Funds Managed by:

AKD Investment Management Ltd.

2019

annual report

AKD OPPORTUNITY FUND

AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND

AKD CASH FUND

AKD AGGRESSIVE INCOME FUND

AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

AKD ISLAMIC STOCK FUND

Partner with AKD
Profit from the Experience

AKD Investment Management Ltd.

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Abdul Karim
Chairman

Imran Motiwala
Chief Executive Officer

Hasan Ahmed
Director

Anum Dhedhi
Director

Ali Wahab Siddiqui
Director

Aysha Ahmed
Director

Saim Mustafa Zuberi
Director

INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

AKD Investment Management Limited
216-217, Continental Trade Centre, Block-8,
Clifton, Karachi-74000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Chairman
Mr. Abdul Karim

Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Imran Motiwala

Directors
Ms. Anum Dhedhi
Ms. Aysha Ahmed
Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui
Mr. Hasan Ahmed
Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Muhammad Munir Abdullah

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND COMPANY SECRETARY OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob Sultan, CFA

HEAD OF COMPLIANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Rashid Ahmed

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui (Chairman)
Mr. Hasan Ahmed (Member)
Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi (Member)
Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob Sultan, CFA (Secretary)

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION (HR & R) COMMITTEE

Ms. Aysha Ahmed (Chairman)
Mr. Abdul Karim (Member)
Mr. Imran Motiwala (Member)
Ms. Anum Dhedhi (Member)
Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi (Member)
Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob Sultan, CFA (Secretary)

RATING

AKD Investment Management Ltd. (AMC)
AM3++ (AM Three Plus Plus) issued by PACRA

Vision

To serve investors in Pakistan's capital markets with diligence, integrity and professionalism, thereby delivering consistent superior returns and unparalleled customer service.

Mission Statement

AKD Funds shall continuously strive to:

- *Keep primary focus on investing clients' interest*
- *Achieve highest standards of regulatory compliance and good governance*
- *Prioritize risk management while endeavoring to provide inflation adjusted returns on original investment*
- *Enable the investing public and clients to make AKDIML Funds a preferred part of their overall savings and investment management strategy*
- *Distinguish themselves and compete on the basis of unparalleled service quality while setting industry standards for professionalism, transparency and consistent superior performance*
- *Foster and encourage technical, professional, ethical development of human capital to provide our people the best opportunities and environment for their personal growth*

Key Management Profile

Imran Motiwala- Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Motiwala became the CEO of AKD Investment Management Limited in April 26, 2011 and has also been serving as the CEO of Golden Arrow Selected Stocks Fund Limited since April 26, 2011. Mr. Motiwala had been designated as the Chief Operating Officer when he joined AKD Investment Management Limited in 2006 besides serving on the board of the Company from 2007. While at AKD Investment Management Limited he has undertaken several executive roles instrumental in building the Company's business besides serving as an Investment Committee member for the funds under management of the Company. Mr. Motiwala has almost 25 years experience of the capital markets from securities broking to asset management. Mr. Motiwala has had the honor of working with several leading reputable companies from his career beginnings with Ali Hussain Rajabali to serving institutional clients at JP Morgan based in Karachi, Pakistan. Mr. Motiwala then moved over to the buy-side and joined ABAMCO Limited (JS Investments Limited) in 2002 as a fund manager and was assigned the launching and managing of a fixed income fund. He later then joined Crosby Asset Management (Pakistan) Limited in 2003 as Head of Fund Management undertaking the entire asset management business. Mr. Motiwala graduated with Marketing major from the Southeastern University (Karachi Campus) in 1994.

Anum Dhedhi - Chief Investment Officer & Executive Director

Ms. Anum Dhedhi is currently working as a Chief Investment Officer at AKD Investment Management Limited. She has previously worked as an Economist at AKD Securities Limited and worked under various capacities of research. At a very young age she has attained significant accomplishments in her career. She is also serving as a Director on the Board of AKD Investment Management Limited and Golden Arrow Selected Stocks Fund Limited. She holds a B.Sc (Hon) in Financial Economics Degree from the City University of London, United Kingdom. She has also been certified by the Institute of Financial Markets of Pakistan for Fundamentals of Capital Markets, Pakistan's Market Regulations, and Mutual Fund Distributors.

Nadeem Saulat Siddiqui - Director Corporate Sales

Mr. Nadeem Saulat Siddiqui is currently serving as Director Corporate Sales at AKD Investment Management Limited. He joined the company back in October 2009 as General Manager Marketing and Sales, a position that required him to be actively involved in the boosting up the company's sales along with focusing on its marketing strategies. Prior to joining AKD Investment Management Limited, Mr. Siddiqui led Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre's fund collection drive as he held the position of Incharge South - Manager Marketing & Resource Development there. Mr. Siddiqui holds an MBA in Marketing from College of Business Administration Lahore.

Muhammad Yaqoob Sultan, CFA - Chief Operating Officer & Company Secretary

Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob Sultan is currently working as the Chief Operating Officer and Company Secretary at AKD Investment Management Limited. He joined AKD Investment in the year 2005 and has worked in various capacities including Research, Product Development, Business Development and Fund Management. He participated in the launch of AKD Index Tracker Fund, AKD Opportunity Fund and AKD Aggressive Income Fund (formerly AKD Income Fund). He also participated in the conversion of AKD Index Tracker Fund from a closed-end scheme to an open-end scheme. He holds a Masters in Business Administration majors in Finance and a CFA Charter Holder. He is also serving as a Director on the Board of BIAFO Industries Limited. He is also serving as a member of Audit Committee and Human Resource & Remuneration Committee at BIAFO Industries Limited. He has previously served as a Director on the Boards of Pak Datacom Limited and Golden Arrow Selected Stocks Fund Limited. He is a certified director from the Pakistan Institute Corporate Governance.

Muhammad Munir Abdullah - Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Muhammad Munir Abdullah joined AKD Investment Management Limited in 2005 as Manager Accounts. He has vast experience of over Twenty years of working with reputable organizations in the area of accounting & finance. Currently he is working under capacity of Chief Financial Officer at AKD Investment Management Limited.

Rashid Ahmed - Head of Compliance

Mr. Rashid Ahmed has more than 23 years of working experience in the financial sector. He has been associated with AKD Investment Management Limited since September 2004. Prior to taking over as the Head of Compliance, Mr. Ahmed was working in the Finance Department in the capacity of Senior Manager Accounts. His current duties include looking after pre and post compliance of all applicable rules and regulations, dealing with matters regarding taxation and application of new and existing laws to the Company. Mr. Rashid is a Commerce Graduate from the University of Karachi. He has also been certified by the Institute of Financial Markets of Pakistan for Fundamentals of Capital Markets and Pakistan's Market Regulations.

Carrow Michael - Head of Administration & Human Resource

Mr. Carrow Michael started his career with AKD Investment Management Limited in 2006 as an Operations Officer and since then he has served at different positions in Operations Department, He has also served as Head of Risk Management and as member of Investment Committee. He is currently serving as Head of Administration & Human Resource. Mr. Michael holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration in Finance from Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology, Karachi. His areas of expertise include system development, customer support and information technology. He has also been certified by the Institute of Financial Markets of Pakistan for Fundamentals of Capital Markets, Pakistan's Market Regulations, Mutual Fund Distributors and Risk Management.

The Board of Directors of AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML), the Management Company of AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF), AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF), AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF), AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF), AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDISIF) and AKD Islamic Stock Fund (AKDISSF) is pleased to present its annual report along with the Funds' Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2019.

FUNDS' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Opportunity Fund stood at -20.33% compared to the benchmark KSE-100 Index return of -19.11%.

AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Index Tracker Fund stood at -20.01%compared to the benchmark KSE-100 Index return of -19.11%.

AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Cash Fund stood at 7.89%compared to benchmark return of 8.66%.

The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution (including refund of element) of Rs. 3.75485 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2019.

AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Aggressive Income Fund stood at 3.28% compared to benchmark return of 10.69%.

The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution (including refund of element) of Rs. 1.90303 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2019.

AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDISIF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Islamic Income Fund stood at 8.43%compared to benchmark return of 3.68%.

The Chief Executive under the authority granted by the Board of Directors approved total distribution (including refund of element) of Rs. 4.06223 per unit to the unit holders during the year ended June 30, 2019.

AKD Islamic Stock Fund (AKDISSF)

For the FY19, the return of AKD Islamic Stock Fund stood at -25.95% compared to the benchmark KMI-30 Index return of -23.84%.

MACRO PERSPECTIVE

The PTI led Government adoptedstringent measures to preserve the depleting FX reserves by reducing the imports to stabilize the Current Account Deficit (CAD)in FY19. However, the dampening GDP growth prospect (3.3% GDP growth rate forecasted by SBP for FY19 as compared to 5.5% in the corresponding period), worsening fiscal deficit, scrutiny from global money-laundering watchdog (FATF) over regulatory concerns, and delays in finalizing IMF bailout program kept the economy under pressure.

The Current Account Deficit (CAD) for FY19 stood at $13.6 billion (4.8% of GDP) as compared to $19.8 billion (6.3% of GDP) in the same period last year (SPLY), exhibiting a decline of 32% YoY. This improved performance was on the back of a decrease in imports of goods by 7% YoY to $52.38 billion from $56.59 billion, along with an increase in remittances of 10% YoY to $21.84 billion. However, exports of goods could not pick up as anticipated, and remained flat at approximately the same at $24.4 billion from $24.77 billion in SPLY, while the increase in debt servicing weighed on the foreign exchange reserves at $14.48 billion.

On the fiscal front, the Federal Bureau of Revenue (FBR) managed to collect around PKR 3.829 trillion during the FY19 as compared to PKR 3.842 trillion in the same period last year. The tax collection remained below the revised target of PKR 4.398 trillion (11.5 percent of GDP), making it difficult for the Government to execute development projects and spending. Moreover, the Government has set a revenue collection target of PKR 5.55 trillion for FY20, which appears ambitious keeping in view the current economic slowdown.

As per Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in FY19 was recorded at 7.34% YoY as compared to 3.92% YoY, SPLY. Core CPI calculated by excluding food and energy items clocked in at an alarming 8.24% compared to 5.44%, SPLY. Moreover, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) upward revised

its FY19 CPI target to remain between 6.5-7.5% YoY, above the annual target of 6%. This revision was on the back of increased international oil prices, recent PKR depreciation and increase in electricity and gas tariffs. Therefore, the higher expected inflation along with burgeoning twin deficits led SBP to increase the policy rate to 12.25% during FY19.

According to Economic Survey of FY19, the agriculture sectorunderperformed and missed its target budgeted target of 3.94%, registering a meager increase of only 0.85%. This was mainly due to the prevalent water crisis and drop in fertilizer off take (higher prices) which hampered agricultural output. Similarly, slowdown in the services sector, along with manufacturing sector, also caused the SBP to downward revise its real GDP growth target to approximately 3.5% for FY20.

The Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector, which constitutes 70% of the total manufacturing and 10.2% of overall GDP, witnessed a decrease of 3.50% for 11MFY19 (July-May). Compared to May-2018, the majority of the sectors comprising the bulk of LSM weight recorded a decline in May2019. The leading underperformers during the month were Automobiles (-11.78% YoY), Coke & Petroleum Products (-8.35% YoY), Food, Beverages & Tobacco (-7.28% YoY) and Iron & Steel Products (-11.21% YoY). On the other hand, Fertilizers (+7.68% YoY) and Electronics (+12.53% YoY) recorded significant growth during the month.

Furthermore, Pakistan was able to attract only $1.66 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in FY19 which is around -51.98% lower than the corresponding period last year. This massive decrease was mainly due touncertainty of the exchange rate and delays in finalization of IMF program, country's vulnerable external and fiscal position,downgrading of Pakistan's credit rating by Fitch in December 2018 and dampened investor confidence. On the other hand, during FY19 sectors including chemical, beverages, and automobile were on the investors' radar.

In our view, PKR-USD depreciation of approximately 34% in FY19, imposition of regulatory duties on various import items, and funds received through financial assistance from friendly countries provided some relief to the external deficit. Going forward, we believe CPEC investments will continue to play a vital role in attracting investment in Pakistan and stabilizing the currency to improve import led manufacturing. Overall, clarity about the economic policies and reforms of the current government will remain a key determinant of the country's macro performance.

EQUITY MARKET REVIEW

During FY19, KSE-100 Index exhibited a decline of 19%, closing at 33,901.58points at June end 2019. The equity market remained under pressure on the back of depressed market participation emanating from poor investor confidence, weak economic conditions (balance of payment crisis, currency depreciation, and widening fiscal deficit), accountability drive, regulatory tightening and continued foreign investor selling during the period (FIPI recorded net selling of $415 million). On the other hand, the average traded volume stood ataround 96 million shares as compared to 84 million shares in the SPLY showing anincrease of 14.29% YoY.

Inflationary pressures continued to persist, primarily due to increase in food, housing and transport indices, which led the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) to increase the policy rate by 575 bps to 12.25% during the FY19. This prompted investors to realign their portfolios from equity market to fixed income instruments (T-bills, National Savings Schemes, PIBs, and Bank Deposits etc.) in pursuit of attractive returns.

Going forward, an expected increase in international crude oil price will provide an upside to the oil sector, thereby improving earnings of Exploration & Production (E&P) sector (Contributing to around 14.42% in Index). On the other hand, rising interest rates would help the banking sector (Contributing to around 27.58% in Index) to regain its momentum, especially ones with the high current account portion and low PIB base.

However, improved liquidity emerging from renewed investor confidence would still be a major driver for the market. Furthermore, improvement in macro-indicators, IMF program deliverables and clearance from FATF would bring more clarity, and possibly recover the market sentiments. However, Indo-Pak tensions might keep the market in jitters.

In terms of valuations, currently the KSE -100 Index is trading at an attractive multiple of 5.5x, at a 58% discount in comparison to emerging markets (multiple 13.25x), offering potential upside for investors.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW

During FY19, twenty-six T-Bill auctions were carried out by the SBP, where government successfully managed to raise PKR18.46 trillion. Weighted average yield on the 3-month and 6-month period were 9.73% and 10.23% respectively, as compared to 6.13%, and 6.13%, same period last year. There were no 12-month T-bill auctioned during the period.

To further address the need of liquidity, SBP conducted twelve auctions of Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) and was successful in raising PKR871.73 billion during FY19. The yields maintained an upward trend as weighted average maturity yield on 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year maturity rose to 9.98%, 8.10%, and 10.94%, as compared to 6.57%, 7.14%, and 8.06%, same period last year.

