے۔
5. 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 ،

ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر

ٹیکسٹائل کمپوزٹ نے مالی سال 20 میں 8% کی منفی واپسی ریکارڈ کی ہے ، اس کی بنیادی وجہ COVID-19 کی وجہ سے ٹیکسٹائل کی برآمدات کی ناقص کارکردگی ہے۔ 11MFY20 کے دوران ٹیکسٹائل کی برآمد 6% YoY سے کم ہو کر bn11.57 ڈالر ہو گئی۔ اس میں کمی کرنے میں سب سے بڑا معاون کاتن کا سوت اور سوتی کپڑا تھا جس میں بالترتیب 13% YOY اور 12% YOY کی کمی واقع ہوئی۔ تاہم ، 9MFY20 میں ٹیکسٹائل کی برآمدات میں 4.24% YOY کا اضافہ ہوا جس کے بعد COVID-19 نے ٹیکسٹائل سمیت مجموعی برآمدات پر منفی اثر ڈالا۔ COVID-19 کے اثرات کو اجاگر کرنے کے لئے ، ٹیکسٹائل کی برآمدات میں اپریل میں 61 فیصد MoM کی کمی واقع ہوئی تاہم مئی کے مہینے میں ، ان کی شرح 86% تھی لیکن 9MFY20 میں ماہانہ اوسط برآمد کے مقابلہ میں 35 فیصد کم ہے۔ عالمی سطح پر طلب کم مطالبہ کی وجہ سے ، بہت سارے برآمدی آرڈرز منسوخ کر دیئے گئے اور سپلائی چین میں خلل پڑنے کی وجہ سے کچھ آرڈرز نہیں پہنچائے۔ گھریلو محاذ پر ، مسلط کردہ لاک ڈاؤن اور مختصر آپریشنل اوقات نے مقامی خوردہ اسٹورز جیسے آئیڈیا ، نشاط اور سیفائر پر بھی منفی اثر ڈالا۔ COVID-19 کی وجہ سے ، بہت سے بڑے ٹیکسٹائل مرکب جیسے NML اور GATM نے اپنی توجہ صحت کی دیکھ بھال کی طرف موڑ دی ہے اور عالمی سطح پر اس کی زیادہ مانگ کی وجہ سے پی پی ای (ذاتی حفاظتی سازوسامان) برآمد کر رہا ہے ، تاہم یہ دوسرے مارجن کی مصنوعات کے مقابلے میں کم مارجن مصنوعات ہیں۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے ، ہم COVID-19 ویکسین کی جلد ترقی کی امید کے ساتھ 2HFY21 کے دوران مانگ میں تیزی سے بازیافت کی توقع کرتے ہیں۔ معاشی سرگرمیوں اور صارفین کے اخراجات میں آسانی کے ساتھ گھریلو فروخت میں بھی بتدریج اضافہ ہوگا۔

انجینئرنگ سیکٹر

فلٹیٹ اسٹیل طبقہ میں ، ایل ایس ایم کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سی آر سی شیٹوں کی مجموعی پیداوار میں 10MFY20 میں 14% YOY کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ اس کمی کی بنیادی وجہ معاشی سست روی کی وجہ سے آٹوموبائل (2 پہیے والے) اور بجلی کے آلات میں طلب کم ہونا ہے۔ ریبر کی طلب میں کمی سامنا کرنا پڑا جس کے نتیجے میں 10MFY20 میں بلٹ کی پیداوار میں 18 فیصد YOY کی کمی واقع ہوئی ، تاہم اعلان شدہ تعمیراتی پیکج کی وجہ سے ، کچھ بازیابی کی امید ہے۔ COVID-19 کے درمیان ملک بھر میں لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے مغل اور اے ایس ٹی ایل جیسے تمام بڑے کھلاڑیوں کی تیاری کا کام مارچ کے آخر سے 20 مئی کے وسط تک بند رہا۔ 9MFY20 کے دوران ، سود کی شرح اعلیٰ سطح پر برقرار رہی اور اسٹیل کے شعبے میں زیادہ فائدہ اٹھانے کی وجہ سے ، اعلیٰ مالیات کی لاگت نے ISL & MUGHAL، ASTL جیسے اہم کھلاڑیوں کی نچلی لائن کو افسردہ کر دیا۔ تاہم ، COVID-19 کے بعد اسٹیل بینک کے ذریعہ مالیاتی آسانی میں نرمی لانے کی وجہ سے سیکٹر کی مجموعی منافع کی پالیسی کی شرح 13.25 فیصد بوڈس سے قبل کوویڈ سطح سے 7 فیصد رہ گئی ہے۔ بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ میں خام مال کی کم قیمتوں کی پشت پر اس عرصے کے دوران یہ شعبہ بحال ہوا۔ گذشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں اوسطا USD278/MT کے مقابلے میں ، اسکرپ کی قیمت اوسطا USD220/MT رہ گئی تھی ، جو تقریباً 26% YoY کی کمی تھی۔ انجینئرنگ کے شعبے نے مجموعی طور پر مالی سال 20 میں 28% کی مثبت واپسی ریکارڈ کی۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے ، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ اسٹیل سیکٹر کا مطالبہ حکومت کے اعلان کردہ تعمیراتی پیکج ، ڈیموں پر تعمیراتی کام کا آغاز کرنے ، اور "نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ اسکیم" کی وجہ سے 2HFY21 سے آہستہ آہستہ اٹھائے گا ، اور "نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ اسکیم" اس کے منافع کو ایک رفتار فراہم کرے گی۔