The government announced six Monitory Policy Statements (MPS) in FY19, during which it increased the policy rate by 575bps cumulatively, thus taking the policy rate to 12.25%. As per the auction calendar of the SBP, it will raise PKR300 billion by issuing 3 to 20-year tenor Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) and PKR6.4 trillion by issuing 3 to 12-month tenor T-Bills to pay back the maturing debt of PKR6.46 trillion. In addition, SBP will raise another PKR300 billion through the auction of a 10-Year Floating PIB.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

(a) The financial statements, prepared by the Management of the Company, present fairly the state of affairs of the Fund, the result of its operations, cash flows and movement in unit holders' funds.

(b) Proper books of account of the Fund shave been maintained.

(c) Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgments.

(d) International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departures there from has been adequately disclosed and explained;

(e) The system of internal control is sound in design and has effectively implemented and monitored.

(f) There are no significant doubts upon the Funds' ability to continue as a going concern.

(g) There has been no material departure from the best practices of Corporate Governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.

(h) Outstanding statutory payments on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges, if any have been fully disclosed in the financial statements.

(i) The statement showing the attendance of Directors in BOD meetings and Audit Committee meetings is as under:

S.No.	Name of Director	MEETINGS ATTENDANCE						
		19-Apr-19	22-Feb-19	28-Sep-18	27-Oct-18	06-July-18	Attended	Leave
1	Mr. Abdul Karim	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5	0
2	Mr. Imran Motiwala	✔	✔	✔	✕	✔	5	0
3	Ms. Anum Dhedhi	✔	✔	✔	✕	✔	4	1
4	Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	4	1
5	Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	✔	✔	✕	✔	✔	4	1
6	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5	0
7	Ms. Aysha Ahmed	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5	0

S.No.	Name of Director	MEETINGS ATTENDANCE					
		27-Sep-18	27-Oct-18	22-Feb-19	26-Apr-19	Attended	Leave
1	Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	✔	✔	✔	✔	4	0
2	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	✔	✔	✔	✔	4	0
3	Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi	✔	✕	✔	✔	3	1

(j) There have been no trades in the units of the Funds carried out by the Directors, CEO, CFO, CIO, COO, Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children of the Management Company other than as disclosed below and in the note to the financial statements:

S.No.	Trades by	Designation	Investment (No. of units)	Redemption (No. of units)
AKD Opportunity Fund				
1	Mr. Abdul Karim	Director & Chairman	-	593.956
2	Mr. Imran Motiwala	CEO	53,633.96	23,455.45
3	Ms. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO	1,719,763.92	1,608,525.34
4	Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob	COO & Company Secretary	7,568.24	13,240.96
5	Ms. Maliha	Spouse - COO & Company Secretary	1,615.30	-

S.No.	Trades by	Designation	Investment (No. of units)	Redemption (No. of units)
AKD Cash Fund				
1	Mr. Imran Motiwala	CEO	36,503.36	36,503.36
2	Ms. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO	2,440,353.94	2,440,353.94
3	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	Director	12.85	-

S.No.	Trades by	Designation	Investment (No. of units)	Redemption (No. of units)
AKD Islamic Income Fund				
1	Mr. Imran Motiwala	CEO	16,314.52	16,292.57
2	Ms. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO	625,376.33	408,924.19
3	Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob	COO & Company Secretary	2,032.34	645.52
4	Mr. Muhammad Munir	CFO	53.08	-

S.No.	Trades by	Designation	Investment (No. of units)	Redemption (No. of units)
AKD Islamic Stock Fund				
1	Ms. Anum Dhedhi	CIO	14,223.30	-
2	Ms. Sehr Imran Motiwala	Spouse - CEO	14,794.39	14,794.39

S.No.	Trades by	Designation	Investment (No. of units)	Redemption (No. of units)
AKD Aggressive Income Fund				
1	Mr. Muhammad Munir	CFO	-	12,282.76

RATING OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned Asset Manager Rating of AM3++ (AM three Plus Plus) to AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML) on February 08, 2019.

RATING OF THE FUNDS

AKD OPPORTUNITY FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF) performance ranking of "MFR-3 Star" in performance period of 1 year and 3 Year and "MFR-4 Star" in performance period of 5 year on February 28, 2019.

AKD CASH FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of 'AA+(f)' (Double A plus; fund stability rating) to AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF) on April 30, 2019.

AKD AGGRESSIVE INCOME FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of 'A-(f)' (A Negative; fund stability rating) to AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF) on April 30, 2019.

GOLDEN ARROW SELECTED STOCKS FUND LIMITED

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned Golden Arrow Selected Stocks Fund Limited (GASSFL) performance ranking of "MFR-4 Star" in performance period of 1 year and "MFR-5 Star" in performance period of 3 year and 5 year on February 28, 2019.

AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) has assigned the stability rating of 'A+(f)' (A plus; fund stability rating) to AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDIIF) on April 30, 2019.

HOLDING COMPANY

Aqeel Karim Dhedhi Securities (Private) Limited is the holding company of AKD Investment Management Limited and holds 99.97% of the outstanding ordinary shares of the company.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The Board re-appointed M/s A.F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors for AKD Aggressive Income Fund (AKDAIF) and AKD Cash Fund (AKDCF) for the year 2019-2020 as recommended by the Audit Committee.

The Board re-appointed M/s Naveed Zafar Ashfaq Jaffery & Co., Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors for AKD Index Tracker Fund (AKDITF) and AKD Opportunity Fund (AKDOF) for the year 2019-2020 as recommended by the Audit Committee.

The Board reappointed M/s Deloitte Yousuf Adil, Chartered Accountants as statutory auditor the AKD Islamic Income Fund (AKDISIF) and AKD Islamic Stock Fund (AKDISSF) for the year 2019-2020 as recommended by the Audit Committee.

The Board re-appointed M/s Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman, Chartered Accountants as statutory auditors of AKD Investment Management Limited for the year 2019-2020 as recommended by the Audit Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Directors would like to take this opportunity to thank the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, the Ministry of Finance, the state Bank of Pakistan and the Management of the Pakistan Stock Exchange for their continued support and cooperation. The Board also appreciates the devoted performance of the staff and officers of the AKD Investment Management Limited. The Board will also like to thank the investors for their confidence in the Company.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Keeping in view the recent measures taken by the new Government in FY19, the economy is expected to move towards gradual stability in FY20. As CAD situation has relatively eased, the focus will be on disciplining the fiscal deficit as per IMF package through improved tax collection and documentation of businesses. However, in doing so, challenges will remain on the back of resistance from business community and public due to tougher tax and regulatory regime. The political situation might pose trouble due to the unpopular measures and aggressive accountability drive currently underway. Moreover, if simmering tensions with India persist, they might dampen the investor spirit in the market and create uncertainty.

Going forward, shifting towards less costly alternative for power production, currency devaluation (34% in FY19), and incentives provided to export oriented industries (reduced duties & Rebates) and deferred oil payment from Saudi Arabia (up to $6 bn) is expected to improve the external account situation even more. Moreover, remittances are also expected to increase further owing to seasonal impact of Ramadhan and Eid, along with weakening currency which will further support the ailing economy. Furthermore, measures being taken to curb money laundering and hawala hundi system, will force the money to flow through official channels.

We believe a significant reversal in equity market is now due to attractive valuations (The KSE-100 index trading at an attractive (P/E) 5.5x). The investor confidence level and foreign participation will play a major role in this regard as the economy moves towards consolidation.

On the Fixed Income side, increase in interest rates has further led to an economic slowdown. Equity markets will have to offer more to entice investors to compete with other asset classes (Pakistan Investment Bonds, Income Funds, National Savings Certificates and Bank Deposits) which are beginning to offer very attractive yields.

For and on behalf of the Board

Imran Motiwala	**Abdul Karim Memon**
Chief Executive Officer	Chairman

Karachi: September 30, 2019

Contents

AKD Islamic Income Fund

AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

MANAGEMENT COMPANY
AKD Investment Management Limited
216-217, Continental Trade Centre, Block-8,
Clifton, Karachi-74000

TRUSTEE
MCB Financial Services Limited
4th Floor, Perdesi House,
2/1 R-Y Old Queens Road,
Karachi-74200

BANKERS
BankIslami Paskistan Limited
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited
Summit Bank Limited (Islamic Banking)

AUDITORS
Deloitte Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accoutants
Cavish Court A-35, Block 7 & 8
KCHSU, Sharah-e-Faisal,
Karachi-75350, Pakistan

LEGAL ADVISER
Sattar & Sattar
Attorneys -at -law
3rd Floor, UBL Building
I.I Chundrigar Road,
Karachi.

REGISTRAR
AKD Investment Management Limited.
216 - 217, Continental Trade Centre,
Block-8, Clifton Karachi-74000
UAN: 111-253-465 (111-AKDIML)

DISTRIBUTORS
AKD Investment Management Limited
Metro Capital (Private) Ltd.

RATING
AKD Islamic Income Fund
PACRA: A+(f)(A+plus(f))

FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

i) Description of the Collective Investment Scheme Category and types:

Open - end Islamic Income scheme.

ii) Statement of Collective Investment Scheme's Investment objective:

AKD Islamic income fund (AKDISIF) is a fund that primarily focuses on Shariah compliant income securities and instruments. The objective of AKDISIF is to provide investors with an investment Vehicle that strives to enhance capital coupled with regular halal income by investing in Shariah compliant income investments.

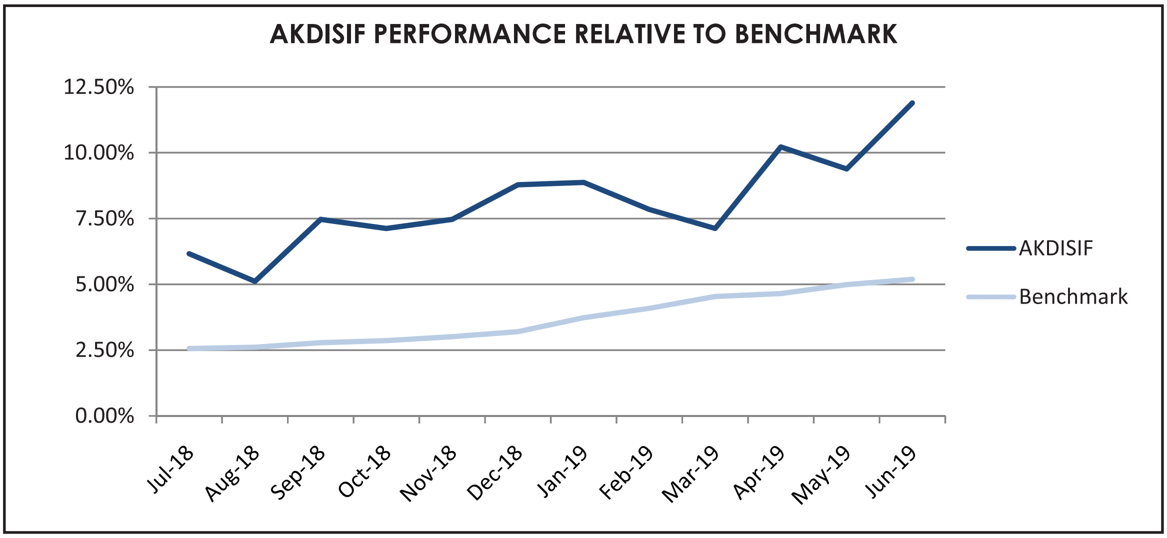
iii) Explanation as to whether Collective Investment Scheme achieved its stated objective:

For the FY19, the return of AKD Islamic Income Fund stood at 8.43% compared to benchmark return of 3.68%.

iv) Statement of benchmark (s) relevant to the Collective Investment Scheme:

Six (6) months average deposit rates of three (3) A Rated Scheduled Islamic Banks or Islamic Windows of Conventional Banks as selected by MUFAP

v) Comparison of the Collective Investment Scheme's performance during the period compared with the said benchmark:



Monthly yield (annualized)	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
AKDISIF	6.16%	5.11%	7.47%	7.12%	7.47%	8.78%	8.87%	7.84%	7.12%	10.22%	9.38%	11.89%
Benchmark	2.56%	2.61%	2.78%	2.86%	3.01%	3.20%	3.73%	4.09%	4.54%	4.65%	4.99%	5.19%

vi) Description of the strategies and policies employed during the period under review in relation to the Collective Investment Scheme's performance:

AKD Islamic income fund is an open - end Islamic income scheme. The returns of the funds are generated through investment in high quality Shariah complaint securities and Islamic Bank deposit. AKDISIF is fully complied with the relevant policies and procedures as per fund's regulatory requirement.

vii) Disclosure of Collective Investment Scheme's asset allocation as the date of report and particulars of significant changes in asset allocation since the last report (if applicable):

Asset Allocation (% of Total Assets)	30-Jun-19	31-Mar-19
Cash and Cash Equivalents	77.91%	74.20%
Sukuk	20.37%	22.45%
Other Assets Including Receivables	1.72%	3.35%

viii) Analysis of the Collective Investment Scheme's performance:

FY19	8.43%
Benchmark	3.68%

ix) Changes in NAV and NAV per unit since the last reviewed period

Net Assets Value			NAV Per Unit	
30-Jun-19	31-Mar-19	Change in Net Assets	30-Jun-19	31-Mar-19
(Rupees in 000)			(Rupees)	
225,588	219,415	2.81%	50.15	52.82

x) Disclosure on the markets that the Collective Investment Scheme has invested in including review of the market (s) invested in and return during the period:

MACRO PERSPECTIVE

The PTI led Government adopted stringent measures to preserve the depleting FX reserves by reducing the imports to stabilize the Current Account Deficit (CAD) in FY19. However, the dampening GDP growth prospect (3.3% GDP growth rate forecasted by SBP for FY19 as compared to 5.5% in the corresponding period), worsening fiscal deficit, scrutiny from global money-laundering watchdog (FATF) over regulatory concerns, and delays in finalizing IMF bailout program kept the economy under pressure.

The Current Account Deficit (CAD) for FY19 stood at $13.6 billion (4.8% of GDP) as compared to $19.8 billion (6.3% of GDP) in the same period last year (SPLY), exhibiting a decline of 32% YoY. This improved performance was on the back of a decrease in imports of goods by 7% YoY to $52.38 billion from $56.59 billion, along with an increase in remittances of 10% YoY to $21.84 billion. However, exports of goods could not pick up as anticipated, and remained flat at approximately the same at $24.4 billion from $24.77 billion in SPLY, while the increase in debt servicing weighed on the foreign exchange reserves at $14.48 billion.

On the fiscal front, the Federal Bureau of Revenue (FBR) managed to collect around PKR 3.829 trillion during the FY19 as compared to PKR 3.842 trillion in the same period last year. The tax collection remained below the revised target of PKR 4.398 trillion (11.5 percent of GDP), making it difficult for the Government to execute development projects and spending. Moreover, the Government has set a revenue collection target of PKR 5.55 trillion for FY20, which appears ambitious keeping in view the current economic slowdown.