دواسازی کا شعبہ

دواسازی کا شعبہ مالی سال 20 میں بہترین کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرنے والے شعبوں میں سے ایک تھا کیونکہ اس نے 56% کی مثبت واپسی حاصل کی۔ COVID-19 کے دوران اعلیٰ صحت کے اخراجات کی توقع پر FY20 کے دوران دوسرے شعبوں کے مقابلے میں دواسازی کے شعبے میں بہتر کارکردگی رہی۔ 4QFY20 میں دواسازی کے شعبے

سے 4.8mn میٹرک ٹن کی کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی جبکہ 11MFY19 میں 5.3mn میٹرک ٹن کے مقابلے میں جبکہ DAP کی فروخت میں 14% کی کمی دیکھی گئی۔ کھاد کی قیمتوں میں کمی کی وجہ کوویڈ 19 کی وجہ سے ملک میں مارکیٹ کی قیمتوں میں رکاوٹ اور لاک ڈاؤن کو قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جی آئی ڈی سی کے بارے میں عدالت کے فیصلے کا آگے بڑھانا کھاد کی صنعت پر کافی اثر پڑے گا۔

پاور سیکٹر

بجلی کا شعبہ سرکلر قرضوں کا اپنا دیرینہ مسئلہ جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے اور اس کے نتیجے میں کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ دوسرا پاکستان انرجی سکوک کے اجراء سے اس شعبے کے لیکویڈیٹی کے مسائل میں کسی حد تک مدد مل گئی۔ اگرچہ ، یہ انجیکشن ہمارے خیال میں کافی نہیں ہوگا۔ حکومت سرکلر قرضوں کو کم کرنے میں ناکام ہو چکی ہے اور مستقبل میں اس میں اضافے کی توقع ہے۔ حکومت کا ارادہ ہے کہ 2020 کے آخر تک سرکلر ڈیٹ کو صفر کر دیا جائے جو ناممکن نظر آتا ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ حکومت نے بجلی کے شعبے سے متعلق تحقیقات کا آغاز کیا اور 2020HFY کے دوران یہ رپورٹس میڈیا میں آئیں جیسے الزامات لگائے گئے جیسے کہ میثاق جمہوریت کے وقت زیادہ منصوبے کے اخراجات کی فراہمی ، کارکردگی سے کم کارکردگی کی شرح وغیرہ کو بیان کرنا۔ آئی پی پیز کو زیادہ ادائیگی کرنے کے نتیجے میں۔ نتیجے کے طور پر ، یہ شعبہ دباؤ میں آیا اور کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کے ذریعہ 1.53% YoY کی مثبت واپسی کے مقابلہ میں 23 فیصد YOY کی منفی واپسی پوسٹ کر دی۔ یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ اس شعبے نے زیادہ منافع کی اطلاع جاری رکھی ہے کیونکہ وہ محصولات کے ڈھانچے میں فراہم کردہ قدرتی بیج کی وجہ سے قدر میں کمی ، اعلیٰ شرح سود اور افراط زر کا بنیادی فائدہ اٹھا رہا لیکن لیکویڈیٹی ایشوز کی وجہ سے منافع ادا نہیں کر سکا۔ آگے بڑھیں تو ، توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ آئی پی پیز جو منافع ادا کرنے کی گنجائش رکھتے ہیں ان کی کارکردگی بہتر ہو جائے گی۔

آٹو اسمبلی سیکٹر

مالی سال 20 آٹو کے دوران ، آٹو اسمبلی پر سود کی بڑھتی ہوئی شرح اور PKR/USD ایکسچینج ریٹ میں کمی کی دوگنی کیفیت کا دباؤ رہا۔ جیسے ہی زر مبادلہ کی شرح خراب ہوئی ، جمع کرنے والوں کو قیمتیں بڑھانے پر مجبور کیا گیا جس کے نتیجے میں فروخت میں کمی واقع ہوئی۔ اس کے علاوہ کورونا وائرس لاک ڈاؤن انڈسٹری کی وجہ سے پودوں اور فروخت کے شو رومز کو بند کرنے پر مجبور کیا گیا ، جس کے نتیجے میں اپریل میں غیر معمولی طور پر فروخت نہیں ہوئی۔ 11MFY20 کے دوران صنعت کی کل فروخت 98,945 یونٹ رہی جو ایس پی ایل وائی میں فروخت 222,157 یونٹوں سے 55.5 فیصد کم ہے۔ اگرچہ کمپنیوں نے صارفین پر لاگت گزرنے کی کوشش کی ، فروخت میں کمی کے نتیجے میں صنعت کے تمام شرکاء کم مارجن کا نتیجہ بنے۔

یہ پاکستان سوزوکی موٹر کمپنی کے آٹو کے لئے پہلا پورا سال تھا جب لانچ ہونے کے بعد سے 11MFY20 میں فروخت 29,260 ہو گئی ، یہ صنعت کی کل فروخت کا متاثر کن 29.57% ہے۔ ٹویوٹا نے اپنے کرولا XLI اور GLI ماڈلز کو بھی مرحلہ وار بنایا اور اس کی جگہ یارس لے لی۔ پھر بھی ، KSE-100 کے 1.53% کے اضافے کے مقابلے میں ، صنعت 2.80% سے محروم ہو گئی۔

کیمیکل سیکٹر

ملک میں بڑے پیمانے پر مینوفیکچرنگ میں کیمیائی شعبے کو عمومی کمی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ تعمیراتی شعبے میں PVC مصنوعات کی طلب میں کمی کے بعد اینگرو پولیمر اینڈ کیمیکلز لمیٹڈ کو طلب میں کمی سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ مارچ میں لاک ڈاؤن نے بھی اپنی مصنوعات کی طلب کو ختم کر دیا۔ کورونا وائرس کے نتیجے میں تیل کی غیر مستحکم قیمتوں کو اسی کمپنی کے اتنا ہی غیر مستحکم مارجن میں ترجمہ کیا گیا جو فیڈ اسٹاک کے طور پر ایتھیلین پر انحصار کرتی ہے۔ لوٹے کیمیکل کو پیراکسیلین کی قیمتوں میں بھگتنا پڑا ، جو اس کی مصنوعات کا بنیادی خام مال ہے۔ گرتے ہوئے PX-MX کے مارجن کی وجہ سے چینی پروڈیوسروں کو آف لائن جانے پر مجبور کر دیا۔ کیمیائی شعبے کی مجموعی کارکردگی مالی سال 20 میں خاموش رہی۔

ریسرچ اور پیداوار اور آنل مارکیٹنگ کمپنیاں

مالی سال 20 کے دوران تیل کی مارکیٹنگ کرنے والی کمپنیوں کو معیشت اور کورونا وائرس وبائی امراض کی وجہ سے سست روی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ ایس پی ایل وائی کے مقابلے میں تیز رفتار ڈیزل ، مٹی کا تیل اور فرنس آنل کی فروخت میں بالترتیب 9.21% ، 9.99% اور 36.22% کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ جیٹ ایندھن کی فروخت گذشتہ سال کے 521،585 ٹن کے مقابلے میں 20 فیصد کم ہو کر 417،048 ٹن ہو گئی۔ تاہم ، ہاسکول کے علاوہ ، او ایم سی کے اسٹاک کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا جبکہ پی ایس او 1.53 فیصد کے ایس ای 100 کی واپسی کے مقابلے میں 11.9 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ سب سے بڑا فاتح رہا۔ پچھلے سال کے دوران ہاسکول نے 43.8 فیصد قیمت کھو دی۔

دوسری طرف ، COVID-19 کے پچھلے حصے میں عالمی معیشت میں سست روی کی وجہ سے تیل اور گیس کمپنیوں نے مالی سال 20 کے دوران کے ایس ای 100 کو 16ppts سے کم کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ سبکدوش ہونے والے سال کے دوران ، تیل اور گیس کی پیداوار میں بالترتیب 13% اور 10% کی کمی واقع ہوئی۔ توقع کی جا رہی ہے کہ تیل میں ، پی او ایل ، او جی ڈی سی ، پی پی ایل ، اور ماری میں بالترتیب 12% ، 7% ، 14% اور 4% کی کمی ہوگی۔ گیس میں ، پی او ایل ، او جی ڈی سی ، پی پی ایل ، اور ماری میں بالترتیب 9% ، 11% ، 11% اور 2% کی کمی متوقع ہے۔