As per Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in FY19 was recorded at 7.34% YoY as compared to 3.92% YoY, SPLY. Core CPI calculated by excluding food and energy items clocked in at an alarming 8.24% compared to 5.44%, SPLY. Moreover, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) upward revised its FY19 CPI target to remain between 6.5-7.5% YoY, above the annual target of 6%. This revision was on the back of increased international oil prices, recent PKR depreciation and increase in electricity and gas tariffs. Therefore, the higher expected inflation along with burgeoning twin deficits led SBP to increase the policy rate to 12.25% during FY19.

According to Economic Survey of FY19, the agriculture sector underperformed and missed its target budgeted target of 3.94%, registering a meager increase of only 0.85%. This was mainly due to the prevalent water crisis and drop in fertilizer off take (higher prices) which hampered agricultural output. Similarly, slowdown in the services sector, along with manufacturing sector, also caused the SBP to downward revise its real GDP growth target to approximately 3.5% for FY20. The Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector, which constitutes 70% of the total manufacturing and 10.2% of overall GDP, witnessed a decrease of 3.50% for 11MFY19 (July-May). Compared to May-2018, the majority of the sectors comprising the bulk of LSM weight recorded a decline in May2019. The leading underperformers during the month were Automobiles (-11.78% YoY), Coke & Petroleum Products (-8.35% YoY), Food, Beverages & Tobacco (-7.28% YoY) and Iron & Steel Products (-11.21% YoY). On the other hand, Fertilizers (+7.68% YoY) and Electronics (+12.53% YoY) recorded significant growth during the month.

Furthermore, Pakistan was able to attract only $1.66 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in FY19 which is around -51.98% lower than the corresponding period last year. This massive decrease was mainly due to uncertainty of the exchange rate and delays in finalization of IMF program, country's vulnerable external and fiscal position, downgrading of Pakistan's credit rating by Fitch in December 2018 and dampened investor confidence. On the other hand, during FY19 sectors including chemical, beverages, and automobile were on the investors' radar.

In our view, PKR-USD depreciation of approximately 34% in FY19, imposition of regulatory duties on various import items, and funds received through financial assistance from friendly countries provided some relief to the external deficit. Going forward, we believe CPEC investments will continue to play a vital role in attracting investment in Pakistan and stabilizing the currency to improve import led manufacturing. Overall, clarity about the economic policies and reforms of the current government will remain a key determinant of the country's macro performance.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW

During FY19, twenty-six T-Bill auctions were carried out by the SBP, where government successfully managed to raise PKR18.46 trillion. Weighted average yield on the 3-month and 6-month period were 9.73% and 10.23% respectively, as compared to 6.13%, and 6.13%, same period last year. There were no 12-month T-bill auctioned during the period.

To further address the need of liquidity, SBP conducted twelve auctions of Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) and was successful in raising PKR871.73 billion during FY19. The yields maintained an upward trend as weighted average maturity yield on 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year maturity rose to 9.98%, 8.10%, and 10.94%, as compared to 6.57%, 7.14%, and 8.06%, same period last year.

The government announced six Monitory Policy Statements (MPS) in FY19, during which it increased the policy rate by 575bps cumulatively, thus taking the policy rate to 12.25%. As per the auction calendar of the SBP, it will raise PKR300 billion by issuing 3 to 20-year tenor Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) and PKR6.4 trillion by issuing 3 to 12-month tenor T-Bills to pay back the maturing debt of PKR6.46 trillion. In addition, SBP will raise another PKR300 billion through the auction of a 10-Year Floating PIB.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Keeping in view the recent measures taken by the new Government in FY19, the economy is expected to move towards gradual stability in FY20. As CAD situation has relatively eased, the focus will be on disciplining the fiscal deficit as per IMF package through improved tax collection and documentation of businesses. However, in doing so, challenges will remain on the back of resistance from business community and public due to tougher tax and regulatory regime. The political situation might pose trouble due to the unpopular measures and aggressive accountability drive currently underway. Moreover, if simmering tensions with India persist, they might dampen the investor spirit in the market and create uncertainty.

Going forward, shifting towards less costly alternative for power production, currency devaluation (34% in FY19), and incentives provided to export oriented industries (reduced duties & Rebates) and deferred oil payment from Saudi Arabia (up to $6 bn) is expected to improve the external account situation even more. Moreover, remittances are also expected to increase further owing to seasonal impact of Ramadhan and Eid, along with weakening currency which will further support the ailing economy. Furthermore, measures being taken to curb money laundering and hawala hundi system, will force the money to flow through official channels.

We believe a significant reversal in equity market is now due to attractive valuations (The KSE-100 index trading at an attractive (P/E) 5.5x). The investor confidence level and foreign participation will play a major role in this regard as the economy moves towards consolidation. On the Fixed Income side, increase in interest rates has further led to an economic slowdown. Equity markets will have to offer more to entice investors to compete with other asset classes (Pakistan Investment Bonds, Income Funds, National Savings Certificates and Bank Deposits) which are beginning to offer very attractive yields.

xi) Description and explanation of any significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Collective Investment Scheme during the period and up till the date of Fund Manager's report, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements:

There was no significant change in the state of affairs during the period under review.

xii) Break down of unit holding by size:

Range (Units)	No. of Investors
0.1 - 9,999	272
10,000 - 49,999	24
50,000 - 99,999	5
100,000 - 499,999	7
500,000 and above	3
	311

xiii) Disclosure on unit split (if any), comprising:

There were no unit splits during the period.

xiv) Disclosure of circumstances that materially affect any interest of unit holders:

Investments are subject to credit and market risk.

xv) Disclosure if the Asset Management Company or its delegate, if any, receives any soft commission (i.e. goods and services) from its broker (s) or dealers by virtue of transaction conducted by the Collective Investment Scheme:

No soft commission has been received by the AMC from its broker or dealer by virtue of transactions conducted by the Collective Investment Scheme.

DETAILS OF PATTERN OF HOLDING (UNITS)

As At June 30, 2019

	No. of Unitholders	Units Held	% of Total
Associated Companies*	1	56	0.00%
Directors and CEO	1	22	0.00%
Individuals	289	1,304,025	28.99%
Insurance Companies	3	1,063,235	23.64%
Banks/DFIs	-	-	-
Retirement funds	8	1,724,505	38.34%
Public Limited Companies	2	8,644	0.19%
Others	7	397,448	8.84%
	311	**4,497,935**	**100.00%**

*Management Company

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS

AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

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

AKD Islamic Income Fund, an open-end Scheme established under a Trust Deed dated August 30, 2017 executed between AKD Investment Management Limited, as the Management Company and MCB Financial Services Limited, as the Trustee. The Fund commenced its operations on February 21, 2018.

1. AKD Investment Management Limited, the Management Company of AKD Islamic Income Fund has, in all material respects, managed AKD Islamic Income Fund during the year ended 30th June 2019 in accordance with the provisions of the following:

   (i) Investment limitations imposed on the Asset Management Company and the Trustee under the trust deed and other applicable laws;

   (ii) the valuation or pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement;

   (iii) the creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the deed;

   (iv) and any regulatory requirement

Khawaja Anwar Hussain
Chief Executive Officer
MCB Financial Services Limited

Karachi: September 26, 2019

REPORT OF THE SHARIAH ADVISOR

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

August 30, 2019

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

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

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

Keeping in view the above; we certify that:

We have reviewed all the investment and operational activities of the fund including all transactions and found them to comply with the Shariah guidelines. On the basis of information provided by the management company, all operations of the fund for the year ended June 30, 2019 comply with the provided Shariah guidelines. Therefore, it is resolved that investments in AKD Islamic Income Fund(AKD-IIF)managed by AKD Investment Management Limited are halal and in accordance with Shariah principles.

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

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

Mufti Irshad Ahmad Aijaz
Member Shariah Council

Faraz Younus Bandukda, CFA
Chief Executive

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF AKD ISLAMIC INCOME FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **AKD Islamic Income Fund** (the Fund), which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2019, and the related 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, 2019, and of its financial performance, cash flows and transactions for the year then ended in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund and Management Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Pakistan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA 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 (KAM) are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following is the Key Audit Matter:

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	**Valuation and existence of investments at fair value** As disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, investments amounted to Rs. 46.554 million as at June 30, 2019. These investments represent a significant item on the statement of assets and liabilities. The Fund invests principally in Sukuk certificates which is the main driver of the fund's performance. Considering the above factors, the valuation and existence of investments are significant areas during our audit. Consequently, we have considered this as KAM.	We performed the following steps during our audit of investments: ● Obtained understanding of relevant controls placed by Management Company applicable to the balances; ● independent testing of valuations with the prices quoted on Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP); ● independently matched securities held by the Fund with the securities appearing in the Central Depository Company account to verify existence;

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		● performing purchases and sales testing on a sample of trades made during the period regarding movement of the securities; and ● any differences identified during our testing that were over our acceptable threshold were investigated further.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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 not received this information and therefore cannot report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management Company and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those Charged with Governance of the Management Company are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Management Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management Company.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management Company's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Those Charged with Governance of 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 Those Charges with Governance of 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 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

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003 and Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nadeem Yousuf Adil.

Deloitte Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accountants

Karachi: September 30, 2019

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		------ (Rupees in '000) ------	
ASSETS			
Bank balances	5	**178,015**	144,188
Investments	6	**46,554**	35,016
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates		**2,623**	1,143
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	7	**259**	52,043
Preliminary expenses and floatation cost	8	**1,044**	1,331
Total Assets		**228,495**	233,721
LIABILITIES			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Compan	9	**1,350**	1,712
Payable to MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	10	**25**	21
Payable to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	11	**124**	43
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	**1,408**	1,573
Total Liabilities		**2,907**	3,349
NET ASSETS		**225,588**	230,372
UNIT HOLDERS' FUND (AS PER STATEMENT ATTACHED)		**225,588**	230,372
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		
		------ (Number of units) ------	
NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE		**4,497,935**	4,536,064
		---------- (Rupees) ----------	
NET ASSETS VALUE PER UNIT		**50.1537**	50.7868

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

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	**Muhammad Munir Abdullah**	**Anum Dhedhi**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
		------- (Rupees in '000) -------	
INCOME			
Net unrealised diminution on remeasurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	6.2	**(212)**	(164)
Income from sukuk certificates		**4,185**	729
Profit on bank deposits		**11,666**	2,902
Total income		**15,639**	3,467
EXPENSES			
Remuneration of AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	9.1	**-**	107
Sindh Sales tax on the remuneration of Management Company	9.2	**-**	14
Remuneration of MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	10.1	**198**	69
Sindh Sales tax on the remuneration of Trustee	10.2	**26**	9
Annual fee to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan	11.1	**124**	43
Expenses allocated by Management Company	9.3	**165**	57
Securities transaction costs		**-**	20
Auditors' remuneration	15	**177**	145
Settlement and bank charges		**132**	18
Amortisation of preliminary expenses and floatation costs		**287**	102
Fee and subscription		**191**	79
Printing and related cost		**86**	101
Legal and professional charges		**220**	107
Provision against Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund		**281**	52
Total expenses		**1,887**	923
Net income for the year / period before taxation		**13,752**	2,544
Taxation	17	**-**	-
Net income for the year / period after taxation		**13,752**	2,544
Allocation of net income for the year / period			
Net income for the year / period after taxation		**13,752**	2,544
Income already paid on units redeemed		**(4,522)**	(675)
		9,230	1,869
Accounting income available for distribution			
- Relating to capital gains		**-**	-
- Excluding capital gains		**9,230**	1,869
		9,230	1,869
Earnings per unit	4.13		

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

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	**Muhammad Munir Abdullah**	**Anum Dhedhi**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
	------ (Rupees in '000) ------	
Net income for the year / period after taxation	**13,752**	2,544
Other comprehensive income for the year / period	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year / period	**13,752**	2,544

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

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	Muhammad Munir Abdullah	Anum Dhedhi
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN UNIT HOLDERS' FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	For the year ended June 30, 2019			For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018		
	Rupees in '000					
	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total	Capital value	Undistributed income	Total
Net assets at beginning of the year / period	**228,503**	**1,869**	**230,372**	-	-	-
Issue of 9,664,952 units (2018: 7,201,067 units)						
- Capital value (at Ex-Net asset value per unit at the beginning of year / period)	**483,304**	**-**	**483,304**	360,053	-	360,053
- Element of income	**19,891**	**-**	**19,891**	2,159	-	2,159
	503,195	**-**	**503,195**	362,212	-	362,212
Redemption of 9,703,081 units (2018: 2,665,003 units)						
- Capital value (at Ex-Net asset value per unit at the beginning of year / period)	**(485,210)**	**-**	**(485,210)**	(133,250)	-	(133,250)
- Element of income	**(11,477)**	**(4,522)**	**(15,999)**	(459)	(675)	(1,134)
	(496,687)	**(4,522)**	**(501,209)**	(133,709)	(675)	(134,384)
Total comprehensive income for the year / period	**-**	**13,752**	**13,752**	-	2,544	2,544
Distribution during the year / period	**-**	**(10,447)**	**(10,447)**	-	-	-
Refund of Capital	**(10,075)**	**-**	**(10,075)**	-	-	-
Net income for the year / period less distribution	**(10,075)**	**3,305**	**(6,770)**	-	2,544	2,544
Net assets at end of the year / period	**224,936**	**652**	**225,588**	228,503	1,869	230,372
Undistributed income brought forward						
- Realised income		**2,033**			-	
- Unrealised income		**(164)**			-	
		1,869			-	
Accounting income available for distribution						
- Relating to capital gains		**-**			-	
- Excluding capital gains		**9,230**			1,869	
		9,230			1,869	
Distribution during the year / period						
- 6th July 2018		**(1,869)**			-	
- 28th June 2019		**(8,578)**			-	
		(10,447)			-	
Undistributed income carried forward		**652**			1,869	
Undistributed income carried forward						
- Realised income		**864**			2,033	
- Unrealised loss		**(212)**			(164)	
		652			1,869	
		(Rupees)			(Rupees)	
Net assets value per unit at beginning of the year / period		**50.7868**			-	
Net assets value per unit at end of the year / period		**50.1537**			50.7868	

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

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	**Muhammad Munir Abdullah**	**Anum Dhedhi**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
		------ (Rupees in '000) ------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year / period before taxation		**13,752**	2,544
Adjustments for non cash and other items:			
Amortisation of preliminary expenses and floatation costs	8	**287**	102
Net unrealised diminution on remeasurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'	6.2	**212**	164
Income from sukuk certificates		**(4,185)**	(729)
Profit on bank deposits		**(11,666)**	(2,902)
		(1,600)	(821)
(Increase) / decrease in assets			
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		**51,784**	(52,043)
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities			
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		**(362)**	279
Payable to MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee		**4**	21
Payable to Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan		**81**	43
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**(165)**	1,573
		(442)	1,916
Payment made against purchase of investment		**(15,000)**	(35,180)
Redemption of sukuk certificates		**3,250**	-
Profit received on sukuk certificates		**3,774**	315
		(7,976)	(34,865)
Net cash generated from / (used in) from operating activities		**41,766**	(85,813)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from issuance of units		**493,120**	362,212
Payment on redemption of units		**(501,209)**	(134,384)
Profit received on bank deposits		**10,597**	2,173
Dividend Paid		**(10,447)**	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(7,939)**	230,001
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**33,827**	144,188
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year / period		**144,188**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year / period	5	**178,015**	144,188

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

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	**Muhammad Munir Abdullah**	**Anum Dhedhi**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

AKD Islamic Income Fund (the Fund) was established under a Trust Deed, dated August 30, 2017, executed between AKD Investment Management Limited (AKDIML) as the Management Company and MCB Financial Services Limited (MCBFSL) as the Trustee. The Fund was authorised by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as a unit trust scheme on May 30, 2017. The initial Public Offering (IPO) of the Fund was made during the period from February 19, 2018 to February 20, 2018 and the Fund commenced operations from February 21, 2018. In accordance with the Trust Deed, the first accounting period of the Fund commenced on the date on which the Fund property was first transferred to the Trustee i.e. February 19, 2018.