سیمنٹ سیکٹر

مالی سال 20 کے دوران بینچ مارک کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کے ذریعہ فراہم کردہ 2% YoY ریٹرن کے مقابلے میں سیمنٹ سیکٹر نے 37 فیصد YOY کی واپسی کے بعد مارکیٹ کو بہتر کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ اس سیکٹر نے زبردست واپسی کی ہے۔ (i) شمالی خطے میں سیمنٹ کی قیمت میں 460 PKR / بیگ کی کم قیمت سے 512 PKR / بیگ تک بہتری آئی ہے۔ ایک سال کے دوران ، شمالی خطے میں قیمتوں کا مقابلہ ہوا جس میں ملک میں عام طور پر کم طلب کے ساتھ آن لائن اضافی صلاحیتوں کے اضافے کی گئیں۔ قیمتوں کی جنگ نے شمالی علاقہ میں قیمتوں کو پی کے آر 460 / بیگ کے نچلے حصے تک پہنچادیا۔ مقابلہ اس وقت شدید ہو گیا جب شمالی خطے نے وہاں کی قیمتوں پر بھی دباؤ ڈالتے ہوئے جنوبی خطے میں بیچنا شروع کیا۔ تاہم ، قیمت جنگ 20HFY20 کے دوران ختم ہو گئی اور قیمتوں میں بازیافت ، (ii) 11MFY20 کے دوران برآمدات میں متاثر کن نمو (بنیادی طور پر کلینکر ایکسپورٹ کی وجہ سے ، (iii) کونلے کی کم قیمت (22% YoY) ، اور (iv) گھٹتی سود کی شرحوں . حکومت نے مالی سال 19 میں بنیادی ڈھانچے کے اخراجات کے لئے خرچ 500bn PKR کے مقابلے بجٹ FY20 میں 701bn PKR مختص کیا ہے۔ مجموعی طور پر ، حکومت نے مدت کے دوران (87.2% PKR 612bn) کی فراہمی کی ہے لیکن وہ مقامی طلب پیدا کرنے میں ناکام رہی کیونکہ 11MFY20 کے دوران اس میں 3 فیصد YOY کمی واقع ہوئی۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے ، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ سیکٹر روشنی میں رہے گا (i) پی کے آر 100 / بیگ سے ایف ای ڈی میں پی ای ڈی 75 / بیگ میں کمی ، (ii) غیر رجسٹرڈ افراد کے لئے فروخت کی حد میں اضافہ ہوا جس میں پی کے آر 50،000 سے پی کے آر 100،000 کی ضرورت ہے۔ مقامی طلب میں اضافہ کی توقع ، (iii) تعمیراتی پیکج کو عملی شکل دی جائے گی ، (iv) نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ پروگرام کے تحت کم لاگت والے مکانات کی تعمیر میں پیشرفت ، (v) ڈیموں کی جاری تعمیر ، (vi) کونلے کی کم قیمتوں میں فی الحال 55 / ٹن کے آس پاس منڈلا رہے ہیں ، (vii) کم سود کی شرحیں جو بھاری فائدہ اٹھانے والے کھلاڑیوں کو ریلیف مہیا کرتی ہیں ، (viii) اصل موخر ہونے کی دستیابی ، اور (ix) کلینکر کی بڑھتی ہوئی رجحان ساز برآمد۔

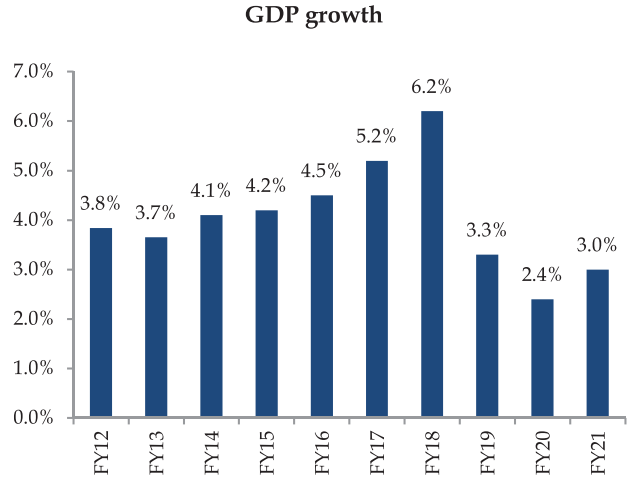
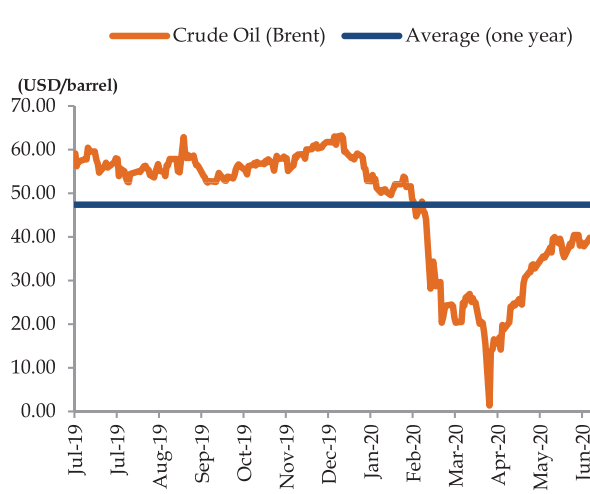
کھاد کا شعبہ

کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس میں 8.29 فیصد وزن کے ساتھ کھاد کے شعبے نے مالی سال 20 کے دوران معیار کو 34.32 فیصد سے آگے کر دیا۔ کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس کی 1.53 فیصد واپسی کے مقابلے میں اس شعبے میں 35.85 فیصد کی زبردست ریٹرننگ ہوئی۔ فیڈ اور ایندھن گیس پر گیس انفراسٹرکچر ڈویلپمنٹ سیس (GIDC) کا خاتمہ اور کھاد کی قیمتوں میں متناسب کمی سے خاص طور پر فوجی فرٹیلایزر کمپنی کے لئے صنعت کے لئے فائدہ مند رہا جس نے اس عرصے کے دوران 37.71 فیصد کی زبردست واپسی کی۔ تاہم ، 11MFY20 میں یوریا کی فروخت میں 9 فیصد کمی

اوسط تجارت والے حجم میں 26.6% YoY کا اضافہ ہوا اور قیمت 3.5% YoY سے بالترتیب 196.5 ملین اور USD45.5 ملین رہ گئی۔ غیر ملکی 284.8 ملین ڈالر کے حصص کا خالص فروخت کنندہ رہے۔ مقامی محاذ پر ، انفرادی سرمایہ کار اور انشورنس کمپنیاں بالترتیب 213.2 ملین ڈالر اور 1212.66 ملین ڈالر کی خالص خریداری کے ساتھ سرفہرست رہیں ، جبکہ بینکوں / DFI نے 455 ملین ڈالر کے حصص فروخت کیے۔ ناقابل یقین پہلی ششماہی کے بعد ، مارکیٹ کوویڈ 19 وبائی بیماری کی وجہ سے مندی کا شکار رہا ، جس میں تجارتی بینکوں ، تیل و گیس کی تلاش کمپنیوں ، تمباکو اور بجلی پیدا کرنے اور تقسیم کے ذریعہ گھریلو اہم انڈیکس نے 1275 ، 481 ، 363 اور 339 پوائنٹس کا حصہ ڈالا۔ بالترتیب آگے بڑھتے ہوئے ، ہمیں یقین ہے کہ اقتصادی سرگرمیوں اور صارفین کے اخراجات میں آسانی کے ساتھ منڈی میں تیزی آئے گی۔ حکومت نے معیشت کی مدد کے لئے اہم اقدامات اٹھائے ہیں جن میں تعمیراتی پیکج ، ایمنسٹی اسکیم ، ٹیکس چھوٹ ، اور نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ اسکیم شامل ہے جو مختلف شعبوں خصوصاً تعمیراتی شعبے کے لئے مثبت اثرات مرتب کرے گی۔ اب ، سرمایہ کار COVID-19 کے علاج معالجے میں ابتدائی پیشرفت کی خبروں کے بارے میں پرامید ہیں اور ہم 2HFY21 کے دوران مارکیٹ میں تیزی سے بحالی کی توقع کرتے ہیں۔ کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس x7.8 کی 2021E P/E کی پرکشش سطح پر تجارت کر رہا ہے اور 6.1 of کی صحت مند منافع بخش پیداوار کی پیش کش کر رہا ہے۔