The Management Company of the Fund has been registered as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) under the NBFC Rules, 2003 and has obtained the requisite license from the SECP to undertake Asset Management Services. The registered office of the Management Company is situated at 216-217, Continental Trade Centre, Block-8, Clifton, Karachi, in the province of Sindh.

The Fund is an open-ended collective investment scheme and offers units for public subscription on a continuous basis. The units are transferable and can also be redeemed by surrendering to the Fund. The Fund is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The Fund is categorised as an open end Shariah Complaint (Islamic) Income Scheme in accordance with Circular 7 of 2009, issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). Al-Hilal Shariah Advisors (Pvt.) Limited acts as its Shariah Advisor to ensure that the activities of the Fund are in compliance with the principles of Shariah.

The Management Company has been assigned a quality rating of "AM3++" by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) on February 08, 2019. The Fund has been given stability rating of 'A+(f)' by PACRA on April 30, 2019.

Title to the assets of the Fund are held in the name of MCB Financial Services Limited as 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

- Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) rules, 2003 (The NBFC Rules), Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008 (The NBFC Regulations) and requirement 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 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 Regulation and requirements of the Trust Deed have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that certain investments are measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in application of its accounting policies. The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on the historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are 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.

Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements as a whole are as follows:

(i) Classification and valuation of financial assets (Note 4.1.1 & 6.1); and
(ii) Impairment of financial assets (Note 4.1.1(b))
(iii) Taxation (Note 4.6 & 17)

3. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS / AMENDMENTS AND IFRS INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2019

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2019. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Fund's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Fund's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures and the impact of IFRS 9 as disclosed in note 4.1

	Effective date (accounting period beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' - Clarification on the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions	January 01, 2018
IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts': Amendments regarding the interaction of IFRS 4 and IFRS 9.	January 01, 2018
IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - This standard will supersede IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement upon its effective date.	July 01, 2018
IFRS 15 'Revenue from contract with customers' - This standard will supersede IAS 18, IAS 11, IFRIC 13, 15 and 18 and SIC 31 upon its effective date.	July 01, 2018
Amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property': Clarification on transfers of property to or from investment property	January 01, 2018
IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration': Provides guidance on transactions where consideration against non-monetary prepaid asset / deferred income is denominated in foreign currency.	January 01, 2018

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

3.2 New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are not yet effective

3.2.1 The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Fund's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Fund's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (accounting period beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Amendments regarding the definition of business	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation and modifications of financial liabilities	January 01, 2019
	Effective date (accounting period beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	Effective from accounting period beginning on or after a date to be determined. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 16 'Leases': This standard will supersede IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27 upon its effective date.	January 01, 2019
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Amendments regarding the definition of material.	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' - Amendments regarding plan amendments, curtailments or settlements.	January 01, 2019
IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments': Clarifies the accounting treatment in relation to determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 'Income Taxes'.	January 01, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Amendments regarding long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied.	January 01, 2019

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the changes as explained in note 4.1 to these financial statements.

4.1 Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

4.1.1 During the current financial year, the Fund has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued on July 24, 2014 and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS Standards that are effective for an annual period ending on or after June 30, 2019 based on adoption date communicated by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The transition provisions of IFRS 9 allow an entity not to restate comparatives. The Fund has elected not to restate comparatives in respect of the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

1) The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities;
2) Impairment of financial assets; and
3) General hedge accounting."

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Fund's financial statements are described below except the General Hedge Accounting which the Fund does not apply. The Fund has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9.

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Fund has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9) is July 01, 2018. Accordingly, the Fund has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to instruments that continue to be recognised as at July 01, 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at July 01, 2018. Comparative amounts in relation to instruments that continue to be recognised as at July 01, 2018 have not been restated as allowed by IFRS 9.

All purchases and sales of securities that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention are recognised at the trade date. Trade date is the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell assets.

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Fund may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset;

- the Fund may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and

- the Fund may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. When an equity investment designated at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is subsequently transferred to retained earnings.

Debt instruments that are measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment. Please see para (b) below for applicability of impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

The Management has reviewed and assessed the Fund's existing financial assets as at July 01, 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 has had the following impact on the Fund's financial assets as regards their classification and measurement:

- the Fund's investments in debt instruments that were classified as available?for?sale financial assets under IAS 39 have been classified as financial assets at FVTPL because they are held within a business model whose objective is primarily to sell the bonds. The change in the fair value on these redeemable notes will be recorded in the profit or loss account;

- there is no change in the measurement of the Fund's investments in debt instruments that are held for trading; those instruments were and continue to be measured in the same manner under the classification of IFRS 9 (i.e, at FVTPL);

- financial assets classified as held?to?maturity and loans and receivables under IAS 39 that were measured at amortised cost continue to be measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method under the new classification of IFRS 9 in the same manner under the new classification of IFRS 9 i.e "Amortised cost" as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Fund classifies its investments based on both the Fund's business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The evaluation of the performance of the Fund is performed on fair value basis for the entire portfolio, as reporting to the key management personnel and to the investors is in the form of net asset value (NAV). The investment portfolio of financial assets is also managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Fund is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. Consequently, all the investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. For other financial assets which are held for collection continue to be measured at amortised cost.

None of the other reclassifications of financial assets have had any impact on the Fund's financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income or total comprehensive income for the year.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The SECP/Commission has through its letter no. SCD/AMCW/RS/MUFAP/2017-148 dated November 21, 2017 has deferred the applicability of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 for debt securities on mutual funds. Therefore the Fund will not be subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 on debt securities.

For financial assets other than debt securities measured at amortised cost, IFRS 9 requires recognition of impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model rather than incurred credit loss model as previously required under IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, the Fund is requires to measure loss allowance equal to an amount equal to lifetime ECL or 12 months ECL based on credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

However, majority of the assets of the Fund exposed to credit risk pertain to counter parties which have high credit rating or where credit risk has not been increased since initial recognition. Therefore, management believes that the impact of ECL would be very minimal and hence, the same has not been accounted for in these financial statements.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not recognised unless one of the parties has performed its part of the contract or the contract is a derivative contract.

A significant change introduced by IFRS 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Fund's financial liabilities because the Fund does not have any financial liabilities designated as FVTPL.

(d) Disclosures in relation to the initial application of IFRS 9

The table below shows information relating to financial assets that have been reclassified as a result of transition to IFRS 9.

Financial assets and financial liabilities	Original classification as per IAS 39	New classification as per IFRS 9	Carrying amount as per IAS 39 as on June 30, 2018	Carrying amount on initial adoption of IFRS 9 on July 01, 2018	Effect on July 01, 2018 on Retained Earnings
	---------------------------- Rupees ('000')-------------------------------------				
Financial assets					
Bank balances	LR	AC	144,188	144,188	-
Investments	HFT	FVTPL	35,016	35,016	-
Profit receivable on bank deposits	LR	AC	1,143	1,143	-
Deposits and other receivables	LR	AC	51,884	51,884	-

Financial assets and financial liabilities	Original classification as per IAS 39	New classification as per IFRS 9	Carrying amount as per IAS 39 as on June 30, 2018	Carrying amount on initial adoption of IFRS 9 on July 01, 2018	Effect on July 01, 2018 on Retained Earnings
	---------------------------- Rupees ('000')-------------------------------------				
Financial liabilities					
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited	OFL	AC	1,712	1,712	-
Payable to MCB Financial Limited	OFL	AC	21	21	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	OFL	AC	1,520	1,520	-

- "LR" is loans and receivables
- "AC" is amortised cost
- "HFT" is held for trading
- "FVTPL" is fair value through profit or loss
- "OFL" is other financial liabilities

4.1.2 Fair value measurement principles and provision

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

Basis of valuation

- Debt securities are initially recognised at cost excluding any transaction costs which are charged to profit or loss and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of investments is determined by using closing rate of securities at day end available on the MUFAP website.

- Appreciation and diminution arising from changes in fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are recognised Income Statement.

4.1.3 Prior to transition of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies applied to financial instruments prior to July 01, 2018.

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following categories: 'at fair value through profit or loss', loans and receivables, and 'available for sale'. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management determines the appropriate classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition and re-evaluates this classification on a regular basis.

(a) Investments as 'at fair value through profit or loss'

An instrument is classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss' if it is held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated as 'at fair value through profit or loss' if the Fund manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Fund's documented risk management or investment strategy. Financial assets which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating profit from short term price fluctuation or are part of the portfolio in which there is recent actual pattern of short term profit taking are classified as held for trading or a derivative.

Financial instruments as 'at fair value through profit or loss' are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in Income Statement.

(b) Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

(c) Available for sale

These are non-derivatives financial assets that are either designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories mentioned above.

Measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value (transaction price) plus, in case of a financial asset or financial liability not 'at fair value through profit or loss', transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' are expensed immediately.

Subsequent to initial recognition, instruments classified as financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' and 'available for sale' are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are recognised in the Income Statement. The changes in the fair value of instruments classified as 'available for sale' are recognised in other comprehensive income until derecognised or impaired when the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to Income Statement through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets classified as 'loans and receivables' are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any.

Financial liabilities, other than those at 'fair value through profit or loss', are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value measurement principles and provision

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

Basis of valuation of debt securities:

The investment of the Fund in debt securities is valued on the basis of rates determined by the Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan (MUFAP) in accordance with the methodology prescribed by SECP for valuation of debt securities vide its circular no. 1 of 2009 dated January 6, 2009 and circular no. 33 of 2012 dated October 24, 2012. In the determination of the rates MUFAP takes into account the holding pattern of these securities and categorises them as traded, thinly traded and non-traded securities. The circular also specifies the valuation process to be followed for each category as well as the criteria for the provisioning of non-performing debt securities.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of bank balances and short term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.3 Financial liabilities

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

4.4 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4.5 Provisions

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

4.6 Taxation

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax under Clause 99 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 subject to the condition that not less than 90% of its accounting income for the year, as reduced by capital gains, whether realised or unrealised, is distributed to the unit holders as cash dividend.

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

The Fund does not account for deferred tax in these financial statements as the Fund intends to continue availing the tax exemption in future years by distributing in cash at least 90% of its accounting income for the year as reduced by capital gains, whether realised or unrealised, to its unit holders.

4.7 Issue and redemption of units

Units issued are recorded at the offer price, determined by the Management Company for the applications received by the distributors during business hours on that date. The offer price represents the net asset value per unit as of the close of the business day plus the allowable sales load and any provision for duties and charges, if applicable. The sales load is payable to investment facilitators, distributors and the Management Company.

Units redeemed are recorded at the redemption price, applicable to units for which the distributors receive redemption applications during business hours of that day. The redemption price represents the net asset value per unit as of the close of the business day less any back-end load, any duties, taxes, and charges on redemption, if applicable.

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

4.8 Net assets 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 asset of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the year end.

4.9 Dividend distribution and appropriations

Dividend distributions and appropriations are recorded in the period in which these are approved 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.

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.

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

4.10 Revenue recognition

- Realised capital gain / (loss) arising on sale of investments are included operating income in the 'income statement' on the date at which the transaction takes place.

- Mark-up / return on bank profits and investment in debt securities are recognised on a time proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

- Unrealised gain / loss arising on revaluation of investments classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss' is included in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

4.11 Transaction costs

Transaction costs incurred to acquire assets at FVTPL are immediately recognised as expenses in the income statement.

4.12 Expenses

All expenses including NAV based expenses (namely management fee, trustee fee, annual fee payable to the SECP, and selling and marketing expense) are recognised in the Income Statement on an accrual basis.

4.13 Earnings per unit

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

		Note	2019	2018
			--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
5.	**BANK BALANCES**			
	In Saving accounts	5.1	**178,015**	144,188

5.1 This represent bank accounts held with different banks. Mark-up rates on these accounts range between 6.5% to 12.25% (June 30, 2018: 4.50% to 6.50%) per annum.

		Note	2019	2018
6.	**INVESTMENTS**			
	Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss			
	- Sukuk certificates - Listed	6.1.1	**31,554**	35,016
	- Sukuk certificates - Unlisted	6.1.1	**15,000**	-
			46,554	35,016

6.1 **At fair value through profit or loss**

6.1.1 **Sukuk certificates**

Name of security	Rate of return	Number of certificates: As at July 01, 2018	Purchased during the year	Sold / Matured during the year	As at June 30, 2019	Carrying value as at June 30, 2019	Market value as at June 30, 2019	Unrealised diminution as at June 30, 2019	Market value as a percentage of net assets	Market value as a percentage of total investments
						------------------ Rupees in '000 ----------------			----------%--------	
Sukuk certificates - Listed										
Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited	**12.67%**	**200**	-	-	**200**	**18,040**	**17,941**	**(99)**	**7.95%**	**38.54%**
BYCO Petroleum Pakistan Limited	**12.15%**	**150**	-	-	**150**	**13,726**	**13,613**	**(113)**	**6.03%**	**29.24%**
Total listed debt securities as at June 30, 2019						**31,766**	**31,554**	**(212)**		
Sukuk certificates - Unlisted										
Hub Power Company Limited	**13.85%**	-	**3,000**	-	**3,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	-	**6.65%**	**32.22%**
Total unlisted debt securities as at June 30, 2019						**15,000**	**15,000**	-		
Total debt securities as at June 30, 2019						**46,766**	**46,554**	**(212)**		
Total debt securities as at June 30, 2018						35,180	35,016	(164)		

6.1.2 **Significant terms and conditions of sukuk certificates are as follows:**

Name of investee company	Number of certificates held	Face value per certificate (Rupees)	Markup rate	Maturity	Secured / Unsecured	Rating
Sukuk Certificates - Listed						
Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited (16-11-2017) (5 years)	200	100,000	3 months KIBOR + 1.00%	November 16, 2022	Secured	AA
BYCO Petroleum Pakistan Limited (18-01-2017) (5 years)	150	100,000	3 months KIBOR + 1.05%	January 18, 2022	Secured	AAA
Sukuk Certificates - Unlisted						
Hub Power and Company Limited (27-02-2019) (9 Months)	3,000	5,000	3 months KIBOR + 1.00%	November 27, 2019	Unsecured	AA+

		Note	2019	2018
			--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
6.2	**Net unrealised diminution on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'**			
	Market value of investments	6.1.1	**46,554**	35,016
	Carrying amount of investments	6.1.1	**46,766**	35,180
			212	164
7.	**DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Security deposits with Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		**100**	100
	Prepaid Shariah Advisor fee		**105**	105
	Receivable against conversion of units		**-**	51,784
	Advance tax	7.1	**54**	54
			259	52,043

7.1 As per clause 47(B) of part IV of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, payments made to collective investment schemes (CISs) are exempt from withholding tax under section 151 and 150. However, during the year ended June 30, 2019, withholding tax on profit on debt 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 profit on debt amounts to Rs 0.054 million.