سیکٹر کا جائزہ

2020 بینکنگ سیکٹر کے لئے ایک شاندار سال بننے کی امید کر رہا تھا جس کی آمدنی 32 فیصد کے لگ بھگ متوقع تھی۔ یہ معاہدہ کرنے والی مالیاتی پالیسی کی پشت پر تھا جہاں جولائی 19 میں پالیسی کی شرح 13.25 فیصد تک پہنچ گئی۔ COVID-19 وبائی بیماری نے ابھی تک ملک کو متاثر کیا ہے۔ مارچ 20 کے اختتام کی طرف ، کیونکہ وائرس پر قابو پانے کے لئے تالا لگا دیا گیا معاملات کی تعداد میں واضح طور پر معاشی سرگرمیوں کو ایک اہم سست روی پر مجبور کیا گیا۔ مارچ 20 میں اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے 3 مہینوں کے دوران پالیسی کی شرح کو 7% (-625bps) تک کم کر کے نرمی کا آغاز کیا۔ دوسری متعدد پالیسیاں عمل میں لائی گئیں تاکہ (i) قرضے لینے والوں کو تاخیر سے ادائیگیوں اور قرضوں کی تنظیم نو کی صورت میں ریلیف فراہم کیا جاسکے تاکہ کاروباری نقد بہاؤ پر تناؤ کو کم کیا جاسکے ، (ii) سرمایہ تحفظ بفر کو کم کر کے قرضے دینے والے فنڈز میں اضافہ کریں۔ 2.5% سے 1.5% ، (iii) ایس ایم ایز کے لئے PKR125 MN سے PKR180 Mn کی ریگولیٹری خوردہ حد میں اضافہ ، (iv) قرضے کا بوجھ تناسب 50 سے بڑھا کر 60 ، (iiv) آن لائن لین دین کے الزامات کو چھوٹ دینا جس سے بینکوں کو فیس پر چھوٹ دینا پڑے گا اور (iiiiv) بینکوں کے لئے بیلنس شیٹس کو صحت مند رکھنے کے لئے سہ ماہی منافع کی ادائیگیوں پر پابندی عائد کرنا۔ روایتی طور پر ، جھٹکوں سے بچنے کے لئے نرمی کا عمل ایک سست رفتار سے نافذ کیا گیا ہے اور بینکوں کے پاس کم شرح سود والے سائیکل کو خود کو سیدھ میں رکھنے کا وقت ہے لیکن اس بار کوویڈ 19 کے سبب اس کے اس پاس مختلف تھا۔ مالی سال 20 کے لئے ذخیرہ نمو 12.2 فیصد ریکارڈ کی گئی ہے جس میں صرف 4QFY20 میں 7 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے ، جو بڑی حد تک بینکاری کے شعبے کے خالص گھریلو اثاثوں میں اضافے کا باعث ہے۔ بجٹ میں تعاون کے لئے حکومت سے قرض لینا اس کی بنیادی وجہ تھی جو ایم 2 میں بھی عکاس تھی۔ اس سال پیش قدمی سست رہی ، کیونکہ یہ واضح ہے کہ 15% کی 4 سالہ اوسط شرح نمو جس میں مالی سال 20 کے لئے 1.3 فیصد کے YOY اضافے کے ساتھ سخت ضامن کیا گیا ہے۔ مالی سال کے پہلے نو مہینے اعلیٰ شرح سود کے تناظر میں گزرے تھے تاکہ بینکوں کو پیش کش پر زیادہ پیداوار کے پیش نظر سرمایہ کاری کی طرف اپنی حکمت عملیوں کو تبدیل کرنے پر مجبور کیا گیا تھا۔ مالی سال 20 میں سرمایہ کاری میں 40 فیصد کا زبردست اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا جہاں مجموعی طور پر اس شعبے نے انحصار نقطہ سے فائدہ اٹھانے کے لئے اعلیٰ پیداواری بانڈز پر توجہ مرکوز کی جہاں شرحوں میں کمی کی ابتدا کی جارہی تھی۔ کچھ بینکوں نے اعلیٰ پیداوار میں پی ای بی پورٹ فولیو کی تعمیر کی۔ توقع ہے کہ زیادہ پیداوار بینکوں کو ملنے والی اثاثہ کی قیمت میں تعطل کے بعد کمائی میں محرک فراہم کرے گی جبکہ ذخائر کی فوری قیمت لگ جاتی ہے۔ بینکنگ کے پھیلاؤ ستمبر 19 میں 6.17 فیصد پر آگئے لیکن قرضے کی بدحالی کے تسلسل کے ساتھ ہی اپریل 20 میں نرمی کا آغاز ہوتے ہی پھیلاؤ آہستہ آہستہ کم ہو کر 5.18% کی سطح پر آگیا۔ مئی 19 کے نمبروں میں اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا لیکن بڑی حد تک پالیسی کی شرح میں کمی کے بعد اثاثہ کی قیمت میں کمی کی وجہ سے۔ مالی سال 20 کے لئے بینکنگ سیکٹر میں 17 فیصد کی منفی واپسی کی تصویر کشی کی گئی ہے۔