		Note	2019	2018
			--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
8.	**PRELIMINARY EXPENSES AND FLOATATION COST**			
	Preliminary expenses and floatation cost		**1,331**	1,433
	Less: Amortised during the period	8.1	**(287)**	(102)
			1,044	1,331

8.1 Preliminary expenses and floatation costs represent expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of operations of the Fund. These costs are amortised over a period of five years in accordance with the requirements set out in the Trust Deed of the Fund and the Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulation, 2008.

		Note	2019	2018
			--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
9.	**PAYABLE TO AKD INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED - MANAGEMENT COMPANY**			
	Management remuneration	9.1	**-**	-
	Sales tax on Management remuneration	9.2	**-**	-
	Expenses allocated by the Management Company	9.3	**19**	57
	Formation cost		**1,331**	1,433
	Sales load payable		**-**	10
	Others		**-**	212
			1,350	1,712

9.1 The Management Company is entitled to remuneration for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the amended SRO 1160 / 2015 NBFC Regulations dated November 25, 2015, of an amount not exceeding 1.5 percent of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Management Company has decided to charge 0% management fees with effect from July 01, 2018 till June 30, 2019 in order to benefit the unit holders. Thereafter, the management fee will be applicable as per the offering document.

9.2 The Sindh Provincial Government has levied Sindh Sales Tax (SST) at the rate of 13 % (2018: 13 %) on the remuneration of Management Company through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011.

9.3 Up till June 19, 2019, in accordance with the provisions of the NBFC Regulations, 2008 (as amended vide S.R.O 1160(I) / 2015 dated November 25, 2015), the Management Company was entitled to charge expenses related to registrar services, accounting, operations and valuation services, related to a Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) at the rate of 0.1% of the average annual net assets of the scheme or actual whichever is less. During the year, SECP, vide SRO no. 639 (I)/2019 dated June 20, 2019, has removed the maximum cap of 0.1%. Accordingly, the Management Company has charged expenses at the rate of 0.1% per annum of the average annual net assets of the Fund being lower than actual expenses chargeable to the Fund, from July 01, 2018 to June 19, 2019 and actual expenses related to registrar services, accounting, operations and valuation services to the CIS with effect from June 20, 2019.

10. PAYABLE TO MCB FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED - TRUSTEE

	Note	2019	2018
		--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Trustee fee	10.1	**22**	18
Sindh Sales Tax	10.2	**3**	3
		25	21

10.1 The Trustee is entitled to a monthly remuneration to be paid monthly in arrears for services rendered to the Fund under the provisions of the Trust Deed as per the tariff specified therein, based on the daily net assets of the Fund.

The tariff structure applicable to the Fund is as follows:

Amount of Funds Under Management [Average Net Assets Value (NAV)]	Tariff per annum
Upto Rs 1,000 million	0.12% of Net Assets
Exceeding Rs 1,000 million and up to Rs.5,000 million	Rs. 1.2 million plus 0.065% per anum of the amount exceeding Rs. 1,000 million
Exceeding Rs. 5,000 million and up to Rs. 10,000 million	Rs. 3.8 million plus 0.06% per anum of the amount exceeding Rs. 5,000 million

10.2 The Sindh Government had levied Sindh Sales Tax at the rate of 13% (2018: 13%) on the remuneration of the MCB Financial Services Limited through Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 effective from July 1, 2015.

11. PAYABLE TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

	Note	2019	2018
		--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Annual fee	11.1	**124**	43

11.1 Under the provisions of the Non Banking Finance Companies & Notified Entities Regulations, 2008, a collective investment scheme categorised as income scheme is required to pay as annual fee to the SECP, an amount equal to 0.075% (2018: 0.075%) of the average annual net assets of the scheme. AKD Islamic Income Fund has been categorised as an income scheme by the Management Company.

		Note	2019	2018
			--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
12.	**ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES**			
	Payable against redemption of units		-	1,250
	Auditors remuneration	15	**118**	145
	Printing charges payable		**100**	70
	Provision for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF)	12.1	**333**	52
	Witholding tax payable		**833**	1
	Others		**24**	55
			1,408	1,573

12.1 Provision for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund (SWWF)

Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) had written to mutual funds in January 2016 to register and pay Sindh Workers Welfare Fund (SWWF) for the accounting year closing on or after December 31, 2013. MUFAP reviewed the issue and based on an opinion dated August 2016 decided that SWWF is not applicable on mutual funds as they are not financial institutions as required by SWWF Act, 2014. MUFAP wrote to SRB that mutual funds are not establishments and are pass through vehicles hence, they do not have any worker and no SWWF is payable by them. SRB on November 11, 2016 responded back that as mutual funds are included in definition of financial institutions in The Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finance) Ordinance, 2001, SWWF is payable by them. MUFAP has taken up the matter with the Sindh Finance Ministry to have mutual funds excluded from SWWF.

MUFAP is making efforts to exclude mutual funds from SWWF. The aggregate balance of SWWF provision in the book of accounts of the Fund as on June 30, 2019 is Rs. 0.333 million. Had this provision not been made, the NAV of the Fund would have been higher by Re.0.07 per unit (June 30, 2018: Re. 0.011 per unit).

The SECP has also concurred with the Directions issued by MUFAP through its letter no. SCD/AMCW/MUFAP/2017 - 405 dated February 01, 2017.

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments as at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

14. NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE

	2019	2018
Total units in issue at the beginning of the year / period	**4,536,064**	-
Units issued	**9,664,952**	7,201,067
Units redeemed	**(9,703,081)**	(2,665,003)
Total units in issue at the end of the year / period	**4,497,935**	4,536,064

	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ending from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
15. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Annual audit fee	**100**	100
Half year fee	**50**	-
Sindh Sales Tax	**12**	8
Out of pocket	**15**	37
	177	145

16. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The Total Expense Ratio (TER) of the Fund as at June 30, 2019 is 1.14% (2018: 1.61%) which includes 0.30% (2018: 0.22%) representing government levies on the Fund such as provision for Sindh Workers' Welfare Fund, Sales Taxes, Annual fee to the SECP. This ratio is within the maximum limit of 2.5% (2018: 2%) prescribed under the NBFC Regulations for a collective investment scheme categorised as " Shariah Compliant Income Scheme.

17. TAXATION

The Fund's income is exempt from Income Tax as per clause (99) of part I of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 subject to the condition that not less than 90% of the accounting income for the year as reduced by capital gains whether realised or unrealised is distributed 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. During the year, Management Company has distributed cash dividend of at least 90% of the aforementioned accounting income to the unit holders. Accordingly, no provision for taxation has been recognised in these financial statements.

18. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES / CONNECTED PERSONS

Related parties / connected persons of the Fund include the Management Company, other collective investment schemes managed by the Management Company, the Trustee, directors and key management personnel, other associated undertakings and unit holders holding more than 10% units of the Fund.

Remuneration payable to the Management Company and the Trustee is determined in accordance with the provision of the NBFC Regulations 2008 and Constitutive documents of the Fund.

The transactions with connected persons / related parties are in the normal course of business, and are carried out on agreed terms at contracted rates.

Details of transactions and balances at period end with related parties / connected persons, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

18.1 Transactions during the year / period with connected persons / related parties in units of the Fund:

	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		
Remuneration to Management Company	-	107
Expenses allocated by the Management Company	165	57
Formation cost	-	1,433
Sales load	-	10
Amount paid by Management Company on behalf of the Fund	-	212
Issue of 4,866 units (2018: Nil)	248	-
Issue of 3 capital refund units	-	-
Redemption of 4,814 units	247	-
MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee		
Trustee remuneration	198	69
Sindh Sales Tax on trustee remuneration	26	9

	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Chief Financial Officer of the Management Company		
Issue of 9 units (2018: 6,756)	**-**	340
Issue of 44 capital refund units	**2**	-
Dividend paid	**31**	-
Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company		
Issue of 16,313 units (2018: Nil)	**821**	-
Redemption of 16,293 units (2018: Nil)	**825**	-
Issue of 1 capital refund unit	**-**	-
Spouse of the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company		
Issue of 609,669 units (2018: Nil)	**32,431**	-
Redemption of 408,924 units (2018: Nil)	**21,710**	-
Issue of 15,708 capital refund units	**786**	-
Dividend paid	**28**	-
Company Secretary and Chief Operating Officer of the Management Company		
Issue of 1,791 units (2018: 15,769)	**90**	800
Issue of 241 capital refund units	**12**	-
Dividend paid	**65**	-
Redemption of 645 units	**33**	-
Fund Manager of AKDITF and AKDISSF		
Issue of 9 capital refund units	**1**	-
Issue of 7 units (2018: 5,070)	**-**	256
Redemption of 1,132 units (2018: 3,954)	**58**	200
AKD Investment Management Limited Staff Provident Fund		
Issue of 93,534 units (2018: Nil)	**5,000**	-
Redemption of 93,534 units (2018: Nil)	**5,041**	-
Hina Aqeel - Close relative of the Sponsor of the Management Company		
Issue of 38,089 units (2018: Nil)	**1,917**	-
Redemption of 38,089 units (2018: Nil)	**1,942**	-
Afsheen Aqeel Dhedhi - Close relative of the Sponsor of the Management Company		
Issue of 19,068 units (2018: Nil)	**960**	-
Redemption of 19,045 units (2018: Nil)	**971**	-
Issue of 2 capital refund units	**-**	-
Muhammad Farid Alam - Key Management Personnel of Associated Company		
Issue of 25,968 units (2018: Nil)	**1,404**	-
Issue of 2,104 capital refund units	**105**	-
Syed Masood-ul-Hasan* - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units		
Units issued : Nil (2018: 1,029,317)	**-**	52,269
Dividend paid	**-**	-
Sakrand Sugar Mills Limited Employees Provident Fund* - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units		
Units issued : Nil (2018: 699,283)	**-**	35,000
TPL Insurance Limited - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units		
Units issued : 41,731 (2018: 501,339)	**2,087**	25,067
Dividend paid	**2,455**	-

	For the year ended June 30, 2019	For the period ended from February 19, 2018 to June 30, 2018
	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Askari General Insurance Co. Ltd. - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units**		
Units issued 502,374 (June 2018: Nil units)	**25,958**	-
Issue of 16,713 capital refund units	**836**	-
Dividend paid	**1,127**	-
Silk Bank Employee Provident Fund - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units**		
Units issued 859,473 (June 2018: Nil units)	**45,043**	-
Issue of 41,258 capital refund units	**2,063**	-

18.2 Balances outstanding at year / period end:

	2019	2018
	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		
Remuneration payable	**-**	-
Sales Tax Provincial on Management Remuneration	**-**	-
Payable against expenses allocated by the Management Company	**19**	57
Payable against formation cost	**1,331**	1,433
Sales load payable	**-**	10
Other payable to Management Company	**-**	212
Outstanding 56 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**3**	-
MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee		
Remuneration payable	**22**	18
Sindh Sales Tax on trustee remuneration payable	**3**	3
AKD Opportunity Fund		
Receivable against conversion of units	**-**	51,784
Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company		
Outstanding 22 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**1**	-
Spouse of the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company		
Outstanding 216,453 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**10,856**	-
Chief Financial Officer of the Management Company		
Outstanding 6,809 units (June 2018: 6,756 units)	**342**	343
Company Secretary and Chief Operating Officer of the Management Company		
Outstanding 17,156 units (June 2018: 15,769 units)	**860**	801
Fund Manager of AKDITF and AKDISSF		
Outstanding Nil units (June 2018: 1,116 units)	**-**	57
Muhammad Farid Alam - Key Management Personnel of Associated Company		
Outstanding 28,072 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**1,408**	-
Afsheen Aqeel Dhedhi - Close relative of the Sponsor of the Management Company		
Outstanding 25 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**1**	-

	2019	2018
	--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Syed Masood-ul-Hasan* - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units Outstanding Nil units (June 2018: 1,029,317 units)	**-**	52,276
Sakrand Sugar Mills Limited Employees Provident Fund* - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units Outstanding Nil units (June 2018: 699,283 units)	**-**	35,514
TPL Insurance Limited - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units Outstanding 543,070 (June 2018: 501,399 units)	**27,237**	25,461
Askari General Insurance Co. Ltd. - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units** Outstanding 519,087 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**26,034**	-
Silk Bank Employee Provident Fund - Connected person due to holding of more than 10% units*** Outstanding 900,731 units (June 2018: Nil units)	**45,175**	-

* Prior period connected party, current figures not shown
** Current period connected party, prior period figures not shown

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, profit rate and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk of the Fund are being managed by the Management Company in accordance with the approved policies of the investment committee which provide broad guidelines for management of above mention risks. The Board of Directors of Management Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Fund's risk management framework.

The Fund financial assets primarily comprise of balances with banks, investment in debt securities classified at 'fair value through profit or loss'. The Fund also has dividend, profit, deposits and other receivables. The Fund's principal financial liabilities include remuneration payable to the Management Company, the Trustee and accrued and other liabilities.

19.1 Market risk

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

The Management Company manages market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following the internal risk management policies and investment guidelines approved by the Board and regulations laid down by the SECP, the NBFC Regulations and the NBFC Rules.

Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, profit rate risk and price risk.

19.1.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund, at present is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are carried out in Pakistani Rupees.

19.1.2 Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market profit rates. As of June 30, 2019, the Fund is exposed to such risk on its balances held with banks and investment in sukuk certificates. 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.

As of June 30, 2019, details of Fund's profit bearing financial instruments were as follows:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	------ (Rupees in '000) ------	
Variable rate instruments (financial asset)		
Balances with banks	**178,015**	144,188
Sukuk certificates- Listed	**31,554**	35,016
Sukuk certificates- Unlisted	**15,000**	-
	224,569	179,204

a) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in profit rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased profit before taxation and total comprehensive income by Rs 2.25 million (2018: Rs 1.79 million) and consequently statement of movement in unit holders' fund would be affected by the same amount. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at June 30, 2019 the fund does not hold any fixed rate instruments, therefore, the fund is not exposed to fair value profit rate risk.

The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio, KIBOR rates and rates announced by Financial Market Association is expected to change over time. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis prepared as of June 30, 2019 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Fund's net assets and net income due to future movements in interest rates.

Profit rate sensitivity position for financial instruments is as follows:

	As at June 30, 2019					
		Exposed to profit rate risk				
	Effective profit rate %	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year	Not exposed to profit rate risk	Total
Financial instruments		---------- Rupees in '000 ----------				
Financial assets						
Bank balances	6.5 to 12.25	178,015	-	-	-	178,015
Investments		46,554	-	-	-	46,554
Security deposit		100	-	-	-	100
Profit receivable on and sukuk certificates		-	-	-	2,623	2,623
		224,669	-	-	2,623	227,292
Financial liabilities						
Payable to AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company		-	-	-	1,350	1,350
Payable to MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee		-	-	-	25	25
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	242	242
		-	-	-	1,617	1,617
On-balance sheet gap		224,669	-	-	1,006	225,675

	As at June 30, 2018					
		Exposed to profit rate risk				
	Effective profit rate %	Upto three months	More than three months and upto one year	More than one year	Not exposed to profit rate risk	Total
Financial instruments		---------- Rupees in '000 ----------				
Financial assets						
Bank balances	4.5 to 6.50	144,188	-	-	-	144,188
Investments		35,016	-	-	-	35,016
Security deposit		100	-	-	-	100
Receivable against conversion of units		51,784	-	-	-	51,784
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates		-	-	-	1,143	1,143
		231,088	-	-	1,143	232,231
Financial liabilities						
Payable to the AKD Investment Management Limited		-	-	-	1,712	1,712
Payable to the MCB Financial Services Limited		-	-	-	21	21
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	-	-	1,521	1,521
		-	-	-	3,254	3,254
On-balance sheet gap		231,088	-	-	(2,111)	228,977

19.1.3 Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from profit rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are cost by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Since the Fund is not allowed to invest in equity securities, hence it is not exposed to equity price risk.

19.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss if counterparties fail to perform as contracted. The Fund is exposed to counter party credit risks on investment in sukuks, profit receivables, other receivables and balances with banks. The credit risk for the Fund is limited because the counterparties are financial institutions with reasonably high credit ratings.

The Fund has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies, where available, and if not available, the Fund uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Fund's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the Fund's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are approved by the Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risk and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty failure.

The Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts of following financial assets.

	2019		2018	
	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure	Balance as per statement of assets and liabilities	Maximum exposure
	(Rupees in '000)			
Bank Balances	**178,015**	**178,015**	144,188	144,188
Investments	**46,554**	**46,554**	35,016	35,016
Security deposit	**100**	**100**	100	100
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates	**2,623**	**2,623**	1,143	1,143
	227,292	**227,292**	180,447	180,447

The analysis below summarises the credit quality of the Fund's financial assets as at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

	2019		2018	
	Rupees in '000	%	Rupees in '000	%
Bank balances by rating category				
A+ / A1	**71**	**0.04%**	143,802	99.73%
Suspended	**85**	**0.05%**	361	0.25%
AA / A-1+	**177,859**	**99.91%**	25	0.02%
	178,015	**100.00%**	144,188	100.00%

Above ratings are on the basis of available ratings assigned by PACRA and VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (Formally JCR-VIS Credit Rating Company Limited) as of June 30, 2019.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancement as at June 30, 2019 is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these asset are impaired nor past due.

Investment in variable income securities	Rating	2019	2018
		--- (Rupees in '000) ---	
Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited	AA	**17,941**	20,040
BYCO Petroleum Pakistan Limited	AAA	**13,613**	14,976
Hub Power Company Limited	AA+	**15,000**	-
		46,554	35,016

Security deposits

Deposits are placed with Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDC) for the purpose of effecting transaction and settlement of listed securities. It is expected that all deposits with CDC will be clearly identified as being assets of the Fund, hence management believes that the Fund is not materially exposed to a credit risk with respect to such deposits.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Fund's total credit exposure. The Fund's portfolio of financial instruments is mainly concentrated in debt securities which are diversified and relate to various sectors. The Fund's portfolio of other financial assets is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentration of credit risk.

Settlement risk

"The Fund's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For the vast majority of transactions the Fund mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a broker to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations.

19.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset or such obligations will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Fund.

The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions, if any, at the option of unit holders. The Fund's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that the Fund will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Fund's reputation. Its policy is therefore to invest the majority of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed and are considered readily realisable.

The Fund has the ability to borrow in the short term to ensure settlement. During the current year, the Fund did not avail any borrowing. As per NBFC Regulations the maximum amount available to the Fund from the borrowing would be limited to fifteen percent of the net assets up to 90 days and would be secured by the assets of the Fund and bear interest at commercial rates.

In order to manage the Fund's overall liquidity, the Fund also has the ability to withhold daily redemption requests in excess of ten percent of the units in issue and such requests would be treated as redemption requests qualifying for being processed on the next business day. Such procedure would continue until the outstanding redemption requests come down to a level below ten percent of the units then in issue. However, no such instances were witnessed by the Fund during the current year .

The table below analyses the Fund's financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of assets and liabilities date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	As at June 30, 2019				
	Within one month	Over one to three months	Over three to twelve Months	Over one to five years	Total
	Rupees in '000'				
Financial assets					
Bank balances	178,015	-	-	-	178,015
Investments	46,554	-	-	-	46,554
Security deposit	100	-	-	-	100
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates	1,797	825	-	-	2,623
	226,466	825	-	-	227,292
Financial liabilities					
Payable to the AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	-	-	-	1,331	1,331
Payable to the MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	22	-	-	-	22
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	242	-	-	-	242
	264	-	-	1,331	1,595

	Within One month	Over One to Three months	Over Three to Twelve Months	Over One to Five years	Total
	As at June 30, 2018				
	Rupees in '000'				
Financial assets					
Bank balances	144,188	-	-	-	144,188
Investments	35,016	-	-	-	35,016
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates	729	-	414	-	1,143
Security deposit	100	-	-	-	100
Receivable against conversion of units	51,784	-	-	-	51,784
	231,817	-	414	-	232,231
Financial liabilities					
Payable to the AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	-	-	-	1,712	1,712
Payable to the MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	18	-	-	-	18
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,520	-	-	-	1,520
	1,538	-	-	1,712	3,250

20. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IFRS 13 - 'Fair Value Measurement' establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurement where such measurements are required as permitted by other IFRSs. It defines fair value as 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 (i.e. an exit price).

Financial assets which are tradable in an open market are revalued at the market prices prevailing on the close of trading i.e. period end date. The estimated fair value of all other financial assets and financial liabilities is considered not significantly different from book value as these are short term in nature.

The following table shows financial instruments recognized at fair value, based on:

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

Level 2: those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

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

The following table show the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including the levels in the fair value hirearchy.

	As at June 30, 2019						
	Carrying Amount			Fair Value			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments	------------------------------------	------------------	(Rupees in '000)	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Investment	46,554	-	46,554	-	46,554	-	46,554
	46,554	-	46,554	-	46,554	-	46,554
Financial assets not measured at fair value *							
Bank balances	-	178,015	178,015				
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates	-	2,623	2,623				
Security deposit	-	100	100				
	-	180,638	180,638				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value *							
Payable to the AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	-	1,350	1,350				
Payable to the MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	-	25	25				
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	242	242				
	-	1,617	1,617				

Financial instruments	As at June 30, 2018								
	Carrying Amount					Fair Value			
	Available-for-sale	Held-for-trading	Loans and receivables	Other financial assets / liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Rupees in '000)								
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investment	-	35,016	-	-	35,016	-	35,016	-	35,016
	-	35,016	-	-	35,016	-	35,016	-	35,016
Financial assets not measured at fair value *									
Bank balances	-	-	144,188	-	144,188				
Security deposit	-	-	100	-	100				
Profit receivable on bank deposits and sukuk certificates	-	-	1,143	-	1,143				
Receivable against conversion of units	-	-	51,784	-	51,784				
	-	-	197,215	-	197,215				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value *									
Payable to the AKD Investment Management Limited - Management Company	-	-	-	1,712	1,712				
Payable to the MCB Financial Services Limited - Trustee	-	-	-	21	21				
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	-	-	1,520	1,520				
	-	-	-	3,253	3,253				

During the year ended June 30, 2019, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurements.

* The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair value as at June 30, 2019.

21. UNIT HOLDERS' FUND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund's capital is represented by redeemable units. The Fund is required by the NBFC Regulations, to maintain a minimum fund size of Rs.100 million, to be maintained all the time during the life of the scheme. The units issued by the Fund provides an investor with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the unit holder's share in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date.

The Fund's objective in managing the unit holders' fund is to ensure a stable base to maximise returns to all investors and to manage liquidity risk arising from redemption. In accordance with the risk management policies. The Fund endeavors to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemption, such liquidity being augmented by disposal of investments.

22. PARTICULARS OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE AND THE FUND MANAGER

Details of members of the Investment Committee of the Fund are as follows:

S.no	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience in years
1	Mr. Imran Motiwala	Chief Executive Officer	BBA	25
2	Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob	Chief Operating Officer and Company Secretary	MBA, CFA	15
3	Ms. Anum Dhedhi	Chief Investment Officer	BSc	8
4	Mr. Nadeem Saulat Siddiqui	Director Corporate Sales	MBA	26
5	Ms. Laraib Mohib	Fund Manager	BBA, CFA II	5
6	Mr. Muhammad Taha Siddiqui	Risk Manager	ACCA	4
7	Mr. Bilal Shuja Zaidi	Portfolio Manager	BS, CFA II	1
8	Mr. Danish Aslam Peter	Fund Manager	BS, CFA I	1
9	Mr. Ambrat Khemani	Head of Research	MBA, CFA	4

Mr. Danish Aslam is the Manager of the Fund. He is also managing AKD Aggressive Income Fund and AKD Cash Fund.

23. PATTERN OF UNIT HOLDING

	As at June 30, 2019			
	Number of unit holders	Number of units held	Investment amount	percentage investment
			(Rupees in '000)	%
Individuals	**289**	**1,304,025**	**65,402**	**28.99%**
Retirement Funds	**8**	**1,724,505**	**86,490**	**38.34%**
Corporates	**5**	**30,382**	**1,524**	**0.68%**
Insurance Companies	**3**	**1,063,235**	**53,325**	**23.64%**
Others	**4**	**375,710**	**18,843**	**8.35%**
Director	**1**	**22**	**1**	**0.00%**
Associated Companies	**1**	**56**	**3**	**0.00%**
	311	**4,497,935**	**225,588**	**100.00%**

	As at June 30, 2018			
	Number of unit holders	Number of units held	Investment amount	percentage investment
			(Rupees in '000)	%
Individuals	76	1,887,304	95,850	41.61%
Retirement Funds	10	2,106,426	106,979	46.44%
Corporates	2	40,000	2,031	0.88%
Insurance companies	2	502,334	25,512	11.07%
	90	4,536,064	230,372	100.00%

24. ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

During the year 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th and 80th board meetings were held on July 06, 2018 September 28, 2018, October 27, 2018, February 22, 2019 and April 27, 2019 respectively. Information in respect of attendance by Directors in these meetings is given below:

	Name of Director	Number of meetings			Meeting not attended
		Held	Attended	Leave granted	
1	Mr. Abdul Karim Memon	5	5	-	-
2	Mr. Imran Motiwala	5	5	-	-
3	Mr. Ali Wahab Siddiqui	5	4	1	78th
4	Ms. Anum Dhedhi	5	4	1	77th
5	Ms. Aysha Ahmed	5	5	-	-
6	Mr. Hasan Ahmed	5	5	-	-
7	Mr. Saim Mustafa Zuberi	5	4	1	77th

25. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. No significant rearrangements or reclassifications have been made in these financial statements during the current period.

26. GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Rupees.

27. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on September 30, 2019 by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

For AKD Investment Management Limited
(Management Company)

Imran Motiwala	**Muhammad Munir Abdullah**	**Anum Dhedhi**
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

PERFORMANCE TABLE

	2019	2018
Total net assets value (Rs '000)*	**225,588**	229,512
Net assets value per unit - (Rs)*	**50.1537**	50.0058
Selling price as at June 30 (Rs)*	**50.6552**	50.5137
Repurchase price as at June 30 (Rs)*	**50.1537**	50.0058
Highest selling price (Rs)	**54.7154**	51.2977
Lowest selling price (Rs)	**50.5713**	50.0000
HIghest repurchase price (Rs)	**54.1737**	50.7898
Lowest repurchase price (Rs)	**50.0706**	50.0000
Return of the Fund		
- capital growth (Rs '000)	**(4,784)**	1,869
- income distribution (including refund of capital) (Rs '000)	**16,978**	3,543
Distribution per unit		
Interim		
Gross (2018: Announced on June 28, 2019)	**4.0622**	-
Final		
Gross (2018: Announced on July 6, 2018)	**-**	0.78101
Average Annual Return		
- One year	**8.43**	4.42 **

* Final distributions for the period made subsequent to the year end have been adjusted against the closing NAVs.
** Annualised Return for the first year operation commencing from 21st February 2018.
Note: The portfolio composition of the fund has been disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.
Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ (AKDIML)، مینجمنٹ کمپنی برائے ، AKD اپر چونیٹی فنڈ (AKDOF)،AKD انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (AKDITF)، AKD کیش فنڈ (AKDCF)،AKD ایگریسیو انکم فنڈ (AKDAIF)، AKD اسلامک انکم فنڈ (AKDISIF) اور AKD اسلامک اسٹاک فنڈ (AKDISSF) کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2019 کو اختتام پذیر سال پر اپنی سالانہ رپورٹ بمع فنڈ کے آڈٹ کی ہوئی مالیاتی دستاویزات پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتی ہے۔

فنڈ کی مالیاتی کارکردگی

AKD اپر چونیٹی فنڈ (AKDOF)

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے لیے KSE-100 انڈیکس کی آمدنی کے معیار (benchmark) منفی 19.11 فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKD اپر چونیٹی فنڈ (AKDOF) کی آمدنی منفی 20.33 فیصد رہی۔

AKD انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (AKDITF)

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے لیے KSE-100 انڈیکس کی آمدنی کے معیار (benchmark) منفی 19.11 فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKD انڈیکس ٹریکر فنڈ (AKDITF) کی آمدنی منفی 20.01 فیصد رہی۔

AKD کیش فنڈ (AKDCF)