پاکستان نے مالی سال 20 میں جی ڈی پی کی منفی نمو -0.4% YYY کی اطلاع دی ہے جو مالی سال 19 میں 3.3% YOY سے ڈوب رہی ہے۔ وبائی مرض نے QCY202 میں معاشی سرگرمیوں کو بری طرح متاثر کیا ہے۔ اس طرح معیشت مثبت نمو کو برقرار نہیں رکھ سکی۔ جولائی-اپریل 2020 کے عرصہ میں ، بڑے پیمانے پر مینوفیکچرنگ (LSM) نے SPLY میں 2.82 فیصد کمی کے مقابلہ میں 8.96% YoY کی نمایاں کمی کی۔ ٹیکسٹائل (-8.68%) ، کوک اور پٹرولیم مصنوعات (-21.15%) ، آئرن اینڈ اسٹیل مصنوعات (-15.68%) ، آٹوموبائل (-41.90%) ، دواسازی (-5.31%) ، اور الیکٹرانکس (جنوری میں کمی کو بڑھانے والے اہم شراکت کار تھے۔ -19.74%)۔ صنعت اور معیشت کی حالت کا جائزہ لیتے ہوئے ، حکومت نے سمارٹ لاک ڈاؤن کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا جہاں تمام بڑی صنعتوں کو چلانے کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ اگلے مالی سال میں یہ جی ڈی پی کے سکڑنے سے بچ سکے گا۔ تاہم ، شرح نمو کے متاثر کن ہونے کی توقع نہیں کی جارہی ہے۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے ، خاص طور پر قلیل مدت میں ، مارکیٹ کی سمت آنے والے نتائج اور ملک میں کورونا وائرس وبائی صورتحال کی طرح طے کرے گی۔ اور اس کا اثر معیشت پر پڑتا ہے۔ توقع کی جا رہی ہے کہ حکومت کی جانب سے صنعت کو سپورٹ کرنے کے لئے جو مراعات دی گئیں وہ باقی CY20 میں بھی پوری ہوجائیں گی۔ نمایاں چیز یہ کہ قرض کے پرنسپل پر اضافی رعایتی مدت ملنا جو نقد بہاؤ کو سنبھالنے میں مدد کریں گے جبکہ معاشی سرگرمیوں کو فروغ دینے کے لئے تعمیراتی پیکج۔ اور ملک میں روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنا۔ ان کے علاوہ ، پالیسی کی شرح کو کافی حد تک کم کر کے 7% فیصد کر دیا گیا ہے ، جو صنعتوں اور صارفین کو ایک اور بڑی راحت ہے۔

اسٹاک مارکیٹ کا جائزہ

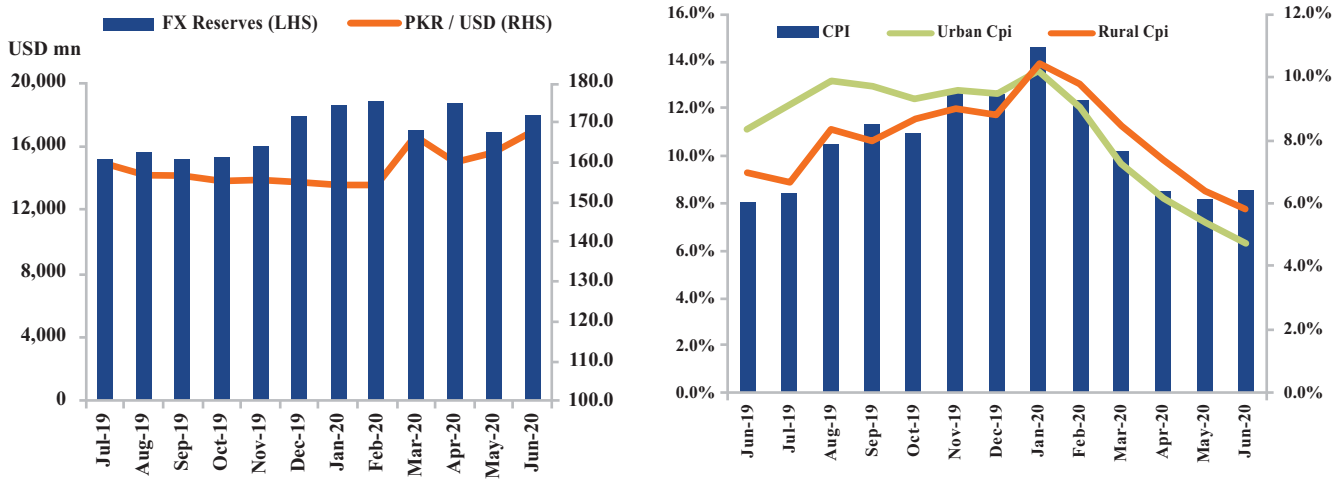
مالی سال 20 کے دوران پاکستان ایکویٹی مارکیٹ میں توازن برقرار رہا جب مارکیٹ 1.5 فیصد YoY سے معمولی حد تک بڑھ چکی تھی اور 34,422 پر بند ہوئی تھی۔ 1HFY20 میں ، کے ایس ای 100 نے زبردست کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا اور دنیا کی بہترین مارکیٹ میں سے ایک کے طور پر واپس باؤنس کیا اور اس میں تقریباً 36% کا اضافہ ہوا لیکن 2HFY20 میں ، ملک میں لاک ڈاؤن کے اعلان کے بعد مارکیٹ میں بدترین کمی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ CoVID-19 پہلے سے پہلے ، حکومت CAD کو کم کر کے ، ٹیکس کی وصولی میں اضافہ ، آئی ایم ایف بیل آؤٹ پیکج ، غیر ملکی کرنسی کے ذخائر کو تقویت دے کر ، معیشت کی مدد کے لئے اقدامات کر رہی تھی۔ اگرچہ ، کوویڈ 19 کے پہلے کے بعد ، ملک میں لاک ڈاؤن کے درمیان معاشی سرگرمیاں رک گئیں اور کے ایس ای 100 ایک ہی مہینے میں (مارچ 20) تقریباً 23 فیصد (8,752 پوائنٹس) کھو چکی تھی لیکن اس کے بعد مارکیٹ میں 18 فیصد کی تیزی آچکی ہے۔ 4QFY20 میں حکومت کی طرف سے تعمیراتی پیکج اور دیگر مراعات کی پشت پر۔ قریب دو ماہ کے سمارٹ لاک ڈاؤن کے بعد ، معیشت دوبارہ کھلنا شروع ہوگئی کیونکہ حکومت اور دیگر ادارے معیشت کو بحال کرنے کے لئے عملی اقدامات اٹھا رہے ہیں جس میں (i) پالیسی کی شرح میں 625bps کمی اور ایس بی پی کے ذریعہ دیگر مراعات (ii) PKR 1.3tn کے کورونا ریلیف پیکج (iii) زراعت کی مدد کے لئے 50bn PKR پیکج ، اور (iv) وفاقی بجٹ مالی سال 21 میں ٹیکسوں کا کوئی اضافی بوجھ نہیں۔