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے معیار (benchmark) 8.66 فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKD کیش فنڈ (AKDCF) کی آمدنی 7.89 فیصد رہی۔
بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی تفویض کردہ اختیار کے تحت چیف ایگزیکیوٹیو نے 30 جون 2019 کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لیے یونٹ کنندگان کو 3.75485 روپے فی یونٹ کی کل تقسیم (بشمول ایلیمنٹ کی واپسی) کی منظوری دی ہے۔

AKD ایگریسیو انکم فنڈ (AKDAIF)

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے لیے آمدنی کے معیار (benchmark) 10.69 فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKD ایگریسیو انکم فنڈ (AKDAIF) کی آمدنی 3.28 فیصد رہی۔
بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی تفویض کردہ اختیار کے تحت چیف ایگزیکیوٹیو نے 30 جون 2019 کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لیے یونٹ کنندگان کو 1.90303 روپے فی یونٹ کی کل تقسیم (بشمول ایلیمنٹ کی واپسی) کی منظوری دی ہے۔

AKDاسلامک انکم فنڈ(AKDISIF)

مالیاتی سال2019 کے لیےآمدنی کے معیار(benchmark)3.68فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKD اسلامک انکم فنڈ(AKDISIF)کی آمدنی 8.43فیصدرہی۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی تفویض کردہ اختیار کے تحت چیف ایگزیکیوٹیو نے30 جون2019 کواختتام پذیر سال کے لیے یونٹ کنندگان کو4.06223 روپے فی یونٹ کی کل تقسیم (بشمول ایلیمنٹ کی واپسی) کی منظوری دی ہے۔

AKDاسلامک اسٹاک فنڈ(AKDISSF)

مالیاتی سال2019 کے لیے30-KMI انڈیکس کے معیار(benchmark)منفی23.84فیصد آمدنی کے مقابلے میں AKDاسلامک اسٹاک فنڈ(AKDISSF) آمدنی منفی25.95فیصدرہی۔

وسیع پس منظر

پی ٹی آئی کی حکومت کم ہوتے ہوئے غیرملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر کےتحفظ کے لیےسخت اقدامات لیےجس کے لیےدرآمدات میں کمی کی گئی تاکہ مالیاتی سال 2019 کیجاری کھاتیکا خسارے میں کمی آئے۔ تاہم مجموعی قومی پیداوار(GDP)نموکےمبہم امکانات (بینک دولت پاکستان کا مالیاتی سال2019 کے لیےمجموعی قومی پیداوار کا3.3فیصدتخمینہ تھا جبکہ گذشتہ سال اسی مدت کے دوران5.5فیصدتھا)، بدتر ہوتا ہوا مالیاتی خسارہ، انضباطی مسائل کے بارے میں سیاہ دھن کوسفید کرنے کےعمل کی نگرانی کرنے والے عالمی ادارے(FATF) کی جانب سے جانچ پڑتال اورIMFکےبچاؤکے پروگرام کے فیصلہ کرنے میں تاخیرنےمعیشت کودباؤمیں رکھا۔

مالیاتی سال2019میں جاری کھاتے کا خسارہ گذشتہ سال کےاسی مدت میں 19.8ارب امریکی ڈالر(مجموعی قومی پیداوارکا6.3فیصد) کےمقابلے میں 13.6ارب امریکی ڈالر(مجموعی قومی پیداوارکا4.8فیصد) رہاجوسال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر32فیصدکمی ظاہرکررہی ہے۔ یہ بہتر کارکردگی سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر اشیاء کی درآمدات میں56.59ارب امریکی ڈالرمیں7فیصدکمی کیبعد52.38ارب امریکی ڈالررہیں اوراس کیساتھ ترسیل زرمیں سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر10 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ21.84ارب امریکی ڈالررہی۔ تاہم، اشیاء کے برآمدات میں متوقع اضافہ نا ہوسکا اور گذشتہ سال اسی مدت کے 24.77 ارب امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں اس سال 24.4ارب امریکی ڈالررہیں جوتقریباً سپاٹ رہیں جبکہ غیرملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر پرقرضہ جات کی ادائیگی کا بوجھ14.48 ارب امریکی ڈالررہا۔

مالیاتی محاذ پرفیڈرل بیوروآف ریوینیو (FBR)مالیاتی سال2019 میں3.828ٹریلین روپے جمع کرسکا جبکہ گذشتہ سال اسی مدت میں اس کی مالیت 3.842 ٹریلین تھی۔ ٹیکسوں کی وصولی4.398ٹریلین روپے کےنظرثانی شدہ ہدف حاصل کرنے میں ناکام رہا جس کی وجہ سےحکومت کے ترقیاتی منصوبوں پرعملدرآمداوراخراجات کے سلسلے میں مشکل پیش آرہی ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں مالیاتی سال2010 کے لیے گورنمنٹ نے موجودہ معاشی سست

روی کے پس منظر میں 5.55 ٹریلین روپے ریوینیو کی وصولی کا جرات مندانہ ہدف رکھا ہے
ں 3.842 ٹریلین روپے کے نظر ثانی شدہ ہدف (4.398 ٹریلین) حاصل کرنے میں ناکام رہا جس میں تقریباً 477 ارب روپے کی کمی رہی جس کی وجہ سے حکومت کے ترقیاتی منصوبوں پر عملدرآمد کرنے اور اخراجات کے سلسلے میں مشکل پیش آرہی ہے۔

پاکستان کے شماریات کے بیورو کے مطابق مالیاتی سال 2019 کے لئے صارف کی قیمتوں کا انڈیکس (CPI)، سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر 7.34 فیصد کا اندراج کیا جبکہ اس کے مقابلے میں گذشتہ سال اسی مدت۔ میں 3.92 فیصد تھا۔ مرکزی CPI میں سے غذا اور توانائی کی اشیاء نکال کر اس کی قدر خطرے کی گھنٹی بجاتی ہوئی 8.24 فیصد رہی جبکہ گذشتہ سال اسی مدت میں یہ 5.44 فیصد تھی۔ علاوہ ازیں، بینک دولت پاکستان (SBP) کی 6 فیصد کے سالانہ ہدف، سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر مالیاتی سال 2019 کے لیے CPI کا نظر ثانی شدہ ہدف 6.5-7.5 فیصد کے درمیان رکھا۔ یہ نظر ثانی تیل کی عالمی بڑھی ہوئی قیمتیں، حالیہ پاکستانی روپے کی فرسودگی اور بجلی اور گیس کے نرخوں میں اضافوں کے پس منظر میں کیا تھا۔ اس لیے متوقع بلند تر افراط زر کے ساتھ بڑھتا ہوا جڑواں خسارے کی وجہ سے SBP نے مالیاتی سال 2019 کے دوران پالیسی نرخ بڑھا کر 12.25 فیصد کر دیا۔

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے اقتصادی سروے کے مطابق، زرعی شعبے کی کارکردگی کم رہی اور اپنے 3.94 فیصد کے تخمینہ شدہ ہدف حاصل نہ کر سکا اور صرف 0.85 فیصد اضافے کا اندراج دکھایا۔ اس کی وجہ موجودہ پانی کی قلت اور کھاد کی بلند تر قیمتوں کی وجہ سے اس کی خریداری میں کمی ہوئی جس نے زرعی پیداوار میں رکاوٹ ڈالی۔ اسی طرح سے، خدمات کے ساتھ پیداواری شعبوں کی سست روی کی وجہ سے SBP کو مالیاتی سال 2020 کے لیے اپنی حقیقی مجموعی قومی پیداوار کی نمو کا کم ہوتا ہوا نظر ثانی ہدف کو تقریباً 3.5 فیصد کر دیا ہے۔

بڑے پیمانے کے پیداواری صنعتی شعبہ جو کل صنعتی پیداوار کا 70 فیصد اور اور مجموعی قومی پیداوار کا 10.2 فیصد ہے، میں مالیاتی سال 2019 کے 11 ماہ (جولائی تا مئی) میں 3.50 فیصد کی کمی دکھائی۔ مئی 2018 کے مقابلے میں مئی 2019 زیادہ تر شعبے جس میں بڑی تعداد میں LSM پر مشتمل ہے اس نے کمی کا اندراج کیا۔ مہینے میں نمایاں کم کارکردگی دکھانے والوں میں شامل ہیں گاڑیاں (سال بہ سال منفی 11.78 فیصد)، کوک اور خام تیل کی مصنوعات (سال بہ سال منفی 8.35 فیصد)، خوراک، مشروبات اور تمباکو (سال بہ سال منفی 7.28 فیصد) اور آئرن اور اسٹیل کی مصنوعات (سال بہ سال منفی 11.21 فیص)۔ جبکہ دوسری جانب اسی ماہ میں کھاد (سال بہ سال مثبت 7.68 فیصد) اور الیکٹرانکس (سال بہ سال مثبت 12.53 فیصد) نے خاصی نمو دکھائی مزید یہ کہ مالیاتی سال 2019 میں پاکستان منفی 1.66 ارب امریکی ڈالر کی براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری لا سکا جبکہ گذشتہ سال اسی مدت کی سرمایہ کاری کے مقابلے میں 51.98 فیصد کم تھی۔ یہ بہت زیادہ کمی کی اصل وجہ شرح مبادلہ کی غیر یقینی صورتحال، IMF کے پروگرام کی تکمیل میں تاخیر، ملک کی زود پذیری کے بیرونی اور مالیاتی صورتحال، دسمبر 2018 میں فچ (Fitch) کی جانب سے پاکستان کی کریڈٹ درجہ بندی میں گراوٹ اور سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں کمی جیسے عوامل ہیں۔ دوسری جانب مالیاتی سال 2019 میں کیمیکل، مشروبات اور گاڑیوں کے شعبہ جات پر سرمایہ کاروں کی نظر ہے۔

ہمارے خیال میں، مالیاتی سال2019 میں امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے روپے کی قدر میں 34 فیصد کمی، متعدد درآمدی اشیاء پر انضباطی ڈیوٹیز کا نفاذ اور دوست ممالک کی جانب سے مالی معاونت کے لیے فراہم کردہ رقم سے بیرونی خسارہ کے مد میں کچھ سہولت ہوگی۔ آنیوالے دنوں میں، ہمارا خیال ہے کہ CPEC کی سرمایہ کاری پاکستان میں سرمایہ کاری لانے میں انتہائی اہم کردار ادا کرتی رہے گی اور کرنسی کو مستحکم کرے گی تاکہ درآمدی پیداوار میں بہتری ہو۔ موجودہ گورنمنٹ کا معاشی پالیسیوں اور اصلاحات کے بارے میں مجموعی واضح موقف، ملک کی بڑے پیمانے کی کارکردگی کے تعین کنندہ ہوں گے۔

ایکوٹی (Equity) مارکیٹ کا جائزہ

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے دوران KSE-100 انڈیکس میں 19 فیصد کمی ظاہر کی اور جون 2019 کے اختتام پر 33,901.58 پوائنٹس پر بند ہوا۔ سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد میں کمی، کمزور معاشی صورتحال (ادائیگی کے توازن کا بحران، کرنسی کی قدر میں کمی اور بڑھتا ہوا مالیاتی خسارہ)، احتساب کی مہم، انضباطی سختی اور اس مدت میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاروں کی فروخت (FIPI نے 415 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی خالص فروخت ہوئی) دوسری جانب، تجارت کا، سال بہ سال کی بنیاد پر، گذشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے 84 ملین کےحصص کے لین دین کیا وسط حجم کے مقابلے میں یہ اوسط تقریباً 96 ملین حصص رہا۔

افراطی دباؤ موجود اور جاری ہے، بنیادی طور پر اس کی وجہ خوراک، گھروں کی تعمیرات اور ذرائع نقل و حمل کے انڈیکس ہیں، جس نے، مالیاتی سال 2019 میں، بینک دولت پاکستان کو مجبور کیا کہ پالیسی کے نرخ میں 475 بیسس پوائنٹس کے اضافے سے 12.25 فیصد کر دیا۔ اس عمل نے سرمایہ کاروں کو ترغیب دی کہ زیادہ منافع کے لیے وہ اپنے پورٹ فولیوز کو ملکیتی سرمایہ سے غیر لچکدار (fixed) آمدنی کی دستاویزات (ٹی بلز، قومی بچت کی اسکیمیں، پی آئی بیز اور بینک ڈپازٹس وغیرہ). سے ہم آہنگ کرے۔

آنے والے دنوں میں، ایک متوقع عالمی تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ، تیل کے سیکٹر کو فائدہ پہنچائے گا اور اس طرح سے تیل کی تلاش اور پیداوار کے سیکٹر کے منافع میں بہتری آئے گی (جس کا انڈیکس میں تقریباً 14.42 فیصد حصہ ہے)۔ دوسری جانب، بڑھتے ہوئے سودی نرخ بینکاری کے سیکٹر کی معاونت کرے گا (جس کا انڈیکس میں تقریباً 27.58 فیصد حصہ ہے) تاکہ وہ دوبارہ قوت حاصل کر سکے، خاص طور پر ان کے لیے جو بلند جاری کھاتے کا حصہ اور کم پی آئی بی کی بنیاد کے لیے۔

تاہم، سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کی دوبارہ بحالی سے پیدا ہونے والی بہتر ہونے والی سیالیت اب بھی منڈی کے لیے ایک بڑا محرک ہوگا۔ علاوہ ازیں، معیشت کے بڑے اشارے، IMF پروگرام کے قابل حصول نتائج اور FATF کی جانب سے صفائی کا عمل سے زیادہ واضح ہوں گے اور امکانی طور پر منڈی کے احساسات کی بحالی ہوگی۔ تاہم پاک۔ بھارت تناؤ ہوسکتا ہے منڈی میں بے چینی پیدا کرے۔

قدر کی مد میں، KSE-100 انڈیکس فی الوقت پر کشش 5.5x کے حاصل ضرب 58 فیصد رعائت (discount) پر متعدد لین دین کر رہا ہے اس کے مقابلے میں ابھرتی ہوئی منڈیوں (13.25x کے حاصل ضرب) سرمایہ کاروں کو امکانی اوپری سطح پیش کر رہا ہے۔

زرکی منڈی کا جائزہ

مالیاتی سال 2019 کے دوران SBP نے چھبیس ٹی۔ بلز کی نیلامی کی جس سے گورنمنٹ نے کامیابی سے 18.46 کھرب روپے کا اضافہ کیا۔ 3 ماہ اور 6 ماہ کی مدت کے لیے وزنی اوسط منافع (yield) بالترتیب 9.73 فیصد اور 10.23 فیصد رہا اور اس کے مقابلے گذشتہ سال اسی مدت یہ 6.13 فیصد اور 6.13 فیصد تھیں۔ اس مدت میں 12 ماہ کے ٹی بل کی نیلامی نہیں ہوئی۔

سیالیت کی ضرورت کے مزید سد باب کے لیے، SBP بارہ پاکستان سرمایہ کاری بونڈز (PIBs) کی نیلامیاں کیں اور مالی سال-19 میں کامیابی سے 871.73 ارب روپے کا اضافہ کیا۔ منافع نے اضافے کا رجحان برقرار رکھا جیسا کہ 3 سال، 5 سال اور 10 سال کی تکمیلی وزنی اوسط کا منافع بڑھ کر بالترتیب 9.98 فیصد، 8.10 فیصد اور 10.94 فیصد ہو گئے جبکہ اس کے مقابلے گذشتہ سال اسی مدت میں یہ 6.57 فیصد، 7.14 فیصد اور 8.06 فیصد تھی۔

مالیاتی سال 2019 میں گورنمنٹ مالیاتی پالیسی بیان کا اعلان کیا، جس میں اس میں اس نے پالیسی نرخ میں مجموعی طور پر 475 بیسس پوائنٹس کا اضافہ کیا اور اس طرح سے پالیسی نرخ 12.25 فیصد ہو گیا۔ SBP کے نیلامی کے کلینڈر کے مطابق، وہ 3 تا 20 سال کی مدت کے پاکستان سرمایہ کاری بونڈز (PIBs) کے اجراء ؁ سے 300 ارب روپے حاصل کرے گا اور 3 تا 12 ماہ کی مدت کے ٹی بلز کے اجراء ؁ کے ذریعے سے 6.4 کھرب روپے حاصل کرے گا تاکہ 6.46 کھرب روپے کے قرضہ جات کی ادائیگی کی جا سکے۔ اس کے علاوہ SBP 10 سال کے فلوٹنگ PIBs کی نیلامی کے ذریعے سے مزید 300 ارب روپے حاصل کرے گا۔

اداراتی اور مالیاتی ڈھانچے (framework) کا بیان

a) مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کے تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشوارے فنڈز کے معاملات کی صورتحال، عملی امور کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور فنڈز کی اکائی رکھنے والوں کی نقل و حرکت بہتر طور پر پیش کرتے ہیں۔

b) کمپنی نے موزوں کھاتوں کی کتابیں (AccountsofBooks) قائم رکھی ہوئی ہیں۔

c) مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں اکاؤنٹنگ کی مناسب عملی یکساں طور پر اپنائی گئی ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینوں کی بنیاد معقول اور محتاط پر رکھی ہے۔

d) پاکستان میں قابلِ اطلاق بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیار پر عمل کرتے ہوئے مالیاتی دستاویزات تیار کئے گئے ہیں اور ان سے کسی بھی انحراف کو مناسب طور پر ظاہر کیا گیا ہے اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔

e) اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام کا ڈیزائن مضبوط ہے اور اسکی موثر نفاذ اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

f) کمپنی کی ایک جاری رہنے والے ادارے کے طور پر چلتے رہنے میں کوئی شبہ نہیں ہے۔

g) لسٹنگ ضوابط میں اداراتی نظم وضبط کی دی گئی تفصیلات کی بہترین مشقوں سے کوئی مادی انحراف نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

h) محصولات، ڈیوٹیز، لیویز اور اخراجات، اگر کوئی ہے تو، کی مد میں دستوری ادائیگیوں کے بقایا جات کو مالیاتی دستاویزات میں پوری طرح ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔

i) ڈائریکٹرز کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے اجلاس اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں حاضری کا بیان درج ذیل ہے۔

بورڈ: اجلاس کی حاضری

	ڈائریکٹر کا نام	27 اپریل 19	22 فروری 19	28 ستمبر 18	27 اکتوبر 18	6 جولائی 18	شرکت	رخصت
1	جناب عبدل کریم	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	5	0
2	جناب عمران موتی والا	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	5	0
3	محترمہ انعم ڈھیڈی	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	غیر حاضر	حاضر	4	1
4	جناب صائم مصفطفیٰ زبیری	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	غیر حاضر	حاضر	4	1
5	جناب علی وہاب صدیقی	حاضر	حاضر	غیر حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	4	1
6	جناب حسن احمد	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	5	0
7	محترمہ عائشہ احمد	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	5	0

آڈٹ کمیٹی: اجلاس کی حاضری

	ڈائریکٹر کا نام	27 ستمبر 18	27 اکتوبر 18	22 فروری 19	26 اپریل 19	شرکت	رخصت
1	جناب علی وہاب صدیقی	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	4	0
2	جناب حسن احمد	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	4	0
3	جناب صائم مصطفیٰ زبیری	حاضر	غیر حاضر	حاضر	حاضر	3	1

a) مینجمنٹ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او، سی آئی او، سی او او، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور ان کے شرکاء حیات اور نابالغ بچوں کے پاس جو فنڈز کا کوئی لین دین نہیں ہوا ماسوائے مالیاتی دستاویزات کے نوٹ میں درج ذیل ہے۔

نمبر شمار	لین دین کرنے والے	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹ کی تعداد)	تلافی (یونٹ کی تعداد)
AKD اپرچونٹی فنڈ				
1	جناب عبدالکریم	ڈائریکٹر اور چیئرمین	-	593.956
2	جناب عمران موتی والا	سی ای او	53,633.69	23,455.45
3	محترمہ سحر عمران موتی والا	زوجہ سی ای او	1,719,763.92	1,608,525.34
4	جناب محمد یعقوب	سی او او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری	7,568.24	13,240.96
5	محترمہ ملیحہ	زوجہ سی او او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری	1,615.30	-

نمبر شمار	لین دین کرنے والے	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹ کی تعداد)	تلافی (یونٹ کی تعداد)
AKD کیش فنڈ				
1	جناب عمران موتی والا	سی ای او	36,503.36	36,503.36
2	محترمہ سحر عمران موتی والا	زوجہ سی ای او	2,440,353.94	2,440,353.94
3	جناب حسن احمد	ڈائریکٹر	12.8517	

نمبر شمار	لین دین کرنے والے	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹ کی تعداد)	تلافی (یونٹ کی تعداد)
AKD اسلامک انکم فنڈ				
1	جناب عمران موتی والا	سی ای او	16,314.52	16,292.57
2	محترمہ سحر عمران موتی والا	زوجہ سی ای او	625,376.33	408,924.19
3	جناب محمد یعقوب	سی او او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری	2,032.34	645.5219
4	جناب محمد منیر	سی ایف او	53.0841	-

نمبر شمار	لین دین کرنے والے	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹ کی تعداد)	تلافی (یونٹ کی تعداد)
AKD اسلامک اسٹاک فنڈ				
1	محترمہ انعم ڈھیڈی	سی آئی او	14,223.30	-
2	محترمہ سحر عمران موتی والا	زوجہ سی ای او	14,794.39	14,794.39

نمبر شمار	لین دین کرنے والے	عہدہ	سرمایہ کاری (یونٹ کی تعداد)	تلافی (یونٹ کی تعداد)
AKD اگریسیو انکم فنڈ				
1	جناب محمد منیر	سی ایف او	-	12,282.76

مینجمنٹ کمپنی کی درجہ بندی

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (PACRA) 8 فروری 2019 کو AKD انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ (AKDIML) کو اثاثہ جات مینجر 'AM3++' (AM تین مثبت) کی درجہ بندی تفویض کر چکی ہے۔

فنڈز کی درجہ بندی

AKD اپرچونیٹی فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (PACRA) نے 28 فروری 2019 کو AKD اپرچونیٹی فنڈ (AKDOF) کے لیے بالترتیب 1 سال اور 3 سال کی کارکردگی کی مدت کے لیے "3-MFR" اسٹار اور 5 سال کی کارکردگی مدت کے لیے 5-MFR اسٹار کارکردگی کا درجہ تفویض کر چکی ہے۔

AKD کیش فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی (PACRA) 30 اپریل 2019 کو AKD کیش فنڈ (AKDCF) کو استحکام کی 'AA+ (f)' (دو A مثبت) درجہ بندی تفویض کر چکی ہے۔

AKDاگریسیوانکم فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی(PACRA)30 اپریل 2019 کو AKDاگریسیو انکم فنڈ (AKDAIF) کو استحکام کی "A-(f)" (منفی Aایف) درجہ بندی تفویض کرچکی ہے۔

گولڈن ایروسلیکٹڈ اسٹاک فنڈ لمیٹڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی(PACRA) نے28 فروری2019 کو گولڈن ایروسلیکٹڈ اسٹاکس فنڈ لمیٹڈ(GASSFL) کے لیےبالترتیب 1 سال کی کارکردگی مدت کے لیےMFR-4 اور 3 سال اور 5 سال کی کارکردگی مدت کے لیےMFR-5اسٹار کارکردگی کا درجہ تفویض کرچکی ہے۔

AKDاسلامک انکم فنڈ

پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی(PACRA)30اپریل2019 کوAKDاسلامک انکم فنڈ(AKDIIF) کواستحکام کی'A+(f)'(Aمثبت) درجہ بندی تفویض کرچکی ہے۔

ہولڈنگ کمپنی

AKDانویسٹمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈکی ہولڈنگ کمپنی عقیل کریم ڈھیڈی سیکیورٹیز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ ہے جس کے پاس کمپنی کے99.97فیصد عام حصص ہیں۔

آڈیٹرز کا انتخاب

بورڈ نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر میسرز اے۔ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹس کوAKDاگریسیوانکم فنڈ(AKDAIF)اورAKD کیش فنڈ (AKDCF) کے لیےسال2020-2019 کے لیےدستوری آڈیٹرز کا دوبارہ انتخاب کردیاہے۔

بورڈ نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر میسرز نویدظفرجعفری اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹس کوAKDانڈیکس ٹریکرفنڈ (AKDITF)اورAKDاپرچونیٹی فنڈ (AKDOF) کے لیےسال 2020-2019 کے لیےدستوری آڈیٹرز کا دوبارہ انتخاب کردیاہے۔

بورڈ نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر میسرز ڈیلوئٹ یوسف عادل، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹس کوAKDاسلامک انکم فنڈ(AKDISIF)اورAKDاسلامک اسٹاک فنڈ(AKDISSF) کے لیےسال 2020-2019 کے لیےدستوری آڈیٹرز کا دوبارہ انتخاب کردیاہے۔

بورڈنےآڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر میسرز گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجم رحمان، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹس کوAKDانویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ کے لیے سال 2020-2019 کے

لیے دستوری آڈیٹرز کا دوبارہ انتخاب کردیا ہے۔

اعتراف

ڈائریکٹرز اس موقع کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے سیکیوریٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان، وزارت مالیات، بینک دولت پاکستان اور اسٹاک ایکسچینج کی انتظامیہ کا ان کی مجموعی طور پر پورے میوچل فنڈ کی صنعت کی جانب سے شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور ہمارے محافظ، سینٹرل ڈپازٹری کمپنی آف پاکستان لمیٹڈ کے تعاون کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔AKD انویسٹمنٹ مینجمنٹ لمیٹڈ کے عملہ اور افسران مخلصانہ کارکردگی کو سراہتا ہے۔بورڈ اپنے سرمایہ کاروں کے کمپنی پر اعتماد اور مسلسل حمائت اور رہنمائی کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

مالیاتی سال 2019 میں نئی گورنمنٹ کے لیے جانے والے حالیہ اقدامات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے توقع ہے کہ مالیاتی سال 2020 میں معیشت بتدریج استحکام کی جانب جائے گی۔جیسا کہ جاری کھاتے کا خسارے (CAD) کی صورتحال نسبتاً سہل ہوئی ہے، اور توجہ IMF کپیکیج کے مطابق بہتر محصول کی وصولی اور کاروبار کو دستاویزی کرنے کے ذریعے سے مالیاتی نظم وضبط کرنے پر رہے گی۔تاہم، ایسا کرنے میں، سخت محصول اور انضباطی نظام کے سبب کاروباری طبقے اور عوام کی جانب سے مزاحمت کے پس منظر میں مشکلات کا سامنا رہے گا۔ہوسکتا ہے کہ سیاسی صورتحال مشکلات پیدا کریں جس کی وجہ غیر مقبول اقدامات اور حالیہ جاری جارحانہ احتساب کی مہم ہوسکتی ہیں۔علاوہ ازیں، اگر بھارت کے ساتھ تناؤ کا ابال برقرار رہتا ہے، وہ منڈی میں سرمایہ کار کے جذبے پر اوس ڈال دے گا اور غیر یقینی پیدا کرے گا۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے، کم لاگت کی متبادل توانائی کی پیداوار، کرنسی کی قدر میں کمی (مالیاتی سال 2019 میں 15.66 فیصد) برآمدات کرنے والی صنعتوں کو فراہم کردہ ترغیبات (کم کی گئی ڈیوٹیز اور ریبیٹس) اور سعودی عرب کی جانب سے تیل کی قیمت کی موخرشدہ ادائیگی (6 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک) سے توقع ہے کہ بیرونی کھاتے کی صورتحال میں بہتری آئے گی۔علاوہ ازیں، رمضان اور عید کے موسمی اثرات کی وجہ کے ساتھ ساتھ کمزور ہوتی ہوئی کرنسی کے پس منظر میں ترسیل زر میں اضافہ ہوگا اور یہ عمل بیمار ہوتی ہوئی معیشت کی معاونت کرے گا۔مزید یہ کہ سیاہ دھن کو سفید کرنے اور "حوالہ ہنڈی نظام" کو لگام دینے کے لیے کئے جانے والے اقدامات کے سبب رقوم کی باضابطہ ذرائع سے آئیں گی۔

ہمارا خیال ہے کہ ملکیتی سرمایہ کی خاصی حد تک واپسی کی وجہ اس وقت پر کشش قدر (KSE-100 انڈیکس کا لین دین پر کشش (E/P)x5.5) ہے۔ جیسے جیسے معیشت استحکام کی جانب بڑھے گی سرمایہ کاروں کا اعتماد کی سطح اور غیر ملکی شراکت اس سلسلے میں اہم کردار ادا کریں گے۔

غیر لچکدار آمدنی کے سلسلے میں سودی شرح میں اضافہ معیشت کی رفتار میں کمی کا سبب ہوگا۔ملکیتی سرمایہ کی منڈی کو سرمایہ کاروں کو پھسلانا ہوگا تا کہ وہ دیگر

اثاثہ کے درجات (پاکستان سرمایہ کاری بونڈز، آمدنی فنڈز، قومی بچت سرٹیفکیٹ اور بینک ڈپازٹس) سے مسابقت کر سکے جنھوں نے پرکشش منافع پیش کرنا شروع کردیا ہے۔

برائے ومنجانب بورڈ

عبدل کریم میمن
چیئرمین

عمران موتی والا
چیف ایگزیکیوٹو آفیسر

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