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ (اے بی ایل ایس ایف) کی انتظامیہ کمپنی ، اے بی ایل ایسٹ مینجمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون ، 2020 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے اے بی ایل اسٹاک فنڈ کے آڈٹ شدہ فنانشل اسٹیٹمنٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

اقتصادی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

سپلائی کے ضمنی مسائل کے ساتھ لاک ڈاؤن نے ملک میں افراط زر کا دباؤ پیدا کیا کیونکہ جون 2010 میں ہم نے 11 ماہ میں کم شرح افادیت YoY %8.22 حاصل کرنے کے بعد جون 20 میں YoY %8.59 کی سی پی آئی دیکھی۔ مئی 20 میں ماہانہ بنیاد پر ، افراط زر میں 0.81% کا اضافہ ہوا ہے جبکہ اس سے پچھلے مہینے میں 0.32 فیصد اضافہ ہوا تھا۔ ماہ کے دوران اشیائے خوردونوش کی قیمتوں میں زبردست اضافہ دیکھا گیا۔ مالی سال 20 کے اوسط IPCN نے SPLY میں YoY %6.80 کے مقابلہ میں YoY %10.76 پر کلک کیا۔ ہم تخمینہ رکھتے ہیں کہ مالی سال 21 کے لئے اوسط NCPI YoY %7.3 رہیں گے۔



کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے میں کمی (سی اے ڈی) نے ایک مستحکم BOP پوزیشن کی راہ ہموار کر دی۔ 11MFY20 کے دوران YoY %74 کی کمی سے bn3.28 ڈالر تک آیا۔ درآمدات YoY %20 کی کمی سے 46.63 بلین ڈالر رہ گئیں جبکہ عالمی سطح پر لاک ڈاؤن کے باوجود صرف 7 فیصد YoY کی طرف سے MFY2011 کے دوران bn25.99 ڈالر کی قیمت میں کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ تاہم ، کارکنوں کی ترسیلات زر میں YoY %6 کا اضافہ ہوا جس کی قیمت bn23.12 ڈالر تک پہنچ گئی۔ ہمارے خیال میں کارکنوں کی ترسیلات زر کو خطرہ ختم ہوتا ہے کیونکہ پوری دنیا میں معاشی سرگرمیاں بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ تاہم ، تیل کی بین الاقوامی قیمتوں میں اضافے اور ملک میں بجلی کی طلب کو پورا کرنے کے لئے فرانس آئل درآمد کرنے کی حکومت کی جانب سے دی گئی اجازت کی وجہ سے تیل کی درآمدی زیادہ بل کی وجہ سے سی اے ڈی آنے والے مہینوں میں بڑھ سکتی ہے۔ 03 جولائی 2020 کو ملک کے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 18.79 بلین ڈالر ہیں۔ جو 3.09 ماہ کا درآمدی احاطہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ وبائی مرض سے لڑنے کے لئے ، آئی ایم ایف ، اے ڈی پی ، ڈبلیو بی اور دوست ممالک کے ساتھ ساتھ پیرس کلب سمیت متعدد بین الاقوامی ادارے ، پاکستان کی مدد کے لئے آگے آئے ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں ذخائر مستحکم ہوئے ہیں۔ مالی سال کی بات ہے تو ، مالی سال 20 کے دوران ، عارضی ٹیکس وصولی 3.98tn PKR تک پہنچ گئی ہے ، جو YoY 4% کے اضافے کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ جون 20 کے مہینے کے دوران ، ٹیکس وصولی 398bn PKR کے ترمیم شدہ ہدف کے مقابلے 420bn PKR پر رہی۔

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